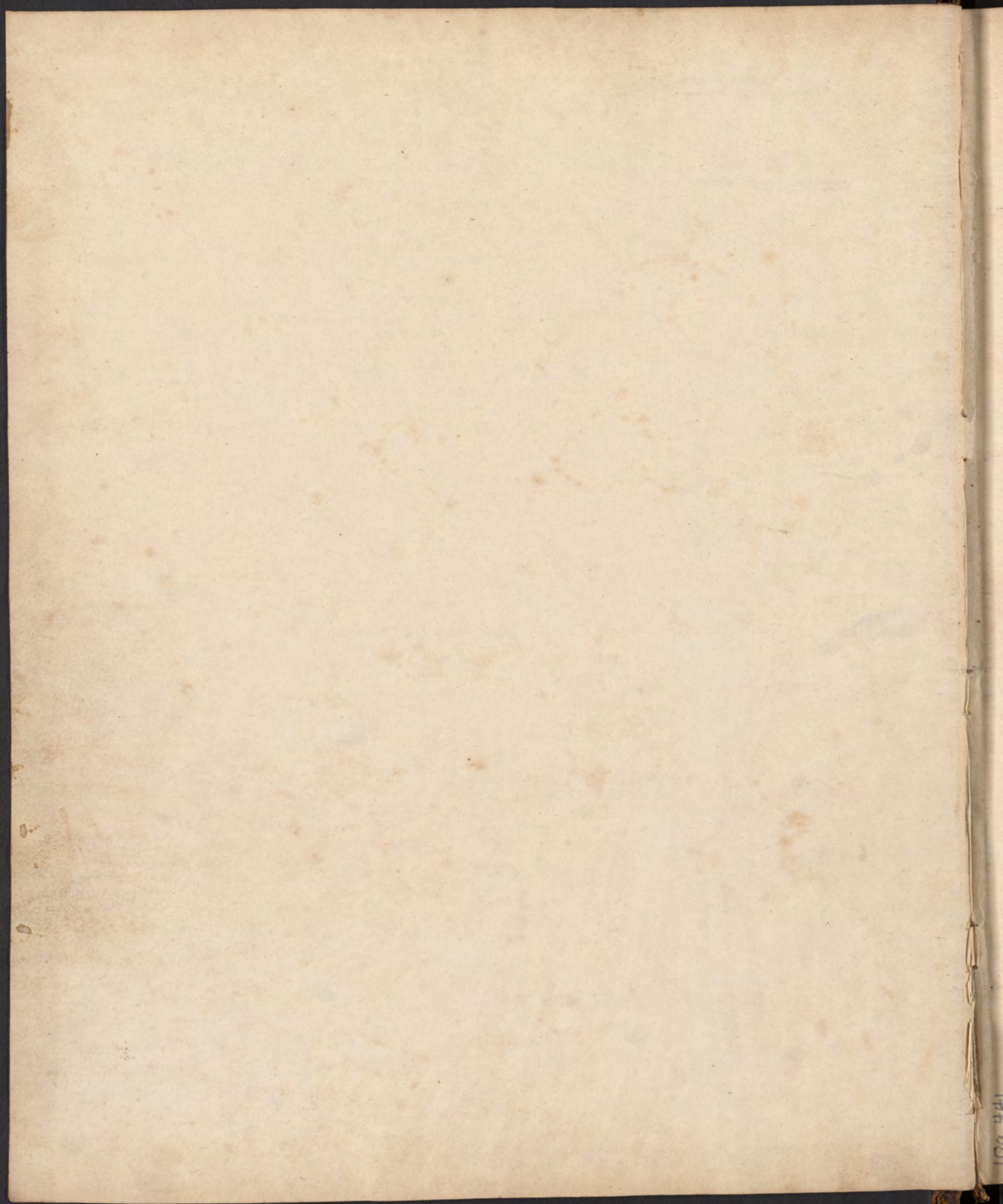


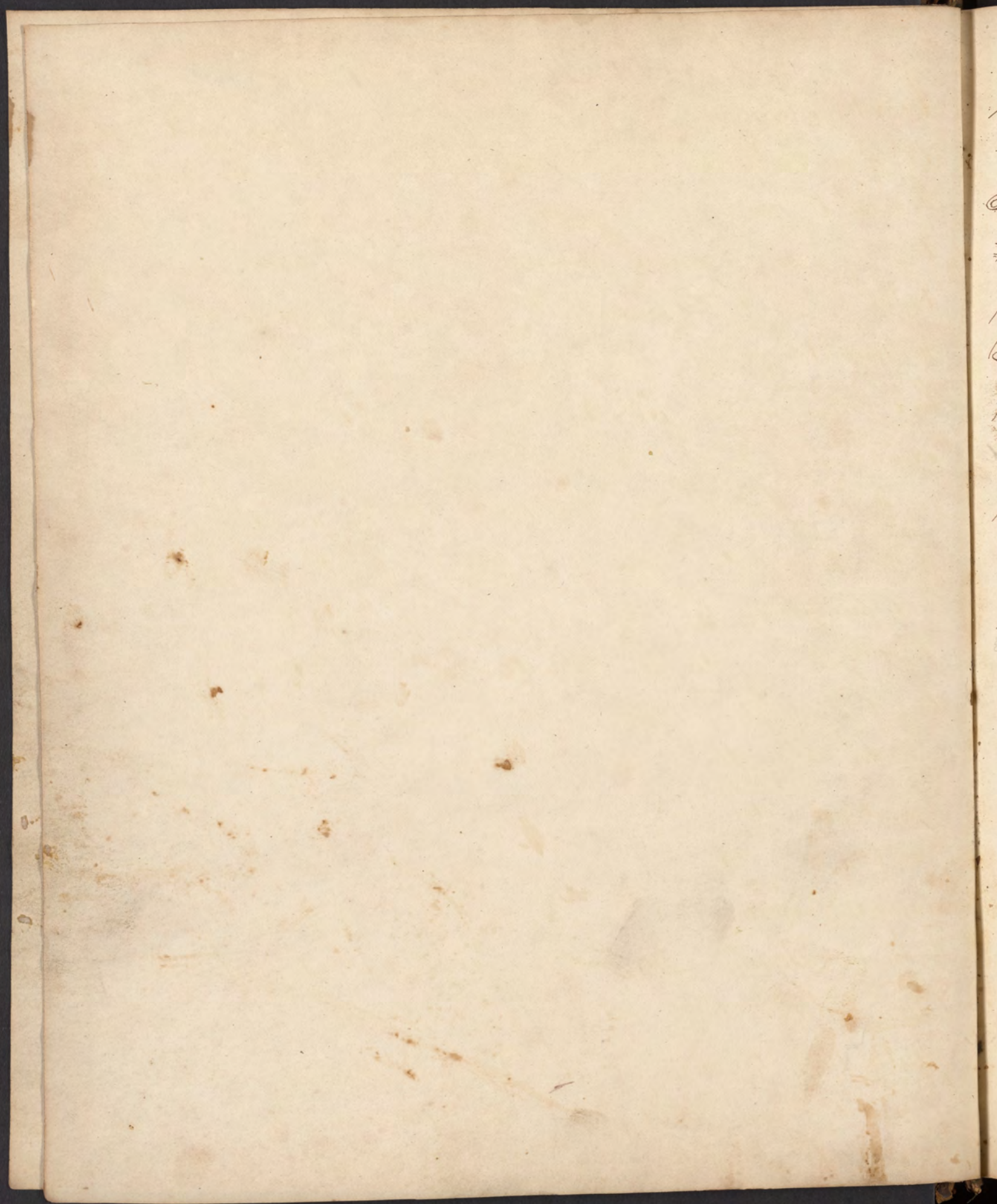
L. LEMER







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On the Physiognomy of disease
 Countenance. The countenance in hectic fever is florid spots on the
 Cheek vivid sparkling eye and lips of a ruby colour. In Pestilential
 Fevers. the eye is red suffused and muddy, in fatal cases the coun-
 tenance is very peculiar resembling bronze. In Ordinary Typhus,
 languor, anxiety sullen aspect eye suffused and dull. The
 Hypocrotic countenance is well known polished glazed face very
 bad sullen morose look denotes affection of the brain a sarcastic
 smile called *Risus Sardonicus* is of bad import found frequently
 in gastritis Enteritis and violent colic. the eye avoiding light,
 weeping involuntary sighs eyes sunk deep in their orbits very
 bad symptoms. likewise a dilated pupil on the admission of
 light rolling of the eyes, squinting, sleeping with the eyelids half
 closed, indicative of a disordered brain, but sometimes attendant
 on diseases of the thorax, and alimentary canal. the sparkling
 eye denotes delirium. seeing red or fiery objects indicates high
 excitement of the brain. hanging and relaxed lips is a bad
 symptom. scales about the lips in fevers is indicative of a speedy
 recovery. Tongue Bilious Fevers, loaded with yellow fur,
 bitter taste in the mouth and fetid breath In pleurisy it is
 white. In hectic clean florid and polished. cold stage of ague
 dry and clammy Hot dry and parched sweating moist and
 furred and continues so during Apyrexia. Typhus in the commencement

it is white and rather dry as it advances more so —
 Malignant Fever. natural appearance in this is replete with
 danger, viscid matter about the teeth is bad, grinding of the
 teeth is unfavourable if the patient is not accustomed to it when
 well. Respiration in ordinary fever is heaving sometimes panting
 anxiety and distress much to be known by cough and known
 by matter expectorated if easily done is favourable particularly
 in acute diseases. Mucus of a light frothy consistence very bad
 in Pleurisy if thick tenacious and yellow colour it is very good.
 advanced stages if tinged with dark blood is very bad,
 tinged with blood of a florid colour it is not of much conse-
 quence, if puriform indicative of inflammation or abscess in
 the lungs. Pus colour of the consistence of cream, no odour
 when cold but a particular one when heated, formed of
 Spermopage globules, and precipitated from its solution by
 sulphuric acid is coagulated by muriate ammonia, but the
 best test is, placing it between two pieces of glass and holding
 it before a candle globules thus become visible. Another good
 method of discerning is to throw it into the fire and ascertain
 whether it will burn. pus is readily wiped from any surface
 mucus is tenacious. Posture Natural position on one side
 shoulders elevated lower extremities drawn up arms thrown across
 the body any deviation from this is the Characteristics of disease

inability to lay on one side indicative of inflammation on that side, as in Hepatitis Splenitis &c on the belly delirium or violent pain in the belly of a spasmodic kind Restlessness the patient tossing himself about the bed or trying to get up contrary to the advice of friends &c is bad, but the worst of all symptoms when the patient lies on his back and slides towards the foot of the bed. the knees bent and mouth flabby lips pendulous, almost inevitable death. Unequal temperature of the extremities very unfavourable. cold wrists and warm hands bad, cold breath is also exceedingly inauspicious. Temperature, if perfectly natural in Malignant fever is dangerous redness in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet very bad. Soft flabby relaxed integuments with pallid and bloated aspect is bad, denoting feeble capillary circulation. Putting the hands before the eyes, picking at straws catching at motes is bad. denoting much derangement of the cerebral and nervous system. Sord Nails and fingers very bad excepting in the cold stage of intermittent fever hooked nails is bad. Spic Tendinum very inauspicious particularly when the tendons throw themselves across the arteries change of voice from the natural sound, bad, a fierce answer from a mild man. bad. tumbling of the voice very bad still more so if he loses it altogether, voice coming natural leaves some

hope though every other symptom is unfavourable. Senses
 depraved vision very bad. when it occurs in Hydrocephalus
 or diseases of the prima via it is not so inauspicious —
 Deafness very bad. also strange sounds. Taste impaired is
 bad, bitter in Bilious, Salty in pulmonary, diseases. Sweat in
 Diabetes of the kidneys, appetite unusual in fevers especially for
 meat is bad. Tobacco asked for by habitual chewers is
 indicative of convalescence. Natural sensibility in Malignant
 fever as much so. Intolerance of light is bad the less so in
 insanity dullness heavy sighs muttering and indifference
 to family concerns or to the news of the country are all very
 unfavourable, on the other hand politeness to the physician
 tenderness to his friends, and asking about his private concerns
 is of good import the mind gloomy and anticipating death
 is very unfavourable. Confidence of recovery swearing cursing
 peevishness very favourable symptoms. Diagnosis from Evacu-
 =ations the matter thrown from the stomach when healthy
 is food mixed with mucus and sometimes bile. In autumnal
 fevers copious discharge of bile. either yellow green blue or
 black of which the first is most and the last least
 unfavourable the bile is often or mixed with dark
 grumous blood which is very alarming but the blood be
 of a natural colour is less so. The black vomit is a very

fatal occurrence in any disease, though chiefly occurring in Malignant diseases fevers. Gastric incarcerated hernia. Enteritis Peritonitis & purpurial fever. Faces Hygroscopical excrements to be soft, yellow some consistence, & of no bad smell and a proportion existing between them and the ingesta. Watery Stools denote great relaxation and frequently high circulation and inflammation of the intestines Mucous denotes irritation & inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestines the coming away of slime and blood is indicative of dysentery and the appearance of natural stools productive of great relief. Watery stools appearing like the washings of meat indicates a gangrenous condition. Red Blood mixed with stools of natural appearance is indicative of the rupture of some vessel only, or of healthy inflammation, but if the blood be dark and grumous with an offensive odour it is bad. Deep green and black denote much acidity, the acid unites with the soda of the bile and forms the colour. Stools that are yellow when first deposited sometimes turn green when exposed to the atmosphere. Clay coloured stools denotes a deficiency of bile. Food undigested with the faces denotes either debility of the digestive apparatus or great degrees of gastric or enteric irritations throwing off the food digested. Natural stools in any disease is very favourable. Urine in dropsy of high colour is coagulable by heat or nitric acid when connected

with visceral diseases is scanty high coloured depositing a red sediment. In inflammatory diseases generally defective, and high coloured. In diseases of nervous irritation it is copious and pellucid. A bloody or milky appearance of urine is bad, and followed by Diabetes. Red Sand shews it to contain recates to be treated by alkalies, if full of milky clouds phosphates prevail acids to be used to insure a cure — Respiration cold sweat and palled surface is bad unless it prevails in nervous diseases. — — — — — Cold clammy forehead very unfavourable, An acid or sour sweat is auspicious but a fetid cadaverous quite the reverse. If there is heat and perspiration or a glow and sweat comes out in small drops it is bad, but if the perspiration is vapoury it is good. Colligative sweats are always alarming as they are incident to extreme debility or consumption. Blood 1st dissolved or having no tendency to separate is pregnant with danger in malignant fevers. I never saw a recovery it existed that resembling Molasses and water is the very worst kind sometimes a portion remains dissolved and the rest coagulated the lancet in both these cases must be laid aside, and cordials and stimulants resorted to; 2nd When the serum resembles the

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the washing of flesh (this occurs in the last stages of vesicular diseases it is very unfavourable, also calls for stimulating treatment 3rd) When the secum is green or of a greenish yellow colour occurring by itself in Bilious fever without any other fatal symptoms need not alarm you, and less so when secum is yellow. When the blood is scarlet colour when it occurs in Phlogestic Deathesis and in Pleurisy and Rheumatism the second bleeding will show buffed blood when dark it is bad, but if a firm consistence not so bad, it very often precedes the sizzly blood, but if it be dark or livid soft and pulpy it is directly the reverse the appearance of sizzly buffed blood in fevers is indicative of an open inflammatory case particularly apt to occur in pulmonary diseases of an acute character demanding P.S. and other depletory measures Exceptions to the above do exist, sizzly blood may exist in perfect health when it appears in diseases a corded pulse attends, Pregnant women also have sizzly blood several exterior circumstances may influence the blood in some degree with regard to its sizzly appearance: Blood drawn very slowly coagulates and the sizzly appearance does not present its appearance if it be drawn in a warm vessel it coagulates directly without being sizzly, shape of vessels influence it if wide

and shallow it soon coagulates and of course prevents the buffy appearance if taken from different arms it is said to differ in its appearance but I suspect it depends on the last mentioned circumstance Dark grumous blood with slime is bad and indicates great prostration (of strength) or vital powers, chiefly met with in Putred and Typhoid Erysipelas You now see that the pulse, countenance tongue, teeth respiration, coughs, expectoration, position, nails, Evacuations from the several parts as bowels stomach, kidneys and skin, voice senses and finally the blood form most important in the diagnosis prognosis and cure of diseases It with propriety has been called Medical Physiognomy I divide the subject into the causes, symptoms and effects of disease. Causes are divided into remote or predisposing the occasional or exciting and the proximate, the two first are synonymous the two second also the 3rd last is an error in philosophy and a solecism in language, because it is an effect and not a cause, As for instance cold may be the remote drinking the exciting, and the effects of these or the disease itself the proximate cause. But so regular a combination of causes is not met with in every disease as for example, the Variola is brought on by single causes, Symptoms divided into proper and

Common primary and secondary Diagnostic and pathognomic
 a proper symptom is one that always attends a disease as
 pain in the side as in Pleuritis a common symptom is that
 which is common to many. Diagnostic one by which
 diseases are distinguished from each other. Pathognomic
 differs in no respect from the proper one. a primary symp-
 tom exemplified by chancres and secondary by ulceration of
 the throat &c effects of the disease are either structural or
 functional. Sydenham defines disease to be a confused and
 irregular operation of disordered and debilitated nature,
 There are four primary forms of diseases. Irritation, In-
 -flammation, Spasm, & Suppressed or suffocated action
 this last is a term introduced by Dr. Rush by which
 he meant the condition of a part in which although
 the power was inherent yet not able to exert itself
 the powers of the system being kept in subjection by
 the disease, it presents the appearance of debility,
 but differs from it in these particulars. Debility has
 full liberty to exert its force but that power is deficient
 Whereas in the other it has power, but not the liberty
 to use it. The latter calls for depletion, but the former
 does not. The primary operation of any agent when applied
 to the living body creates an impression on the nerves of

the part, and you have congestion inflammation, hemorrhage or some other disease of the blood vessels but if the vessels withstand the impression and inflammation or some other disease of the blood vessels does not follow you have as a consequence a nervous disease. In the first place the nerves react on the vessels but in the 2nd the disease spends its force on the nerves themselves and you have tetanus or some of the nervous diseases. Diseases are divided into Idiopathic and ~~system~~ symptomatic the first is exemplified into remittent fever and the second in dropsical effusion which often follows they are also divided into acute and chronic, then are also Epidemic, Endemic, Sporadic, Intermittent, the 1st is a disease that prevails over a wide extent of country at the same time 2nd regularly at a particular place, the 3rd are those diseases which are few in number scattered through a country and the 4th as its name imports is a disease that runs between others, Practice of medicine, This has been defined act of discerning, distinguishing, preventing and curing diseases. Classification of diseases is termed, Nosology I shall arrange diseases as they occur in different parts or Systems. In the Pulse, The pulse is an index to the system but it could not be known before the circulation of the blood was discovered. To Galen is due the honor of impressing

the importance of the pulse but he is too minute on the subject which serves only to embarrass us. 1st I shall treat of the natural pulse which is soft open and vigorous, free from all restraint and its pulsations return at regular intervals. In the first year of life the pulse is 140 during a minute, in the end of the first year 120. in the beginning of the 2nd 100. in the 3rd year 90. and from this time untill the age of puberty when it becomes lower untill it sinks to 75. In old age the pulse becomes slower and fuller is regular and intermittent. This is an important circumstance and should be remembered in the treatment of diseases. The pulse of women is quicker and fuller than mens, owing to the greater inactivity of the system. It is more acute (and fuller) during pregnancy by ten strokes & before menstruation, it is generally admitted to be ten strokes more in women than in men. The pulse is more frequent in the sanguinous than the other temperaments. It is also influenced by stature in persons of 6 feet in height it is ten strokes less than in one of a small stature in persons of a gigantic stature it is not more than 50-60 during a minute. the pulse is also influenced by posture, it is quicker by ten strokes in an erect posture, than in horizontal, it is about 64. whilst lying on the back. 68 setting up and 75 in an erect posture Sleep has also a great influence on the pulse, in sleep there an abstraction of the stimuli, such as vision, sound, locomotion &c it is several strokes slower whilst asleep if not influenced by the heat of the bed clothes. warm rooms dreams &c than when awake. light has some influence it makes it more frequent and strong, than if

the person in absolute darkness, the pulse is diminished several strokes in a minute in the dark, the pulse is influenced by every description of motion, walking 4 miles an hour will accelerate it until it reaches 130 strokes in a minute & running still more. Diet also excites considerable effect upon the pulse, after a meal the pulse is accelerated several strokes in a minute, this however depends much on the kind of diet, the pulse is much affected by abstinence at first it is accelerated but afterwards becomes weak and slow, Temperature It is quicker in summer than in winter, sitting near a fire accelerates the pulse, 8 or 10 strokes in a minute, this is evinced in the Laplander whose pulse is about 30 or 40 in a minute whilst in the tropics it is 100 during a minute. It is influenced by education reading much in books of taste quickens the pulse, The mind influences the pulse, it is influenced by solicitude, The passions as hope anger and joy accelerates, whilst grief fear &c depresses it, conversation influences it and hence not much talking should be permitted in a patients room. The time of the day effects the pulse, Cullen says it is lowest and weakest in the morning continues rising until noon, and then continues diminishing until night, when it again becomes higher, from Dr Bryan Robertson's table it appears to be the weakest in the morning, and continues rising until noon it then remains stationary during the afternoon until 9 o'clock. Another ingenious writer says it is quickest in the morning and continues

becoming slower during the day particularly towards eve. The pulse is much influenced by peculiarities of constitution some have naturally a very high pulse others very low. Galen says the number of different pulsations to 100. these minute divisions tend rather to embarrass than instruct, Those peculiarities should always be remembered in the treatment of diseases, December 12th yesterday I told you how many were the causes which influenced the pulse in a healthy state next we are to consider the pulse in a morbid condition. As the pulse is the representative of every morbid action of the body it follows that it must be as various as the morbid affections as regards practical utility. I suppose the following divisions are sufficient viz. the 1st Pulse is the Synocha this is frequent, full and tense pulse and occurs in Synocha fever and in the Phlegmasia particularly in Rheumatism & Pleurisy. The second pulse is called Synochus, this is full round and frequent and differs from the other by its being rounder and more corded. this occurs in Synochus fever, the 3rd pulse is the Synochula which is quick tense and vigorous this imparts an hard instead of elastic tube it differs from the preceeding pulses by being quicker, harder and smaller, it occurs in chronic Rheumatism gout and ophthalmia, the 4th pulse is the typhoid which is very quick and a little tense it has a very small contracted column this occurs in typhoid cases. 5th is the typhus which is very weak small quick and sometimes tremulous and very easily depressed,

this occurs in typhus fevers, The preceeding pulses are the principal ones met with in the treatment of diseases there are however several modifications of some of the above mentioned pulses the one of the greatest importance is the modification of the Synocha pulse which I shall first describe, on the first putting your fingers on it you would suppose that it called for C.T. when in fact the contrary is the fact case, it appears somewhat tense and is oppressed it is of the almost importance for me to call your attention to this pulse, it occurs in the first stage of diseases which assume in the second stage the typhoid form the oppressed pulse arising from debility of the system is distinguished from the real depressed pulse as follows. the oppressed pulse not arising from debility is generally found easily in disease, and occurs on diseases of great violence, it is generally slower than the pulse of debility, If closely inspected they can be distinguished, the one will a tenseness to the fingers, the other not so much so, as it is a matter of great consequence to draw indications from the pulse, you ought never to feel the pulse directly upon entering the room especially upon critical cases, because the sight of the Physician will affect the patient and this will influence the pulse, when you feel a pulse you ought always to apply 3 or 4 fingers and be precipitate in making up your judgment

from the pulse, but examine always both arms, again and again before you form your opinion. Before making examination place the arm in a position that it is clear from pressure, the pulse is most apt to lead us a stray in diseases of the alimentary canal, of the brain, and local affections but upon the whole it affords the surest index to diseases in all critical and doubtful cases, judge not only by the indication of the pulse but by the exertions, the state of respiration digestion &c.

Treatment inflam. of peritonitis as in Pleuritis require more prompt treatment — Mucous not to as much a degree, cannot be practiced with safety, secons hard full puls mucous contrary ordinary dysentery feeble puls furred tongue single bleeding Peritonitis bled copiously — mucous tissues inf. lining walk & leprovia — Chronic inflam. in these parts, bowel Comp — fibrous dry odes bile depletion nervous tissue cured by stimulants and narcotics — cold inflammation more violent than from poisons — chronic inflammation seat in capillous — abscess from — in chronic inflammation in liver &c cause tubercles constituted anxiety restless, pains cure remedies bleeding purging vomit. nuchal salts bodily and most repos. — 3rd Stage diaphoretics cupping leaching local counter agency as gone by copious mercury as alternate

The Practice of Medicine

As by far the most interesting and important part of our science, it is in fact that point to which all our enquiries have been directed and to which accordingly we are to apply the principles taught in Physiology, Therapeutics and Pathology even at this early stage, the question presents itself in which way may diseases be arranged ever since the time of Sydenham it has been the custom with one or two exceptions to arrange them on principles which have been adopted with regard to the objects of Natural science, To the Classification of diseases the name of Nosology has been given: It is not my design to occupy your time with any account of the numerous schemes of this description which have been obtruded upon us. Each of them possess some share of merit, but they are all characterised by gross errors and obvious defects. In every point of view the best perhaps which have been delivered to us is that of Cullen. aware of the imperfection of all Nosological arrangements the celebrated Brown in the cold spirit of innovation which so eminently belonged to him, made a rude denunciation of the nature and tendency of the practice. The light in which he viewed the subject was marked

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by extreme simplicity, no other difference could he perceive between the various morbid affections than as relates to the intensity of excitement. He ranked diseases under the heads of *Spthemic* and as *themic* or those of direct and indirect debility. Notwithstanding the credit of originality which has been given to the overthrow of this theory, to the Medical Methodists of antiquity who attributed all diseases to too great rigidity or laxity of fibre, he is indebted for the primary suggestions to this Hypothesis. Need I inform you that our school has afforded an instance of still more intrepid generalization denying altogether the plurality of diseases it becomes a part of this new system to put down entirely all nosological arrangements as impracticable and highly pernicious. But this exposition has been urged somewhat intemperately no one sees more clearly than myself all the defects in the classification which has been attempted. Candour however compels me to confess that none of them is wholly without merit as the introduce order and perspicuity into our science it is not fair to raise objections against a practice from its abuse this is not at all times dangerous and even sacred subjects might thus be rendered contemptible. Every arrangement of natural objects of which no one doubts

the advantage might in the same way, improperly exposed
 to ridicule what for instance can be found more incon-
 -gruous and abused in any instance of nosology, than
 as has been done by Linnaeus who placed in the same
 Class the Human Being and the brute the and
 nearly the last links in the chain of animated nature
 But does this unfortunate association lead any reflecting
 mind to deny the utility of denying of classifying
 animals or even the particular arrangements of this
 Naturalist, what is the most advantageous method
 of systemizing in medicine it is difficult to say
 but that some order is necessary is universally confessed
 Even those who are loudest in the condemnation of
 nosology have tacitly conceded to its necessity by
 adopting the names and divisions which it has estab-
 -lished. To arrange diseases according to the affinities
 as has generally been done into classes, orders, general species
 and varieties, appear to me altogether artificial and per-
 -haps impracticable from the difficulty of adjusting the
 degree of consanguinity or relationship between the different
 kinds of morbid affections, endless disputes have arisen
 on this subject and have been conducted with little of
 that courtesy which should always characterise philoso-
 -phical

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phical discussions, It occurred to me that diseases might be arranged accordingly as they occur in different systems of the body that these are defects in this method cannot be denied but on the whole I believe it to be the most simple natural and practically useful I have therefore after mature deliberation determined to adopt it limiting the term System to a combination of parts which have a similarity of structure and occur in the same cases the following may be stated viz 1st The circulating System which comprehends the heart and blood vessels 2nd The digestive. Consisting of the alimentary canal. 3rd Respiratory Consisting of the pulmonary organs, 4th The absorbents Consisting of the lacteals lymphatics 5 The Secretory Consisting of the glands, 6th The Sensitive Consisting of the organs of Sense, nerves, brain and spinal marrow. 7th Muscular. consisting of the muscles tendons and aponeurosis. 8 Cutaneous consisting of the external covering of the body 9th Osseous. Consisting of the bones and there immediate appendages, 10th Generative Consisting of the genital apparatus in both sexes, it will be easy under these heads to comprehend all the diseases to which our natures are liable without any reference to there alliances or affinities. but though I object the old and artificial arrangements. I shall

invariably retain the names, these are sufficiently expressive and having been generally are become the language of Medicine. To change is more or less evil, and I am not sensible, that in any case it is more inconvenient than in the nomenclature in sciences.

Diseases of the Circulating System.

1st of Fevers, Lecture 1st. I shall now commence with diseases of the Circulatory system and first with fevers they are by far the common of complaints of our nature and as they afford general principles on which the treatment of other diseases must be founded. I shall dwell upon them at some length and with more than ordinary minuteness. It is computed that in more than one half the deaths among the human species are produced by febrile affections alone. what is the nature of that disease which been denominated Fevers. Ever since the dawn of medical science the question has been proposed, but remains still unanswered. The febrile affections are so numerous diversified and fluctuating and are so much under the dominion of these causes which modify increased action that they perpetually shift their character and no description can be appropriated to the whole class.

Cullen, who is chiefly followed on this subject defines the Pyrexia or febrile diseases to consist in an increased heat and frequency of the pulse coming on after shivering accompanied with a disturbance of many of the functions and diminution of strength particularly in the limbs "now though the definition is ~~anxiety~~ unexceptionable as any which has been mentioned, it will not be difficult to show that hardly one symptom, which has been mentioned is an universal attendant on fever, that an increase of heat is not a pathognomic sign of fever, is conceded by every one. There are indeed many cases in which the animal temperature rises above the natural standard and we often see instances when it is lower as in ordinary typhus fevers, malignant. The senses are not here the proper means for measuring the degree of heat, the feelings of the individual are sometimes entirely delusive so much so that often at the moment he complains of excessive warmth, he is really colder than usual the reverse equally holds good sensations of cold often accompany a high degree of thermometrical temperature, nor is it all true that fever is always preceded by a chill. There is indeed except in some particular cases comparatively rare occurrence in febrile affections. As relates to the pulse there is every variety

As a general rule it is more than naturally frequent in fevers, but the exceptions are numerous and in certain affections where the brain is concerned it sinks to one half its natural standard. Besides by exercise and other causes the pulse may be made to beat with more than its usual quickness without impairing the health or assuming a morbid condition. Frequency of pulse is therefore not a necessary ingredient in fevers. That a disturbance and of the functions and lassitude occur in this disease is not denied but they are incident to many depraved conditions of the system. Hence it follows, that no one of the preceding symptoms is sufficient of itself to denote fever but to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion we must consider them all assembled and also the circumstances hereafter to be related the most ordinary and natural division of fevers is into the Intermittent, Remittent and continued

Intermittent Fever.

By the term intermittent fever is meant that form of fever in which there is a succession of paroxysms, between each of them which a perfect and distinct intermission of febrile symptoms take place the interval between the paroxysm is in pathological language called *Apirexia* different names have been given to the fever according to the length of the

interval, when the paroxysm returns every 24 hours the fever is called Quotidian, when it occurs every other day or when the interval is 48 hours it is called Tertian, but when its protracted to 72 hours or the attacks return on the 1st and 4th day, it is denominated Quartan of each of these primary types an almost infinite variety has been enumerated by authors as they double Tertian, the Double and triple Quartan &c. By some of the ancient writers it is asserted that cases occurred in which the interval was protracted to the 5. 6. and 7. 8.th days this is affirmed by Hippocrates and fully corroborated by and confirmed by the testimony of Boerhave there are not wanting writers who extend the period to one and two months and even a year conferring on these cases the titles of Menstrua Bimenstrua and annua whether those peculiarities even take place, I will positively neither affirm or deny. Even if they do they must be considered as only anomalous deviations from the general cause or character of the disease and therefore merit but little attention. I think however that there is some foundation for the Annua in fever and ague. Intermittents are very apt to occur on the 7. 14 and 21st days, this I have observed and it holds good in a majority of cases in

99. out of 100. you will succeed by attention to this, I wish you to recollect that particularly, if you give Bark on the day previous to the expected paroxysm it will check it, then discontinue its use and you will find the disease attack the patient on one of the preceding days. The then primary forms are all I wish you to recollect of these the elementary form of tertian is most frequent and by far the most easiest to cure, next to this in both respects is the Quotidian, the Quartan, least commonly occurs and is always obstinate in the management, The occurs generally in the spring and hence called annual intermittent, The last appears at the close of fall and has been called the autumnal intermittent by Cullen it is said that the Quartan is more common than the Quotidian whether this is the case in Edinburgh where he resided I cannot say but the whole current of experience is against him and certainly so in the U. States, or those parts where I have resided the fact is so entirely different, The Quartan in this City at least is seldom seen and when it does occur, it arises in general out of a protracted Tertian or Quotidian. The paroxysms of fever come on as follows, the Quotidian appears between 7 and 8. O'clock. in the morning, the

Tertian about noon and the Quartan in the evening. Each paroxysm of an Intermittent is divided into the cold the hot and the sweating stages. The symptoms connected with the different stages are elaborately attacked by most writers on this subject. The case must be familiar to you, so that a minute recital on my part is rendered unnecessary. The cold stage is ushered in by languor and sluggishness of motion with a sense of chillness commencing at the feet or loins yawning stretching and some nausea or debility of the stomach. The face becomes pale. the features shrink and the skin over the whole body is constricted as if by the action of cold if any ulcers exist on the surface they shrink and not long after the appearances of these symptoms universal rigour comes on, accompanied by pain in the head, back, loins. and extremities. The respiration now becomes short and disturbed and the pulse small & sometimes very irregular, and when the reaction does not take place, congestion of some of the viscera is very apt to occur, copious discharges of some pellucid urine are as usual at this conjunction. sometimes more alarming symptoms appear the blood recedes from the surface Coma and stupor is very apt to appear. which in a few instances amount even to apoplexy.

Crisis answennua takes place in the cold stage. The 1st Stage
 continues for one or two hours when the symptoms gradually
 abate and the 2nd Stage comes on this is marked by a dif-
 fusion of heat over the whole body, redness of the face
 throbbing of the Temple pain in the body head anxiety
 and restlessness and some tendency to delirium or
 apoplexy the pulse slowly rises till at length it becomes
 strong, voluminous and exceedingly vehement, urine becomes
 turbid depositing salutious sediment, as in the 1st stage these
 symptoms continue for 3 or 4 hours or even 12 hours but
 finally moisture appears on the forehead and is soon
 followed by a general sweat the heat abates the thirst
 ceases respiration becomes free the circulation is tranquilized
 and the functions generally restored to their healthy condition.
 The preceding is a very precise account of a paroxysm of
 intermittent fever as it usually appears. But as happens in
 all cases is sometimes marked anomalous circumstances
 By Clegborn since & others it is recorded that the cold
 stage is in some cases entirely wanting, The same has been
 observed with regard to the hot stage but what is still
 more curious it is generally asserted that the hot stage
 in some instances precedes the cold. It has further been
 remarked by Dr. Jackson that a paroxysm sometimes

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terminates by copious excretion urine or evacuations from the bowels without perspiration an irregularity of this disease of another sort is occasionally observed. it has been known to restrict its attack to some one part of the body while the rest of the system remains unaffected, thus an intermittent sometimes locates itself in some of the extremities which goes through the cold the hot and sweating stage of the intermittent with perfect regularity, more than once have I seen the same affection of the eyes, every other day this organ was attacked by extreme pain which after a while ceased and a complete cure could only be effected by the same remedies which cured intermittent fevers the same circumstances sometimes occur in the abdom. mus and sometimes the stomach and intestines are affected by severe cramps instead of going through the regular paroxysm. not long since a lady consulted me on a violent pain which she felt in the lower part of her abdomen as she came from the south I considered it might be another irregularity of intermittent fever. accordingly after every other remedy usually employed failed of success she was cured by the use of Fowlers solution in the progress of our enquiries we shall have occasion to point out some curious facts of this nature

Perhaps no disease is so often disguised under the form of others as the intermittent fever and as it exacts a peculiar kind of treatment it becomes important that the nature of the case should be understood as regards the causes of intermittent fever no little controversy has existed. It now is pretty generally admitted that the most common cause of this disease are marsh exhalations. aridacious soil (even in the most mountainous districts) covered with wood &c this idea was first suggested by Nancepe an Italian who lived not long after the revival of letters in Europe. Venial intermittents are accounted for by supposing the cause viz Miasm, to lie dormant during the winter as it requires heat for the evolution of miasmata which is not affected untill Spring. The observation of practitioners in every section of the globe confirm the accuracy of this Hypothesis but the precise nature of these pestiferous miasmata we are still entirely ignorant this much however is certain, that they are emitted by vegetable and (animal matter) — does not give rise to intermittent, but to jail and Hospital fevers, in a state of putrefaction the origin of intermittent fever is sometimes involved in considerable obscurity they will occasionally make there appearance

when there is no obvious source of exhalations, and prevail to a great extent in endeavouring to ascertain there causes we should never lose sight of the fact, that the miasmata are wafted by winds to the distance of 8 or 10 miles in a condition sufficiently active to produce there ordinary effects. no point has been decided from more indisputable evidence than which I just mentioned, but it is not less true that many other causes produce fevers the paroxysms of which occur at stated periods, whatever depresses the body so as to cause extreme debility as poor diet. great fatigue mental anxiety excessive evacuations &c are all known to excite fever when there is no reason to suspect the influence of Marsh exhalations next to both these causes heat and cold are undoubtedly most productive of the disease under consideration. Every practitioner has been consulted respecting the diseases (intermittent fever) which have arisen from cold especially when combined with moisture as in damp rooms, damp beds, cloathing, these ordinarily act as exciting and not predisposing causes &c. Bile in the stomach is only an effect it is not a remote but an exciting cause when predisposition exists it excites disease as dictated by sound reasoning they may be converted

into continued fevers. when the paroxisms occur at regular intervals or when they come on at later period at every accession and when there are no anomalous symptoms: the disease generally terminates favourably: but when the paroxisms occur sooner than ordinary and when the intermission is short it is very favourable. Death under such circumstances is most apt to occur in the cold stage during the sweating stage death never takes place unless the patient be previously exhausted by the disease dissection has proved that the disease lies in the chylopoetic viscera Heat is most undoubtedly a cause and I think it was heat and draught that gave rise to one autumnal disease 1821. when the paroxisms are of that duration and retarded it is formidable, but what is conclusive is a deposition of red sand in the urine. I never knew an instance, in which it was not the last attack, when the paroxisms were attended with coma &c. A paroxism of great violence without any obvious reason is a final one - it goes off - death seldom occurs in the sweating stage, but most frequently in the cold stage and often in the hot stage, there is generally a determination to the brain, when in the cold stage death is produced by a want of reaction in consequence of an engagement of the blood vessels particularly

those of the lungs and when in the sweating from colliquative sweats, in chronic cases the panciae, Spleen, Liver &c. are enlarged. It has always been said that contagion is among the causes of this disease, that this has been the case has been so well attested that it would be an unwarrantable piece of scepticism to doubt it, but when contagion proves the cause of intermittent fever it always assumes the low type as we sometimes find it in jails, Hospitals, and other crowded places. It has also been stated to arise from the planetary influence, by more than one writer, Lind believes it to arise from lunar influence. But there is no reason to suspect these as causes of the complaint.

There is a striking difference between the terms interval and intermission. by the 1st is meant the time from the accession of a paroxysm to its conclusion, by 2nd is meant from the conclusion of one paroxysm to the coming on of another - By double Tertian is meant that peculiar form of the disease in which there is an intermission for one day and then on the second day there will be two paroxysms By double and triple Quartans are meant those forms of these types of disease where there will be two or three paroxysms - Dr. Chapman thinks that Tertian is the predominant type of intermittent fever in

America all the seasons of the year - Dr. C. has asserted that when the excitability ceases to exist that the disease will also subside. Called upon owing to the recession of the blood from the capillary vessels. The rigors are sometimes so very severe that there is continual trembling the patient is unable to keep his jaw at rest - The viscera which are most obnoxious to congestion from this source are the liver and spleen. In those instances where the cold stage is wanting the disease turned Dumb ague - Malignant intermittent are generally recognized by the length and irregularity of the paroxysms and they also assume a typhoid form.

Treatment

We are next to speak of the treatment. This divides itself into two parts or that which is proper during the paroxysm and that which is required in the intermission or apexia taught by the examples of nature we should endeavour to bring on a perspiration as quick as possible called on in the early stage of an intermittent we immediately resort to the remedies which are best calculated to produce this effect we should have the patient placed at once in a warm bed and direct topical applications as hot bricks and bottles filled with warm water

should be placed to his extremities and warm beverages
 should be administered such as herb teas, Balm and Sage
 tea, lemonade and when we wish any thing slightly
 stimulating Whey carbonate of ammonia ether &c. Make
 a syrup of Loaf sugar ℥i. Aqua ℥ij add ℥ss Ether give
 table spoon full at dose as circumstances may demand
 or something of a similar nature will answer very well. Opium
 has been found useful. It is stated on the authority of Trotter
 that 1-2 gr of opium administered at this time has the effect
 of removing the headache and rigors, of exciting an universal
 glow followed by perspiration and of producing a solution
 of the cold stage. when opium disagrees hot toddy lemonade
 or Ether may be substituted to the efficacy of this plan I can
 bear ample testimony of all the remedies used in this case
 opium is generally followed by the most agreeable consequences
 20 or 25 years ago the application of the tourniquet was recom-
 mended by Keller a surgeon of Edinburgh we are told
 that if the artery of the arm one side and of the leg
 on the other side be compressed the cold stage is almost
 immediately compressed checked the principle on which
 it acts is very intelligible. by interrupting the circulation of
 the blood through the extremities such an accumulation
 takes place in the heart and great arteries that it excites

an increased action in those organs and a consequent diffusion of temperature over the body. However plausible in theory, this plan was not found to answer the expectations of practitioners. In the hospital at Edenburg it was tried and proved of little advantage notwithstanding the failure in the Hospital. The author a man of high standing in the mineral world, published a book to prove its great efficacy. This is one of the thousand instances when different practitioners have obtained different results from the same remedy. When the cold stage is very violent, menacing fatal consequences one of the best remedies which can be employed is an Emetic. nor should an emetic be given unless particularly indicated it is a very harsh remedy only useful when the stomach is oppressed with bile it generally puts an end to the stage as soon as it operates. I would however not employ it in common cases as the remedies already mentioned are adequate to the end proposed. The indications in the management of the hot stage are 1st to remove irritation 2nd to produce perspiration the irritation is generally occasioned by the presence of bile in the stomach and in such cases we should have no hesitation of resorting to emetics but if vomiting has already occurred or if there is much nausea all that is necessary is to assist nature by the administration

of warm beverages such as chamomile tea or warm water to meet the
 2nd indication we must resort to the medicines called Diaphoretics
 By all the European writers especially those of Great Britain
 Barnes powders. (Dr. Chapman condemns the administration of
 antimonials as diaphoretics he says they are too irritating) is most
 highly recommended, but in this Country as it cannot always
 be obtained pure is almost universally abandoned and some
 other antimonial preparations whose composition and properties
 are better known have been substituted in its place —
 Antimonial preparations such as Antimonial wine in small
 doses of Tart Emetic are very commonly used. It is very
 common especially in Country practice to administer an infu-
 sion of Eupatorium Puffetum Gentury and Pleurisy Root.
 for the purpose of procuring perspiration it is an excellent remedy
 when others cannot be procured. on the authority of Dr. Lind
 opium (Dr. Chapman now gives opium in the hot stage)
 has been very much used in the hot stage it is allowed
 by gentlemen that it produces a solution of the paroxysm
 prepares the system for the use of bark diminishes the danger
 of congestion in the viscera and thus hinders the occurrence
 of Schinus and ulceration. Indeed for by my respect
 for Dr. Lind I have sometimes prescribed it in the hot
 stages though in direct opposition to my theoretical views

in every instance it aggravated the symptoms, the headache was always increased, the patient rendered restless and the fever heightened and protracted. It is probable in hot countries as in the East and West Indies where Dr. Lind principally practised opium might have been of service in the hot stage on account of the tendency of perspiration, but in this City and the more temperate parts of the U. States. I am very certain you will find my statement of its effects correct. I have recently used opium in very many cases with decided effects, more particularly those of a debilitated habit, if exhibited in the cold stage, I do not like to exhibit it in plethora habits owing to the powerful stimuli which it imparts to the system, whenever it is all indicated. I give the preference to Dovers Powders. Thus administered it proves Diaphoretic and its stimulant power counteracted. By far the best diaphoretic, however in the hot stage is the Spiritus Mindereri or acetate of ammonia (when there is much nausea the best medicine is the effervescent draught or the neutral mixture the latter is made as follows —

Carb Potash	ʒi	} of this medicine give a table spoon full every 20 or 30 minutes } This is to be
Gum Arabic	ʒi	
Ol Mint	x drops	
Liq Laud	xxx 4 vel 5 oz	
aq Font	4 vel 5 oz	

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preferred on several accounts it is more prompt and certain
in than any other it is moreover exceedingly gratefull to the
stomach of the patient and will be retained when most other
articles would be rejected. the dose of the saturated solution
is a table spoonfull to be repeated if necessary the practice
above detailed is applicable to ordinary cases, but intermit-
tents are sometimes of a highly inflammatory nature and
the paroxysm demands a treatment somewhat different from
what has been stated. They generally adopt this character in
the spring and during the prevalence of Inflammatory Epi-
demies but the circumstance may be accurately from the
symptoms of the case, when the fever is of the type
alluded to pulse is vigorous and strong, the face is
exceedingly flushed, respiration difficult and laborious
and acute pain in the head sides a turgescence of the eyes
and skin or chest, when the paroxysms are attended by these
symptoms it is necessary to bleed copiously, the alimentary
Canal should also be evacuated by Emetics and the powerful
purges. Dr. Chapman recommends opium in congestion of the
brain intermittents however on some occasions assume a very
different type instead of inflammatory they adopt typhus
when these cases occur as often as they do in hospitals
crowded places and during the prevalence of typhus Epidemics

a different treatment is demanded. The paroxisms to be treated by the use of cordials and stimulating drinks and by the administration of all those remedies which are best calculated to support the tone and strength of the patient and arrest a tendency to a Typhus condition, when it is of a typhus form give cordial stimulants as opium or camphor and rub the patient with Cayenne pepper steeped in brandy apply sinapisms &c. Dr. Chapman condemns b.s. in congestion of the brain unless the patients are very vigorous and young: he prefers cupping and leeching. When the cold stage continues long clothe the patient warmly administer cordial stimulants in infants, when the hot stage continues very long bleed the patient and use other depletory measures, when the sweating is profuse apply a blister bathe the patients body with alum $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ Brandy half a pint. -----

Lecture 2nd

We now come to the treatment of the disease in the Apyrexia or to the history of those remedies which are best calculated to the prevention of a recurrence of the paroxisms. of all these the one which has been the most important is the Peruvian Bark originally introduced into the practice of Physicks, in this disease it has been

maintained an undoubted superiority over all other remedies
 amid the fluctuations of opinions and vicissitude of practice
 to which our science has been subject little diversity of opinion
 at present prevails with regard to the rules of its administration
 though formerly no point in medicine was more unsettled
 among the early notions on the subject. The following
 absurd one was ascertained that intermittent fevers
 should be allowed to elapse before giving the bark
 that the morbid matter might be thrown out of
 the system by the paroxysms. This was advanced by
 Boerhave who said that the bark was to be used
 "*cum morbus & maligo tempore duravit*" Van Swieten
 commentator unites with the sentiment, which was
 also conceded in by Sydenham Directly the reverse is
 generally admitted and the fact is fully established, that
 the earlier we commence with bark the more speedy
 and prompt will be the cure the only circumstance
 which warranted the slightest delay is the condition
 of the alimentary canal, and sometimes perhaps
 the system generally. Doubts are entertained by some
 writers whether it is really necessary to prepare the
 system in any for the exhibition of bark, and I am
 acquainted with some practitioners who act on the

supposition of its total inutility. But this by no means the common opinion or established practice. It is now pretty generally conceded that though occasionally the bark will effect a cure without previous evacuation, yet as a general rule it is hazardous to manage disease on this plan. at present it is our system to evacuate previously either by vomiting or purging and for this purpose the Tart Emetic and calomel are preferred. Emetics however in modern especially in this portion of the U. States have in a great measure given away to mercurial purges and the usual adjuncts. These generally answer pretty well but cases of an intractable nature often occur when antimonial Emetics can scarcely be dispensed with they operate in such instances, not only as evacuants of the alimentary canal but also by making a powerfull impression on the stomach and thus dissolving and breaking down, that chain of wrong and prevented association on which intermittents and other periodical diseases seem to depend Dr. Chapman contends that fever is kept up by local inflammation of the efficacy of emetics my observation have afforded me abundant and conclusive evidence but besides these evacuants &c. Section is sometimes imperiously

demanded. in the commencement intermittents are always more
 or less inflammatory, and not less frequently connected with
 topical phlogosis and the stasis is sometimes kept up with
 considerable pertinacity, without the loss of blood and pretty
 copiously too. the bark would be rejected from the stomach
 and consequently of no utility, or if it were retained, its
 only effects would be to aggravate the disease it was intended
 to relieve without evacuations, intermittent fever often
 terminates in continued or remittent fever. my rule is, never
 to resort to bark till I have prepared the system by some
 evacuants so that it may receive the proper impressions
 from this invaluable remedy. By pursuing this course,
 adopting the remedy to the state of the system, I can
 pronounce that the certainty of its effects are such as
 almost entitles it to be considered as if formerly was,
 a specific in intermittent fever, this species of fever is not
 unfrequently associated with obstructions of the viscera
 and when this exists, bark has been held inadmissible
 when cases of this nature says "Cullen" exists then it is
 improper to administer bark. I have not had sufficient
 experience to determine, but I am well persuaded, that
 it is dangerous to adopt any general rule on this subject
 I am convinced that in the cold stage of the fever, an

accumulation of blood takes place in the liver and spleen
 which is increased by every repetition of the cold stage &c.
 (Vide Cullen). The practice with regard to this point, may
 be readily adjusted, in visceral obstructions, where no in-
 flammation accompanies the Intermittent fever, I would
 not hesitate a moment to administer the bark so as
 to put an end to the disease in other cases where there is pain
 in the viscera, and activity of the pulse indicating local in-
 flammation. The bark is so far from doing good that it is
 mischievous we should therefore resort to vesicating applications
 and a slight degree of Salivation which will most commonly
 remove the obstruction and cure the intermittent fever: but if
 there be severe pain and the case is entirely inflammatory
 we should use directly evacuating remedies, and of the C.
 S. is to be preferred as perhaps you all know there was at
 one time much debate whether or not the bark should be
 given immediately preceding the paroxysms, Cullen was
 directly in favor of the practice but I consider him to be wrong,
 determining from my own experience, I should avoid adminis-
 tering it at the moment of the anticipated attack as I have
 found it aggravate the paroxysm by increasing the fever & distres-
 sing the stomach some practitioners go so far as to contend that
 there should be no remission in its case and that it should be

employed in every stage of the paroxysm itself Dr. Clark, who wrote with great ability on the subject of fevers of Tropical climates is among those who most strenuously recom^d this practice, as yet I have never been induced to immitate it because I have always observed when bark is given even when there is a slight disposition to fever, that it is productive of mischief it is a rule estab^d by the ablest pract^s that when there is the slightest indication of an accession of the parox^m the bark should be dropt, the ordinary mode of adm^g it, is in substance with water, milk, wine, or diluted with ardent spirits but milk has always app^{er} to be the most agreeable vehicle dose of the powder ℥i or ℥ij repeated as often as the stomach will bear it so that ℥i at least may be given in the ordinary remission of a Tertian. In the E Indies the prescribe ℥i at a dose in the morning and omit the med. for the rest of the day, the late Dr. Dallas who was from that country and brought with him the practice that prevailed there, whenever he was affected with an Intmt. F. after evac^g his bowels took an ℥i of P. Bark in morning the success in his case was complete I never knew him to fail in effecting a cure in 2 or 3 days. I doubt whether the practice could be generally immitated, very few stomachs could be found to bear it, the fact is however interesting and I thought it worthy of being recorded

as cases may occur where the practice would be advantageous, but in some stomachs the irritability is so great that the bark in substance cannot be retained even in the most minute doses in such cases the decoction or impresion either by itself or conjoined with some acoma as cloves cinnamon orange peel or bergamot S. Root (Bark zi sal ammonia zi) when acidity exists snake root &c the last is to be preferred it renders the mixture as pleasant to the taste and comfortable to the stomach and efficacious combinations of this kind may be employed in some cases when the bark must be forbidden and particularly adopted to children and delicate persons but sometimes bark purges and its efficacy is thus abated when this happens small quantities of Saundanus are to be administered when this produces constipation of the bowels, as it sometimes does small doses of Rheubarb may be given with advantage, now and then now as intermitten fever is accompanied with great acidity of the stomach it is customary under such circumstances to combine with the bark a little magnesia or minute quantities of the vegetable or mineral alkali, notwithstanding the various means suggested in order to obtain a proper administration of Peruvian bark they are often defective owing to a peculiar irritation of the alimentary canal

causing it to be rejected by vomiting or carried off by the bowels so speedily that it cannot have any salutary effect (When the bowels irritable administered as follows —

Bark $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ Confect op. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ Lem. juice $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ or diluted sal acid
 Port wine $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{viii}$ wine glass every hour or two.) in cases of this kind it is usual to resort to injections, I have never used bark in this way except in children and therefore can say little of its efficacy, possibly it can be usefull in some cases, but you will hardly ever prevail on an adult who has once used it in the form of enema to submit to a repetition, as often at least as will be necessary to effect a cure, besides you will be defeated by the irritation which exists in the bowels, either previously or induced by the retention of medicine and which amounts to such a degree as to render it almost impossible for the enema to be retained, however however as you may sometimes have occasion to employ the bark in enema I will give you the proper formula
 2 or 3 Drachms of the powder are to be intimately mixed with mucilage, as common starch, flax seed tea veryropy, or a solution of Gum Arabic. To sooth the irritability of the bowels it is customary to add a small quantity of Laudanum as the design is not that the bark should be evacuated, but retained, the least possible bulk should be

employed so as not to offend the rectum and be expelled, Bark has also been applied to the surface of the body, the methods of doing are different, by some it is recommended a cataplasma or poultice made of this article should be placed over the pit of the stomach. By others warm bath of the decoction or either applied topically or generally, the latter should be preferred. It is stated on authority sufficiently respectable to be entitled to confidence that intermittent may sometimes be cured by the immersion of the feet in a decoction of bark. it is probable that a general bath in which the whole body may be immersed is more efficacious as a remedy in intermittent fever. I have never employed the bath it has been used by practitioners, especially in the Country, whose report of its efficacy are of a decided nature. When I used, I done so with a design of restraining violent vomiting, especially in Pestilential fevers, Cholera Morbus et Infantum. under such circumstances it will as soon soothe the irritability of the stomach as any other remedy. that can be employed its mode of operation is very intelligible, by creating a tonic impression on the skin between which and the stomach there is a consent of a very irritable nature, it imparts tone also to that organ and thus restrains its

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inordinate motion. Bark has been employed in the management of intermittents, in a dry state, as an external application it is said by Darwin if the sheets are thickly strewn with powdered bark the individual will be cured of this disease. to believe this, even on such respectable authority as that of Darwin requires considerable stretch of credulity but when bark is applied differently there can be no doubt of its efficacy the mode alluded to is the quilting of it in a jacket which is to be worn next the body, doubts have been expressed whether thus used it posesses any efficacy, most indisputably it does so, if applied to children in early life and women of extreme delicacy. after all however it will generally be found to fail, and when compared to its internal administration is intitled very little to our confidence, next to the Bark as a remedy to intermittent fevers may perhaps be ranked Serpentaria the mode of using it originally employed by Sydenham was with wine as a general rule he says "In cases of intermittent fevers where wine appears to be indicated its effects will be increased by the addition of Serpentaria whether it is adequate to the cure of more confirmed cases. I cannot entirely pronounce, but in milder shapes, or when the type is ambiguous, partaking in some degree, of

48- the remittent character it is a very efficacious remedy.
One preparation of *Serpentaria* has been employed with advantage in the worst cases of *Agues* and *Fevers* the formula is as follows.

R Cortx Peruviana Glav. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss
Pulv Rad. *Serpentaria* — $\frac{1}{2}$ i
Soda Carbonate — — — grs xxx mist

Powders N^o. IV. Sig. 1 to be taken every three or four hours.
Tell you again and again Gentleman that the preceding formula has effected cures repeatedly when the bark has failed. I therefore recommend it to your attention, why the *Serpentaria* thus combined with bark and a small portion of mineral alkali, should have its powers extraordinarily increased it is difficult to determine but of its efficacy there can be no doubt. The preparation has been employed for more than a half a Century in this section of the Country and has received in its favour to the fullest extent, the testimony of established practitioners, nothing is more idle than a *priori* reasoning relative to the *Modus Operandi* of these medicines, we are never entirely certain with respect to the accompanying circumstances and in most cases are content with the fact alone, of it being fully corroborated, of the remedies afforded by our own for Intermittents *Crepatorium Perfoliatum* or Thoroughwort is

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possessed of great powers. It may be prepared and administered as to prove Diaphoretic Diuretic Emetic eminently Tonic. by its tonic powers it is most efficacious in intermittent fevers, and from its Diaphoretic properties is adopted to all stages of that disease, possessing in that respect a decided superiority over other remedies, it may be employed in apirexia and indifferently in the cold and hot stages of the paroxysm. Its tonic properties is best obtained by administering it in powder or cold decoction. This remedy has been much employed in Philadelphia and Dr. Hopsack informs me, that it has completely supplanted the Peruvian bark and Fowlers solution, in the practice of several physicians of N. York. there is another species, the Eupatorium Pelosum, known by the name of hoarhound, this is not possessed of equal virtues yet it is somewhat medicinal. The dose of the Eupatorium Perfoliatum is 20 or 30 grs of the powder, or a wine glass of the strong decoction every hour or two. In our enumeration of the remedies adopted to the cure of intermittents, the Chirona Angrelaus or Common Centaury is not to be overlooked it is different both in appearance and medicinal effects from the Centaury in the shops, like the Eupatorium

it may be employed under all circumstances of the disease and is sometimes given with advantage, where the Peruv Bark is inadmissible. It should be administered in infusion or decoction and such quantities as the stomach will bear. the most employed by country practitioners it is also used in the City and we have abundant reasons to be satisfied with its effects, by one foresty two specimens of the Cornal or Dogwood are afforded which are possessed of Tonic powers. The Cornus Florida & Cornus Sericea in the doses and manner of the Peruv Bark, to which from a carefull examination by a Graduate of this University it has been found closely allied in chemical composition and medicinal properties, as regards myself I have no experience of its effects, but it is so highly extolled by others, that I thought it my duty to notice it. allied to the Dogwood in medical virtues is the Prunus virginiana or wild cherry tree, I have little doubt of its beneficial effects Professor Barton and other practitioners have used it with advantage. another of our native Tonics, is the Prunus verticillatus or black alder, this has been used in intermittent fevers what are its powers I am not prepared to say from my own

experience, by the late Dr. Barton and some of his correspondents it was highly recommended the bark of the root is the part employed and is given in the same manner as the Peruv. bark many of the Oaks have been used in intermittent fever and not without success. The white oak approaches nearest the Peruv. Barks, in its general qualities, but the Chesnut oak is generally preferred by City Practitioners, I have no experience with either. They resemble very much the Chesnut Barks and that of English oaks. which have been employed in ague and fevers, the dose of the oak bark is the same as the Peruv. in substance, several species of our Willows are not without powers in the cure of intermittents the white willow has been found superior, in this respect the bark may be given in substance or decoction in the same dose as Peruvian Bark. The willows of England have lately been much used in this disease and the writings of Wilkinson and others are in favor of their efficacy. It is now 30 or 40 years since the Common Popula. has been used in the management of Int. Fevers, I have no experience with regard to it. But Dr. Rush and Barton recommended it, the former introduced the remedy into practice in the fever and ague when this disease prevailed among our troops in the Revolutionary war, he considered it as little

little inferior to the Peruv. Bark the bark of the root is to be employed in powder or decoction and in the dose with the medicines just mentioned. These are the medicines indigenous to our country that have been found useful in Int. fevers, they possess different properties by which they can be adapted to the particular cases, some of them are productive of much good. and as they are ready of access to those settled in the country, I thought it right to bring before you.

Lecture 3rd

Permit me to address your attention, with some remedies whose properties we are well acquainted with and which therefore not only on this account, but also because they possess superior virtues, are more worthy of our regard. not a little has been said within the last 20 or 30 years of Angustina as a remedy in Intermittent fevers when originally introduced into the management of this disease such was the confidence it inspired that it proved fair for a time to supersede the Peruv. barks and other established medicines but tho known only for 20 or 30 years, yet so complete was its success credit deposed that it came to be exploded

in the treatment of this disease. Recently however it has been received by the European Physicians especially those of London, and some speak so confidently of its powers that it must have been too precipitately rejected. It is highly aromatick and cordial moreover it is not a little astringent and perhaps will be found best adopted to those cases which are accompanied with irritability of the stomach and bowels it will sometimes be received were bark would be rejected. The dose is generally from a ʒi to ʒii at a time repeated pretty much as Per. barks. Not many years ago a species of Mahogany called in the Scientific language *Surcunia Febrifugia* was recommended by Dr. Rockburn in Int. fever. Experiments subsequently made by many physicians have by no means verified the statements of this writer but as it is possessed in some degree of the properties ascribed to angustura, It will be proper to administer it in the same manner and circumstances, A variety of articles have been used as remedies in Int. fever. such as the *Cinchona* of Jamaica, *Caulbean* Island the *Simarauba* &c in a greater or less they are all possessed of the same properties with the preceding articles and should be used in a similar manner; but from my own experience with them I cannot recommend them strongly. they may all be employed in decoction infusion

or substance as the Peruv bark, the wood of Quapia
 has been of late much used. I have employed it but have
 not had occasion to think it at all calculated to meet
 the attacks of Int. Fever. such has been said of the powers
 of Kino. To the celebrated Dr. J. Fothergill of London
 we owe the credit of having introduced this article into
 the treatment of the disease now under our notice, though
 temperate in his opinions and calous in recommending
 medicines in this particular instance, he departed from
 his general practice and displayed some enthusiasm in the
 praise of Kino. its unreservedly stated by him that Ints. of
 the most obstinate and unrelenting characters may
 be cured by this medicine as soon as by Peruv. bark or
 other remedies. In this city it was much employed, some
 practitioners relying on the authority of Dr. Fothergill had
 great confidence in its powers. Judging from my own
 experience and also from that of other practitioners, for
 whose opinions, I have much respect. I should say
 alone it is by no means competent to cure intractable
 cases but exhibited together with bitters and opium its
 efficacy is greatly increased and in some instances thus
 Combined it has proved a valuable remedy the best form
 using it is the following -

R Gum Kino $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$
 Sub. Rad Gentician $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$

Gum Opus. \mathfrak{gss} if \mathfrak{ss} Pile 10 or 12. one of which may be given every one or two hours, it does not appear very clear why this mode of using it should increase the powers of the medicine. but of the fact there can be no doubt, the last of the vegetable remedies in intermittents is charcoal this has recently been mentioned among the others. It appears about 6 or 8 years ago a Dr. Gallileo. in Sicily employed it in the treatment of this disease. The physician of the British forces in that station Dr. Gilbert was induced to imitate the practice determining from the report of this writer we should be led to conclude that it is a valuable remedy. he states that it is peculiarly suitable in Int. fevers connected with the bowel (complaint) disease especially dysentery on the authority of the author just cited. the remedy within the last 12 months has been used in this City with great advantage. 2 or 3 practitioners have employed it in the Public Institut. not without success. It has been prescribed by me in no great variety of cases, but from what I have seen. I can say that it is entitled to your confidence one of the members of this class has had ample opportunities with this medicine. and from him I learn that it has proved

Successful when the bark and arsenic, had failed. For reasons
 hereafter to be mentioned. I would prefer where there is any
 dysentery connected with the Intermittent, a teaspoonful to be
 given at a dose every two or three hours during the Apyrexia
 Not the least valuable of the remedies in Int. fever. is Sulphur.
 it was first used 50 years ago by Dr. Granger who wrote on
 the anomalous fevers on the island of Batavia. he prescribes a
 teaspoonful for a dose. with ardent spirits, at one time I was
 inclined to believe that its efficacy was altogether to the ardent
 spirits associated with it but experience taught me differently.
 During the last few years I have used it in Int. fevers, and am
 persuaded that it poses great powers, that it acts independently
 of the ardent spirits, is proved by the circumstance that it is not
 less efficacious when mixed with milk, molasses, or any inert
 vehicle but the powers of sulphur are not restricted to Int. fever.
 No remedy that I have ever used is so efficacious in checking
 fevers from irritation. I mean hectic fever, whether arising from
 abscess in the lungs or elsewhere it affords me great satisfaction
 that I have the authority of Dr. Physic for the view, I present
 you of the powers of Sulphur he goes further and declares
 that judging from his ample experience there is no remedy so
 useful in anomalous fevers. especially of the paroximal type.
 he does not limit it to intermittents, but extends it to all

such diseases as occur periodically, particularly periodical headaches I am inclined to believe that it is not without utility in chronic nervous affections of an Intmt. nature. It is true we don't perceive its secret influence on the system, but on this account it was no less powerful. we see the same change in arsenic Mercury &c. The mode in which I am accustomed to give it is in such doses and at such intervals, that it may not excite its purgative properties this end is generally answered by administering 20 or 30 grs every 3 or 4 hours. On the authority of Dr. Monroe and one or two others the Blue Vitriol or sulphate of Copper. has not been a little prescribed int fever. It is alledged by Monroe that the Physician General to the British forces in the Netherlands, he was enabled to arrest Int. fever. by this remedy when others failed. To the same testimony point goes the testimony of Dr. Adair and others the following is the formula in which it was administered. R Blue Vitriol grs IV. Esst. Cort Peruv 32. mft. Pil no. 16. one of which is to be given every 3 hours. I have been in the habit of using Sulp. Cupri combined with opium in quantity of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr B. Vitriol with a small portion of opium and gradually increasing to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr given 3 or 4 times a day whether the remedy is so powerful as represented I cannot positively pronounce those instances in which I have found it most advantageous, are

cases of old Quartans on the whole the evidence is not so strong in its favour as to induce to recommend it highly. Diffused through practical writers some evidence may be found of the virtues of the Cuprum Ammoniacum int. fever. It has been very commonly prescribed, and has no strong claim to your attention when used it should be administered as the preceding remedy, nearly on the same footing would I place the several preparations of Zinc these have also been employed by different but I do not know that facts are strong in its favour. they are all used in Chronic periodical affections and might perhaps be useful in some cases of Int. fever, but I can say nothing of them in this disease from my own experience among the remedies detailed few have a higher reputation than alum it was long ago prescribed by Cullen in combination with nutmegs but he says that though combined with this aromatic it so often produces nausea and is rejected from the stomach, that he has not much confidence in it. by the celebrated D. Lind who used it in the same manner a different statement is given, he thinks it next to the Peruv. barks in the cure of Int. fever and observes that it is gratefull to the stomach and if combined with aromatics rarely occasions distress

in that organ. As regards my own experience I cannot
 say much respecting it. It would however appear from
 the testimony of others not to be destitute of power over
 the disease Dr. Chalmers of S Carolina thinks it particularly
 useful in Int. fever. & remittent fever of that Country the same
 statement is made by Dr. Adair with regard to the fevers of
 the W. Indies he used in combination with Canella Alba
 and Peruv bark. Dr. Darwin says it has particular power
 over Int fevers. but more especially when they are associated
 with bowel affections as Dysentery &c the proper dose is
 from 5 to 10 grs combined with opium but the stomach
 will not bear so much, and under such circumstances the
 quantity should be reduced. the sugar of lead is one of the
 most recent articles added to the catalogue, by some
 Practitioners of the U.S. it has been highly extolled it was
 a favourite remedy of Dr. Barton (dec) during the late war
 it was used in the Int fever which occurred among the
 troops on the Canadian frontier. I received an account from
 some practitioners attached to the army that it has excited
 greater power than the Peruv barks or arsenic but I be-
 lieve there was some deception in the cases determining from
 what I have seen. the article is not much deserving of esteem
 my own experience is decidedly against it. the sugar of

60² lead I place among the class of medicines that are of little use in Ints. as nearly allied to the sugar of lead just mentioned. I shall now say a few words on arsenic. In the estimation of the generality of practitioners this article stands next in point of efficacy to Peruv. bark. that it has done good in Int. fever cannot be denied, but where a Physician expects from it universal success he will often be disappointed whether this proceeds from an inherent deficiency of Power in the arsenic or from the indiscriminate mode of prescribing it. I am not particularly prepared to say this much however I can inform you that in all weak and debilitated ~~systems~~ states of the system whether Typhus or cachectic nature or arising from old age, or debauchery the arsenic will universally fail and this is what will might be precisely expected. Bark and many other remedies employed in Intermittents are Tonic in their nature and operate by imparting strength and through it to the system in general. But arsenic has no such properties though commonly ranked with such those medicines by writers on the Materia Medica. Its principal operation is to create nausea weakness of the stomach and debility of the stomach system which is indicated by a full pulse, cold surface, loss of general strength and muscular relaxation. But even when judiciously used it

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it sometimes fails and compared with bark it is decidedly inferior and should not be employed when bark can be obtained the cases of intermittents to which it is best suited, are such as occur in children and persons possessing considerable vigor of constitution associated with the febrile condition it acts powerfully on the system of children and on account of its being without taste and in small barks may be taken when the other would be rejected. It has also been a subject of debate whether the use of Arsenic should be continued during the different stages of the disease my experience has taught me that there is no precise rule on the subject the only objection is the nausea and vomiting it is apt to produce, especially in the cold stage when there is great irritability of the Stomach, Arsenic is exceedingly prompt in its operation therefore if no decided advantage is received in 6 or 8 days it should be discontinued. If longer continued it only debilitates the system and induces a train of unpleasant ~~system~~ symptoms, as distress of Stomach, pain in the head calamitous swellings of the extremities &c. it has lately been alledged by high authority that when arsenic does not succeed by itself it may be rendered very efficacious by combination with Peruv. Bark, this is sound

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practice and I have imitated it with advantage. Arsenic is
said to prepare the body for bark and when an Int. does not
easily yield it has been recommended to have recourse to this
medicine and afterwards to recur to bark. I have not tried
this plan but there is nothing absurd in theory. It is now more
than a year since the web of a common spider was recommended
to me as a remedy exceedingly efficacious, the fact I received
from Dr. Jackson. who was inspector General of the British
army, on a visit to this City he informed me that he
held the web to be one of the best narcotics extremely
efficacious in quieting irritability, cordial to the whole
system and often productive of sleep. he further added
that it was the best remedy known in Int. fever in all
its stages it is not in my power to testify to the accuracy
of this account from a great number of experiments, but
the trials I have made satisfy me perfectly well that
the statement of Dr. Jackson was correct. the article is
undoubtedly sedative and narcotic and I am not without
reason to believe that it is useful in ague and fever
Dr. Physick and Dewees, coincide with me in the powers
of the spider web in the cure of Int. fever. the dose he
informs us is \sqrt{grs} every 4 or 5 hours. A Gentleman of this
City has written a valuable essay on the subject from his

own experience and that of others who have been communi-
 -cations, he believes it to be a valuable remedy. I therefore
 strenuously recommend it to you. You must be careful
 in selecting Web of some particular spiders as the whole
 species are not possessed of the same properties. It should
 be administered in the form of pills in the dose of 2. 3.
 4. or 5. grs 3 or 4 times a day. before dismissing the medicine
 employed Intmts. I will notice those which deserve our
 attention. It is now 15 or 20 years since the practitioners
 of France in a tone of High confidence recommended
 animal Gluten or gelatine in ague and fever, from the
 known properties of this article little credit was given
 to these accounts but I find at length the English
 practitioners have commenced its use, and some concur
 in granting it their support. By the French common
 glue was employed, the english physician believing
Calfs Foot jelly to be equally powerful and knowing
 it to be much more pleasant generally have recourse
 to that preparation. The only case in which the remedy
 to my knowledge has been employed in this City was
 mentioned to me by Dr. Griffith one of our oldest and
 most respectable physicians, he told me that in the case
 of his own Child who for many months had been

affected with an Int. fever. and in whom the other remedies had been used in vain he succeeded at once in affecting a cure by the administration of this article.

Lecture 11th

Notwithstanding the numerous remedies which have been mentioned for the cure of intermittent fever it will sometimes baffle our best directed efforts and continue its course in spite of all our exertions. Cases of this peculiar obstinate character, depend more generally on congestion or some other disease of the viscera, or are rivited and confirmed by long habit it is our duty in such cases to resort to mercury, gradually insinuated into the system, till salivation is produced, which must be kept up for 2 or 3 weeks without interruption. This is properly called a revolutionizing remedy by which such changes in the system are effected as to suppress or do away the preexisting disease, as a substitute for mercury blisters have sometimes been highly beneficial, these should be applied to the extremities and not dried up too quickly, they operate pretty much on the same principles as mercury viz they create a counter impression

which interrupts or destroys these concatenated association on which
 the disease depends when all these remedies fail as a last resort
 I should direct the patient to take a journey on horseback, so
 that the exercise of gestation the change of scenery, the novel
 impressions derived from a different climate, and other causes
 may act in producing a new train of action which may
 supersede the old. I will now speak of those remedies which
 are calculated to act meet the second indication in the
apoplexia or those which are to be given before the recurrence
 it is the common practice to order the patient to go to bed
 and to take opium as Dr. Trotter has recommended it
 warm beverages are also to be administered for the purpose
 of producing Diaphoresis. Ether is a powerful prompt and
 diffusible stimulant and from these properties answers very
 well at the time under consideration you should warn
 the patient not to overload the stomach about the time
 of the expected paroxysm, as nausea or violent vomiting might
 thus be occasioned, cases are recorded where 6 or 8 hours fasting
 has completely cured the disease. Any great change in the
 condition of the stomach would answer the same purpose, by
 some practitioners a very different mode is pursued they make
 the strongest possible impression upon that viscus. by stimu-
 -lating medicines strong spiritous liquors either alone or impregnated

with spices, have often been used and no doubt have proved advantageous. In fact whatever makes a strong impression on the System whether through the medium of the mind or body, will often succeed in curing intermittents. Emetics given before the paroxysms have a powerful effect, and blisters applied at the same conjuncture not universally ward off the attack it is the imperious duty of the practitioner to endeavour to cure intermittents as soon as possible there is no disease so disagreeable to the patient and though not immediately fatal it is apt to degenerate into complaints of a very serious nature character. Thus intermittents often runs into continued fever sometimes of a Typhus nature, and nothing is more common in children than for them to terminate Hydrocephalus Internus. The more common of the remote consequences are congestions of the viscera, Schirrhus indications and Cancer conjoined with dropsy and other deprivations of the system no opinion is therefore more absurd and mischievous than that which was advanced by Boerhave and adopted by other practitioners "that intermittents are salutary in their operations and unless of a malignant type are to be suppressed by artificial means, Nevertheless it cannot be denied that Intermts. sometimes supersede other diseases and diseases too of a very formidable character

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as Gout, Rheumatism and many of the nervous and spasmodic disorders as Chorea Epilepsia. Astma Hysteria and some of the affections which yield occasionally to an attack of Fever and Ague. It has been ascertained that intermittents after they have completely established themselves into the system are sometimes competent to the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, I have already mentioned that it was the custom of an old physician of this town to induce a species of fever as a remedy for consumption but I will show you hereafter more particularly the advantages of this treatment the same effect is sometimes produced in Melancholy & puerous insanity it was the custom with the same man to take the Maniacs out of the hospital and expose them to the sun or send them to Miasmatic countries that they might be attacked by fever and ague though this practice did not always effect cures yet a sufficient number occurred to show the power of Intermittent action over such affections, as the disposition to intermittent fever remains in the system for a long time after the cure has apparently been effected, the patient should studiously avoid all exciting causes as exposure to night air, or to cold or damp atmosphere under any circumstances, it is always proper for some time after the cessation of the disease that the use of tonic medicines should be continued.

Remittent Fever.

This is a mere modification of the preceding diseases, Cullen very properly condemns the Nosology of Sauvage & Sennois who considered it a distinct disease Species of fever, most undoubtedly (as he observed) both arise from the same cause, both are Epidemics at the same time and both cured by the same remedies, and in some instances in the same persons, the diseases alternate. All this must be conceded as perfectly true but as they demand a treatment somewhat different they ought not to be confounded. By Remittents we mean that species of fever in which the attack abates without entirely going off the remission occurs at irregular periods and is of uncertain duration sometimes it continues for several hours, and at other times the intervals are so short as hardly to be perceptible. The remittent by all those causes assigned as giving origin to Int. fever. hence it is most common in the low marshy places in the autumnal season and when there are great vicissitudes in the weather, as intense heat succeeding suddenly to heavy rains. As in the Pyrexia of Intents. the attack is preceded by languor, heaving, anxiety, restlessness, sighing yawning an alternate fits of heat and cold, as soon as the fever proceeds to the 2nd Stage the patient experiences pain in the head

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and back and heat over the surface of the body when the stage fully formed, there is difficulty of respiration and dejection of spirits, to these are added, a white furred tongue a full strong pulse, a sallow skin, eyes tinged with bile, nausea or vomiting of bilious matter and a sensation of heat and pain at the pit of the stomach. after a continuation of these symptoms for a while the fever abates considerably and goes off with perspiration more or less copious but in a few hours returns with the same symptoms as before and thus with exacerbations and remissions it proceeds untill it terminates fatally, or is cured, or as sometimes happens is changed into another form as the intermittent or continued such is the ordinary character of the disease but under different circumstances, of climate of situation, or constitution of the patient it assumes different appearances and is associated especially with the inflammatory and malignant deathesis as regards our own country it is generally a disease of increased action requiring active antiphlogistic remedies and in this light I shall now consider it. *Treatment*, the principal indication is to induce an interruption, and the course of the disease is obviously pointed out by the symptoms it is proper always to commence with *N. section* This is particularly indicated,

by the vigor of the pulse, a hot dry skin, determination to the head and a variety of other symptoms. The next remedy is an Emetic with a view of exciting vomiting when called for by the state of the stomach. The Emetic Tartar is always preferable. I mention this more particularly because it is generally the practice among the practitioners of this country to use the Epecacuana. but this is much less efficacious, the antimonial preparations not only more completely evacuate the alimentary Canal of the bilious accumulations, but also makes a powerful impression on the stomach, so much so, that it puts an end to the disease by interrupting and removing the primary and morbid impressions. In many instances I have known remittent fever cured by an antimonial Emetic operating in the manner I have described to you. To meet the same indication, that is to evacuate the alimentary canal, the mercurial cathartics are next to be resorted to. Those like the antimonial are always to be preferred to their kindred articles they operate more efficiently to in evacuating the bile than other purges, as soon however as the mercurial evacuations are over we should resort to purges of a milder nature of these the saline are most generally used and the best are Epsom and Cheltenham salts they operate in much smaller doses

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than the other neutral salts are less disagreeable to the patient and more effectual in evacuating the alimentary canal Zi. of of Cheltenham is equal Zi. of Epsom after such direct and powerful depletion from the stomach and intestines it will be proper to resort to milder of Diaphoresis. The medicines best adopted to this end are the antimonial prep^s & the neutral mixtures. The Spiritous Mendeum is also a valuable remedy in their place, the action of these may be promoted by the vapour bath the best means to apply this is, to pour vinegar on heated bricks which are to be wrapped up in flannels and applied to the trunk and extremities, thus in general we can excite a copious perspiration. The disease under such treatment will most frequently yield after 3 or 4 days but if it does not the emetic and mercurial purges must be repeated. Evacuations of this kind are called for by the accumulation of bile in the stomach whereby irritation and febrile action are kept up. I have found emetics to succeed the best as cooperating in the same intention vesicating applications should be made to the upper and lower (part of) extremities. The mode in which they do good is sufficiently intelligible. by making a strong impression on the skin they interrupt that train of actions

which constitutes the unhealthy condition during the continuance of the (disease) fever. some subordinate affs. occur which claim our attention. This is often great heat on the surface of the body, which is very distressing to the patient when this happens it may be relieved by occasionally sponging the surface with vinegar or very cold water you will thus reduce the temperature, allay the irritation and render the patient much more comfortable. 2nd a determination to the head after occurs in this fever and is indicated by a flushed face wild expression of the eyes and delirium or a tendency to it This indication is best fulfilled by the application of cups and leaches & thus 8 or 10 ounces of blood may be drawn with advantage but when the delirium appears to be fixed then in addition to the remedy just mentioned you should shave the head and put on a blister which should remain on for at least 24 hours it is a fact which ought to be remembered that bleeding must always precede the application of blisters you will very generally find that a few ounces of blood, lost by cups or leaches will do away the necessity of the last remedy it is proper to suffer 8 or 10 hours to elapse after shaving the head before the blister is applied as by thus

doing you may obviate the necessity of employing it,
 now the mere removal of the hair should do away the
 symptoms of delirium is not very intelligible. Besides this
 advantage we derive another from delaying viz. an oppor-
 tunity of apply in cold to the head by means of cloths wrung
 out of cold water, or the use of ice itself 3.rd the most
 common symptoms which calls for relief during the continuation
 of Remittent fever, is nausea or vomiting of bilious matter
 arising either from the accumulation of bile in the stomach
 or from a peculiar irritability of that organ, to remove
 the first it is right to remove to repeat the evacuations
 either by saline purgatives or Emetics but in the second case
 a different course is required to quit the irritability is
 now the indication for this purpose we have a variety of
 remedies, the common foaming or effervescent draught is
 exceedingly beneficial. the Seltzer Water administered
 in small doses, and at short intervals will often prove
 advantageous, Mint Water is also useful. but lime water
 and milk are infinitely the best remedy the mode of em-
 ploying it is to take a table spoon full of each mixed together
 and administered every 15. 20. or 30. minutes according to
 circumstances. not the least valuable of the remedies for
 soothing irritability of the stomach is the infusion of

Serpentaria the dose is a table spoon full it is much resorted to in this City and possesses the confidence of many practitioners when the irritability of the stomach arises from the want of tonic in that organ as sometimes is the case, when emetics have been often employed nothing is better than the tincture of cloves given at short intervals in teaspoonfull doses as auxillary the above mentioned remedies formentalins over the region of the stomach, have often proved beneficial and the best of these is made by quetting pulverised cloves in a flannel bag, and wringing this out of brandy. Two ounces of cloves are sufficient. Pediluvian or the warm bath is also highly useful but where the vomiting is exceedingly violent you should apply Senafisms to the extremities and blisters over the region of the stomach but above the remedies that are calculated to check bilious vomiting opium is preeminent. It is a fact well worthy your attention that a pill of opium which has been kept for 2, or 3 years will check vomiting, and remain on the stomach when administered recently it would be rejected, If the stomach will not retain the opium, though taken in this way we must resort to anodyne injections. A Drachm or more of Laudanum should enveloped in a little mucilage and thrown up the rectum, A favorite practice in

this City instead of using anodyne injections, is to employ a suppository of opium 3 or 4 grs made into a pill and introduced into the rectum two inches will often prove exceedingly efficacious. The advantages of this mode are that it may be easily employed that we shall not have to encounter the prejudices of the patient and when the desired effect is produced we may withdraw the pill and thus prevent the consequences of an over dose. An intermission being effected pour in the Peruvian bark, combined with an aromatic decoction. but when any doubt of the absence of fever exists you should prescribe the Serpentina, Quapia Angustura Eupatorium Centaury &c for reasons which I explained on a former occasion. Arsenic will be found in some cases to answer very well. The only circumstance which allows of the use while there is least remaining Fever is a palpable tendency to a typhus condition, but even here the medicine will often be rejected and should confide more in those tonics which add to the principal properties, that also of producing perspiration, on the whole however the Remittent of this Country is of a highly inflammatory grade demanding copious depletion by the Lancet and evacuations from the bowels, and when these in every stage are so managed as exactly to correspond

to the violence of the case, no other remedy will be in general be imperiously demanded —

Lecture 5th

Continued Fevers, these run their course without any interruption though some degree of remission and exacerbation take place daily. It has been held by some writers, that this definition is exceptionable, because all continued fevers say they consist of a single paroxysm kept up without abatement till their final termination but I believe that no such fever exists and am supported in my opinion by the highest authorities except the fever denominated Ephe-mera which is of a short duration and rare occurrence every other kind of febrile affections are made up of a repetition of paroxysms it may be remarked as a general rule that the exacerbations take place in the morning and the remissions in the evening. By consulting Nosological writers you will find that this class of writers fevers is variously arranged. I shall treat of them under the general heads of Synocha and Typhus. The different form of continued fevers may thus be disposed of without deficiency of perspicuity or too great generalization —

Synocha.

As ordinarily defined, I believe that Synocha fever has no

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real existence every case which at least has met my observation has been attended with some local affection which marked it as one of the Phlegmasia. of the continued fevers the most common in this country is the Bilious Inflammatory, this prevails in the U States to a great extent with great violence to the South and is varied not a little by climate and the condition of Society like the fevers already treated of it causes chiefly from Marsh exhalations, but in common with them it is also produced by other causes. Considering the close analogy in the origin, symptoms and mode of cure not to mention other slight circumstances between the intermittents, remittents and continued Bilious fevers we have good reasons to conclude that they are the same disease, with some difference in type and external Physiognomy, During the exacerbation, a remittent is so precisely similar to a continued bilious fever that an account of one will answer equally well for the other each being ushered in with the same train of Symptoms and accompanied with the same set of affections discharged therefore from the necessity of occupying our time with recapitulations of what has already been said we will proceed to the cure of the disease before us, But can we arrest the progress of the fever after it has once been established or must we be content with abating the more

violent symptoms. till it shall terminate spontaneously
 This is a question of great moment and has been ably
 discussed by Clegg, Hillary, Pringle & Fordyce
 and has been answered in the negative. It is contended
 by the last particularly that not only are we unable
 to interrupt the career of fever but also that either
 addition to it or subtraction from it from the cause
 producing it will not leave the slightest influence. in
 support of these opinions they appeal to small pox
 measles and other diseases the fact is undoubtedly as
 stated neither of these cases however abated in violence
 can be cured by artificial means and neither of them is
 affected by withdrawing the further application of the
 cause this is particularly true as regards small pox
 but their reasoning is fallacious in as much as it is
 deduced from cases of disease peculiar in their nature
 and governed by their own laws, as respects the common
 fevers we see them daily checked by the remedies usually
 employed, can it be denied that they are interrupted in their
 course by a timely recurrence to P. S. evacuations from the
 alimentary canal, and other means of a similar nature
 most assuredly we see this happen every day in our lives and
 such successes are the trophies of our profession at the same

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time we must concede, that there is much difficulty on many occasions and hence we so often meet the precepts in practical writings, to attack the disease in the first stage as then it is most easy to obtain victory, the doctrine above alluded to is highly pernicious in its practical tendency, and having risen in the dark ages of Medical sciences has been kept up by too great respect for authority. It will not fail if credited to take away all energy of practice and sink you to irresolution and indecision in the management of diseases at the very moment too when exertion is most required, according to that you must remain idle spectators of the ravages effected by the unresisted and vehement attacks of fever on the constitution. Let me not be supposed from what has escaped me that I am inclined to deny that in fever there is a tendency to causes or solution at particular times, this was early remarked by Hippocrates, and has since been confirmed by abundance, hence arose the doctrine of critical days, by which is meant those days in which the fever is disposed to a solution these according to Hippocrates are 3. 5. 7. 9. 11. th 14. th and 20. th or as some commentators on that author will have it the 21st day every practitioner of enlarged experience must have witnessed a more than ordinary tendency to a remission.

80- of the symptoms on some one of those days mentioned but such a tendency is not so clearly manifested in our diseases as in those which occurred among the ancients the reason of this is not obscure. you all know that the climate of Greece is equable and serene and that the people of that Country in the time of Hippocrates still cherished the simplicity of their republican habits disease prevailed therefore with uniformity of character not being disguised as among us by wide deviation from nature and by the changes of climate internally fluctuating and unsettled attempts have been made to explain the occurrence of the critical days on the supposition that intermittents are the primary type of all fevers and hence the continued fevers are 1st The Quartidian then Tertian and after the 11th day generally Quartan whether this be admitted or not the facts are very important they teach to us to watch the efforts of nature to bring about a crisis (which is remarked by a remission of symptoms and that such is the time most propitious for the administration of our remedies. Treatment Early in this discussion it was remarked that the bilious fevers are for the most inflammatory in their nature. This being the case the principal indication is very obvious viz.

to reduce arterial action to healthy or ordinary stand and confessedly to obtain this end no means are equal to the lancet. Its operations under such circumstances is prompt and effectual, But in this disease it should be directed by judgment and skill and tempered by sound discretion, do not in any instance prescribe for the name of the disease. The same complaint may be varied more and more than the one under our notice, by climates, seasons, personal idiosyncrasy and by many other causes: Thus while in the section of the country to bleed copiously is the only method of cure; In the southern States practitioners hardly ever open a vein, but no matter in what part of the world you settle, do not refrain from depletion by the lancet when it is indicated by a strong full and vigorous pulse, a hot skin determination to the head, and other symptoms of increased arterial action. The symptoms whether they occur beneath the burning Tropics or amid Polar Snows or in the more general climate of the temperate Zone, must be considered as signals held out by nature for the succour from the lancet — and other evacuants in the difficulties and oppressions, next in importance are those medicines which produce an evacuation from the alimentary canal, These are called for in all fevers but particularly in this on account of the large accumulation of bile which apt to occur. My general practice when I can

prevail on the patient to consent is, to direct an Emetic and as I remarked on a former occasion the antimonials are to be preferred. It will be perceived that I decidedly an advocate for emetics in this order of disease my experience has persuaded me of their superior efficacy to purges and I am supported in my belief by those practitioners who are acquainted with most inveterate shapes of Bilious inflammatory fever. But that they reap the full effects, they must be repeated and in some instances several days in succession. This is a fashion in medicines as in other things. Emetics which were at one time universally resorted to, and of whose efficacy undoubted testimony was afforded, in one of the revolutions to which our art is subjected were suddenly supplanted by purgative medicines, but they have recently revived. By consulting the French and English writers on the diseases of those respective armies in Egypt 20 years ago it will be found that the vehement bilious fevers of that climate refused to submit to other modes of evacuations. Emetics were therefore adopted by the whole medical corps of both armies without regard to those habits of country and prejudice of education which have so much influence on the generality of cases. The efficacy of this class of medicines is equally attested by the East and West Indies practitioners as well as those of our own country where bilious fevers prevail to a large

extent and are marked by great violence of Symptoms, determining from my own observation, I should say when early administered they hardly ever fail to check the disease, and that in the advanced stage by their operation and when free and copious the pulse is reduced, the pain in the head relieved, sickness of the stomach quieted, the temperature lowered and diaphoresis produced by which the patient is quieted, and the arterial solution of the disease hastened, but when emetics cannot be administered either from prejudice of the patient or some peculiarity as rupture or predisposition to Apoplexy or after vomiting, we may with propriety & advantage recur to purges, combinations of Calomel with some drastic cathartic, as Salap. Rhubarb or gamboge will succeed best in the commencement of continued Fever. It is a favorite practice with some when the stomach is loaded by bilious accumulations to unite Emetics with purges, so as to induce an artificial Cholera Morbus or as the sailors say, to "clear the Ship" fore and aft" of the utility of this plan there can be no doubt. It has occasionally resorted to in the Bilious fevers of this City with success and it is more employed in the southern states where there is greater necessity for it. from the superior vehemence of bilious affections combinations of calomel and Emetic Tartar are commonly prescribed to which some add gamboge. R Calomel grs 4 or 5. Tart Emetic grs 1. Gamboge grs 2 or

3. mft. Pulo the last alone in a large dose say 10 or 12 grs will produce the effect without the addition of the other emetic medicines, but to justify a remedy so violent, the fever must be of a dangerous Character and indications of bilious accumulations must be strong and unequivocal. In prescribing purges if delay is at all admissable, it is proper to wait for that period of the fever when a partial remission of the symptoms take place given at this time they act powerfully and effectually but if exhibited during the rage of the fever, they are either rejected by the stomach or lie inactive, by the process above detailed. the alimentary Canal being evacuated we are next to resort to Saline Purgatives. employed in moderate doses they are beneficial by keeping the bowels open in a moderate degree and from their action on the Eschalent repels on the inner surface of the intestines, they detract the watery parts from the circulating fluids and thus keep down arterial excitement and produce a diminution in the violence of the paroxisms. of the saline purges the best has been mentioned already a prescription very much used by myself and other practitioners of this City is as follows
 R Sal Glauber Zi Emetic Farter grs 1. Succin Lomon and Sharp Vinegar a.a. Ziij or Ziij mft. a table spoon full

every 1. 2 or 3 hours. according to circumstances, it keeps the bowels in a state of laxity, produces a mild diaphoresis, subdues arterial action and lessens to the patient the term of suffering. As cooperating remedies, Enemata are not to be overlooked they are usefull for promoting the action of purges, they are also beneficial as a substitute for those medicines when they cannot be retained. they are also employed as succedanea for cathartics when the alimentary canal has been much evacuated. Several formula have been used. the best a common purpose is the following. R Aqua commn 1 pt. Muriate of Soda tablespoonfull ol. oil. ol. castor. molasses, or the mucilage of gum arabic or flaxseed tea may be used instead of the oils mix them together and inject them. when you wish an Enema a little stimulating or when there is flatus in the bowels as often happens in the close of fevers terebinthinate injections is very adopted to the case. It is made by mixing a table spoon full of the oil of Turpentine with the white and yolk of an egg and adding a pint of water. It relieves the flatus more speedily and effectually than any remedy which I have ever tried — — —

Lecture 6th

By the combined operation of the remedies already mentioned the excitement of the System being sufficiently reduced we are

next to employ those remedies which are calculated to produce perspiration, of all the modes of managing fevers, the practice of sweating is by far the most popular and general. By the vulgar on all occasions this esteemed safe and most effectual, nor is the opinion confined to the low and illiterate orders of mankind every class of society acquiesce in the prejudice and entertain nearly the same views. It is obvious however that remedies which act so powerfully on the system as many Diaphoretics, are apt to do should not be trifled with or inconsiderably used, on the contrary they should never be used in inflammatory fevers, till arterial action and general excitement have been reduced by venesection and evacuation from the alimentary canal, diaphoretics then come in with advantage and mitigate the disease or arrest its further progress. Even here, however only the milder articles should be used and these should be used with auxillary means which have the same tendency, as a general precept from which you must never deviate. — It may be stated that in inflammatory fevers we are rather to solicit perspiration by lenient means, than to extort it by violent measures. To bring a continued fever to a close the antimonial preparations are now generally preferred. Early introduced into the practice of medicine with this view they are occasionally prescribed with valuable reports, till

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their efficacy was declared by Hoffman and their employment sanctioned by the still higher authority of Cullen and Fordyce chemically combined antimony affords an infinite number of preparations each may be so given as to produce diaphoresis, the few of them are employed at present. In England even to this time the celebrated Publ. Jacobu or James Powder claimed no small portion of confidence, that it often excites perspiration in cases of fever can hardly be disputed but so far as I have observed it is in no respect superior to its kindred preparations the composition of which is better known and hence its administration more easily and certainly regulated on the continent of Europe and particularly in France. the Golden Sulphur antimony has an indisputable ascendancy over all the other preparations of that metal whether it is entitled to this confidence my experience does not allow me to decide compared with the Emetic Tarter I think it inferior in every point of view. this latter medicine may be made to supercede all the rest of the antimonial preparations nearly tasteless, quite inodorous and minute in its dose, it may be administered with greater facility and possesses equal if not superior powers. of the precise manner in which the several preparations of antimony operate in the cure of continued

Fevers or of the principles which should guide us in its use we are not accurately informed. Cullen informs us that they are of no advantage unless they vomit or produce considerable nausea, but on the contrary it is asserted by Fordyce, than whom there can be no higher authority on the subject, that by exciting vomiting the febrifuge power of the antimonial preparations are impaired and they are always most effectual when the slightest degree of gastric distress is excited by them, to this controverted point I have directed a very careful attention and independantly of this authority am led to coincide with the latter opinion Nausea by whatever means excited or in whatever way induced is not in itself salutary in disposing the fever to a crisis or favourable solution during the continuance of Nausea, arterial action, muscular power, animal temperature are undoubtedly lowered, but afterwards a reaction of the body and a respondent exacerbation of the fever takes place. But did such a state of stomach operate in the beneficial way contended for by Cullen and practitioners generally the utility of the medicine should be proportioned to the effect thus created and various other diaphoretics infinitely more violent and lasting in their nauseating operation as Digitalis

Tobacco Squills &c. ought to be preferred in those febrile affections but this is contradicted by the lesson of experience and the united voice of practitioners in every country. Emetics do good in fever by exciting their own specific or peculiar action, and when they disorder the stomach by nausea or vomiting, they depart from this, and if not poisonous are productive of more or less mischief. To illustrate this would be easy but it would take up too much of our time, and cannot be required by any one who has or will direct his mind to the subject. there are many febrifuge medicines, as the effervescing draught, the neutral salts &c. mixture &c. the principal effect of which is. to subdue nausea and vomiting and to sustain the tone of the stomach, but while I contend that the antimonial preparations like Lead Mercury and arsenic act by a peculiar power, I wish to be understood, I conceive that as it is the case with the articles just enumerated their effect will be proportional to the quantity taken. provided that they produce their genuine effect or mode of action, which independant of any nausea curious as these modes of the Modus operandi of medicines are in speculation. they are inconsiderably more interesting when applied to practice let it be allowed that they are correct and we do away the objections against the employment of a remedy which is doubtless of high utility. Nevertheless it is not to be inferred from the preceding remarks

90th that we should not apply to Emetics in the early or forming stage of the fever. There they act on different principle and their efficacy is too well attested to be shaken by any thing which can be laid against them. To obtain from the antimonial medicines. The precise effect to which I have alluded is not always very easy the stomach in febrile affections is so various as regard irritability that the dose as well as the intervening time are very different in different persons as a general form $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of Emetic Tarter dissolved in water and united with a little cochineal to give it color. may be taken every 2 or 3 hours according to the nature of the case: it acts as a gentle Diaphoretic produces relaxation of the surface and also allays irritation of the stomach. but some stomachs are so irritable. that cannot retain it under circumstances and here we must have recourse to some other medicines of these the best is the Saline or neutral mixture which is prepared as follows R Lime juice ℥ij add the salt of Tarter till a complete salivation take place. then add loaf sugar ℥ij. water ℥ij mft. is found sometimes necessary to add a Little Laudanum and a small portion of sweet spirits of Nitri dose a table spoonfull every 2 or 3 hours To meet the same indication many other diaphoretics have been employed, some of which possess in no small

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degree the confidence of physicians. combinations of Opoeacua and opium are of this nature though of the highest utility in Phlegmasia. they do answer so well in general in febrile affections. why this should be the case it is difficult to tell and such is the fact and with it we must be content. Not less do these remarks apply to other of the same class, most of them act as prompt and copiously as the antimonial preparations, but the perspiration they excite is not so salutary nor powerfull in arresting the progress of continued fevers in this fact we find no reason for the supposition that the Tartar Emetic possesses specific febrile powers Independantly of diaphoresis, or nausea, certain it is, that the efficacy of ~~for~~ antimonials it is not proportional to the degree of perspiration excited, notwithstanding all that has been said of sweating in the management of fevers some practitioners scarcely ever recur to this plan by them the neutral salts or refrigerants are preferred the precise Modus Operandi of medicines is not understood attempts have been made by a late writer to explain the operation on chemical principles. Though this Hypothesis is not without plausibility yet it does not afford a solution of the difficulty but whatever be their mode of operating the refrigerants reduce arterial excitement lower than animal temperature and partially

relax the system Surface though the rarely occasion perspiration
 the principle article of the clasp is Nitrate of potash and no me-
 dicine is more employed in fever and inflammatory diseases to
 augment its powers it is customary to combine with it calomel
 and Tarter Emetic forming a combination well known by the
 name of Nitrous Powders the ingredients which enter into the
 composition are in the following preparation. R Nitrate of
 Potash $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ calomel $\text{grs} \times \text{vi}$. Emetic Tarter $\text{grs} \text{ } \mathfrak{L}$ mft. Powders $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{S}$
 one of which is to be taken every two or three hours according
 to circumstances, this suited to the more robust of our patients
 as on account of the calomel it contains is very apt to
 purge, it is prudent in some cases to exclude the calomel
 lest it should produce a cathartic affection where it is not
 demanded or should salivation as it is under such circum-
 stances known to do. I have known indeed in more than
 one instance a single dose of the powder to have this
 effect. The emetic tarter should always be graduated
 to the nature of the case, even in as small a quantity as
 of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain it now and then occasions vomiting, or very
 much distress in the stomach of the patient cooperating to
 the same end viz. to the reduction of Febrile action cold
 water applied to the surface has been strongly recommended
 As I shall subsequently enter more at length into the

consideration of this. I shall at present anticipate, very few of my future observations. this remedy may be employed in three ways either ablution, aspersion or infusion, each adopted to peculiar circumstances but in this case before us I prefer the use of the sponges, it is much more agreeable and perhaps less hazardous than the other. But cold applications are never called for unless the pulse is active and the skin hot and dry and here they are very usefull they remove the uncomfortable sensations caused by a heated surface. lessen the force of the circulation induce a mild Diaphoresis and soothe that restlessness which is a general accompaniment of the febrile diseases but under any other circumstances and especially in the advanced stage of the disease they are useless even perilous as the system is exhausted by the fever, it would be at that ~~pass~~ period be unable to react, such is the outlines of the plans of treating fever. One the refrigerating, the other the sweating plan, this is not the place for instituting a comparison between these two plans nor could easily be done, The fact they cannot be viewed as rival measures each is adopted to different circumstances, But before we use Diaphoretics in inflammatory cases we should first deplete in proportion to the vehemence of the symptoms, by bleedings and evacuations of the alimentary Canal, and exactly at this point the refrigerant remedies may be called into requi

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-sition with signal advantage, before dismissing the subject, I want to impress on your minds the value of sweating in the cure of fevers it was formerly the practice to treat inflammatory diseases by sweating forcing perspiration by the use of heating alexaphaimic articles but these were productive of such wide spread and mischief that were soon discarded, but it is wrong to reason (an article) or the employment of article from its abuse. Sweating like venesection and other remedies, is useful or otherwise according as it is directed. when under the controul of sound discretion it is highly important and acts indisputably powerfully in combatting diseases Diaphoretics determine the blood to the surface, and then lessen internal congestions, they relieve the constriction of the extreme vessels and thus render the patient more comfortable, they moreover reduce the quantity of circulating fluids and therefore diminish arterial action and direct depletion, Finally they equalize excitement and retain the just equipoise in the various actions of our system on which perfect health depends, let us then not throw away remedies so useful, on account of the objections, which from theory may arise, or false refinement indicate when you hereafter take the field against diseases you will find that it is enough to combat with one remedy, but on the contrary to be victorious over these foes to human happiness, you must call into requisition all resources which have been put into your hands by your god and those

which can be deceived from a complete knowledge of your ARS.

Lecture. 7th.

We have now arrived at that stage of the treatment of continued Bilious inflammatory fevers when vesicating applications are found of great advantage. they should be applied to the extremities, sometimes to both upper and lower extremities. but by some modern practitioners blisters are altogether condemned and strongly prohibited in this fever. of those who entertain such views, by far the most distinguished by weight of authority, is the celebrated Fordyce it was the sayings of that great man that vesicating applications have not the slightest effect in arresting the progress of fevers but on the contrary, they never fail of creating additional excitement to occasion an exacerbation of the disease "it seems to me not very difficult to reconcile the contrary of sentiment that has prevailed on this point nothing is more different than the effects which arise from blisters applied in the early and latter stages of the disease, they never fail I believe to do harm when there is much arterial action and febrile excitement. and it is not less ascertained that they are of the utmost utility in a reduced condition of the system let the body be depleted by v. s. emetics and purgatives and then resort to blisters they quiet the pulse equalize excitement. put an end to the broken action of disease, and

establish the regular order of health after the remedies above
 enumerated have proved unavailing much confidence is placed
 in Mercury urged to moderate salivation. There can be little
 doubt of its utility when the system can be brought under
 its operation. But in most cases when mercury is made to
 act, the rapidity of its career terminate to be of use there-
 fore it must be properly applied and as the bowels at the
 close of fever are generally weak and irritable it should be
 applied in the shape of friction it is difficult to excite
 ptyalism whilst the pulse remains active, Mercury there-
 fore should never precede depletion and remedies which effect
 this are generally sufficient to remove the fever, I have thus
 concluded the history of those remedies which are supposed
 best calculated to cure Bilious inflammatory continued
 fevers, much however depends on directing a proper attention
 to these minor circumstances which often so powerfully in-
 fluence the results of these by far the most important,
 drinks, diet, and the general management of the patient
 during the progress of the fever much dryness of the fauces
 and extreme thirst generally prevail it has been a question
 whether the patient should be undergirt in his ardent desire
 for drinks, The physicians of antiquity were much divided on
 this point while one set totally forbade another freely allowed

the use of water It requires but little sagacity to discover that medium between the two is correct practice. By denying altogether occasionally the use of drinks we shall cause anxiety and distress and thus increase the disease, and by allowing the unrestrained use of it we shall find that the stomach will be dilated, and certain nausea and vomiting with other mischievous consequences will result we should direct now and then a Table spoonfull of some acidulated beverage as Lemonade Vinegar & Water apple Water, toast water, tonicd water with a variety of herb teas, as Balm tea sage tea &c may be employed, when bilious vomiting occurs the most powerfull remedy to restrain it is a pill of opium (an old one to be preferred) when opium cannot be administered we may substitute an anodyne injection or a pill of opium 5 or 6 grs thrust up the rectum for a few hours will in general prove efficacious you may also give barley and rice water and a solution of Gum arabic even common water provided the quantity is small and the temperature not too cold should not be refused it is a precept worthy of your attention that drinks in a moderate proportion and moderately warm will relieve the thirst quicker then when they are cold an inordinately taken during the continuance of fevers, the drinks above enumerated will always afford sufficient nourishment

to the patient, it sometimes happens that the appetite solicits more solid food and the demand of the patient are loud and clamorous but the propensity is always an unfavourable indication and should never be indulged every practitioner must have seen the evil consequences which result from a qualification of this diseased appetite and in many instances a case from this cause has terminated fatally which might otherwise have been cured. Certain bilious fevers do sometimes change into Typhus in the history of pathology. I mentioned the causes which accelerate and increase the pulse this should be studiously avoided in the febrile condition as perhaps the most operative cause you should directly particularly that light should be excluded and also that no conversation, nor bustle of company should take place in the chamber of the sick before leaving the subject I will give directions for the management of the patient during convalescence febrile affections of every description leave behind them an accumulated seat of excitability which if not properly regulated may be productive of a relapse, a condition of things more dangerous and intractable than the original disease. the first step when the patient recovering is either to remove him to another room or to order all the apparatus of sickness as vials pill boxes plasters &c to be taken away. By the sight of these a remembrance of his sickness is kept up and his

Spirits being depressed retard the progress of cure, the changing
 of the Sheet and clothing has a great effect in promoting
 convalescence 2nd. Be careful to accommodate the diet to the
 state of excitement you should begin with facinacious articles
 and none are better than Tapioca, Arrow Root, Sago and
 rice next you may allow eggs or oysters raw or very
 slightly cooked boiled chickens and many other articles of
 a light and digestible nature, but whatever is taken should
 be eat in small quantities at a time, this is a rule of
 extreme importance, remember to direct that your patient
 eat often and a little at a time. As regards drink pure
 water is the best but if something more is required by the
 condition of the patient, or wrung from you by his sollicita-
 tions, the most suitable liquor you can direct is Porter very
 much diluted with water, malt liquors and especially porter
 are infinitely more agreeable and less injurious than wine
 or ardent spirits however diluted. 3rd It is hardly less
 important that the patient should gradually return to
 the other pursuits or habits of life (I think he might have
 said if they are not of a deleterious nature) he is especially
 to avoid much exercise of his intellectual faculties, to prevent
 this he must be kept from study and from attention to
 business of any kind. nor should he be allowed to enquire

as to any external concerns and company of course should be denied. 4th. Be not too precipitate in permitting your patient to take exercise and especially out of doors. There is always much eagerness on his side backed in general by the intercession of his friends under the idea that it would afford him strength and confirm his recovery. But you should recollect that the great habitity to take cold, and from the irritable state in the commencement of convalescence the stimulus of riding instead of strengthening, would most probably excite a return of fever. Even when you allow him to take exercise you should direct that he be warmly clad and should particularly enjoin it on the attendants not to protract the ride so as to give him any fatigue, the preceding are instructions relative to the general management of the patient under ordinary circumstances, but now and then certain symptoms, arise during the course of medical treatment which demand particular attention, sometimes the patient in the convalescence from a long spell of fever, remains very feeble and is affected with a total loss of appetite, to meet the indication in this case tonic medicines should be employed among which the tincture of bark alone or combined with a small portion of T. Gentiana is highly beneficial but there are a great variety of articles of nearly

similar character which may be used in succession accord-
 -ing to the circumstances of the case or to the taste and
 caprice of the patient, as the leading ones may be mentioned
 all the vegetable bitters as Columbo, Quassia, Chamomile
 and Gentian, these should be employed in watery effusions
 The Elixer Vitriol is also an excellent medicine and often
 established a restoration of appetite. Not the least distress-
 -ing affection which is incident to a state of convalescence
 is extreme watchfulness and irascibility of sleep. This is al-
 -ways very unpleasant and often retards the recovery, and
 sometimes aggravates the fever here small opiates are use-
 -full. the best preparation of opium in this case is what
 has been denominated the Black Drop it is a tincture
 made by an acid instead of ardent spirits, sharp
 vinegar or lemon juice are the acids generally preferred
 this preparation posess three times the strength of Laudanum
 and has a more powerfull effect. than any other with
 which I am acquainted it never as far as I have known
 to produce the nausea and other disagreeable sensations
 which sometimes results from the use of opium and
 its Spiritous tinctures, when opium in this form is found
 to fail you may resort to Tincture of Hops, and what
 I know to succeed very well is the (under such circumstances)

is the Camphorated Tulep. the latter medicine often quiets irritation existing in the system and disposes the patient to sleep sometimes watching proceeds from an empty stomach and when this is the case. stimulating food conjoined with portor is generally effectual. The condition of the bowels also demand care sometimes Diarrhea, though more frequently constipation attends the recovery from fevers. as for the Diarrhea it will frequently generally yield to the use of the testations preparations. when on the contrary there is a tendency to constipation, small doses of Rhubarb is the best remedy this cathartic should be preferred because it imparts tone to the bowels and when taken by itself never purges copiously. It is worthy of observation that however beneficial evacuations from the alimentary canal may prove in the early stages it is not less injurious in convalescence more than any other cause copious evacuations at this period induces a state of exhaustion and frequently bring back an alarming degree of fever, I have seen this happen more than an hundred times. In the condition of convalescence, there are no other affections which have any claims to notice. But considering the great lengths to which I have already protracted the discussion. I will detain you with one or two additional observations

The bilious inflammatory fevers, may terminate but it frequently runs into a chronic form as the treatment of the former differs in nothing from the Idiopathic diseases of the same nature I will not anticipate the observations. I shall have occasion to mention hereafter. But a chronic state of the fever claims one particular attention. It is called, Fébricula from the diminution and indistinct nature of the symptoms which attends it, and in the country to the Southward is known by the name of inward fever. The pulse is small corded and hard there is much heat on the surfaces, a bilious complexion and tenseness of the forehead combined with head ache or pain in the side. the patient always has acclamations extremities and scaly high coloured urine the type of the fever is remittent or intermittent not continued the course of this condition of things is too obvious to be mistaken it arises from congestion of the large viscera particularly of Spleen and liver I know it to arise from Schirrus the appropriate remedy is a slight salivation or what answers very well as a substitute a course of Nitric acid I have lately seen a case cured by a bath of Nitric Muriat here mercury has failed fridiluvium has been found favorable, serviceable & of the nitric Muriat acid should

be given every day for eight or ten days, commonly however there is so much fever and pain that it is necessary to resort to frequent and small bleedings vesicating applications at this times are very important they should be placed on the side if there is any pain, but if this be absent we must wish to interrupt the association of on which this small fever depends. I would greatly prefer them on the wrist and ankles. It is a common practice to treat the case with tonics particularly with Peruvian Bark but this highly prejudicial. it locks in the disease instead of liberating it from the system. the attempt of curing by tonics previously to evacuating the system will always fail after evacuations have been premised the tonic medicines may be employed of these the Peruv. Bark is the best. but when this fails we may resort with great advantage to Fowlers mineral solution —

Febricula —

This is called inward fever. small corded pulse, pallor countenance constipation & type is int. or remitt. it is much like Heetic F. arises from congested Spleen and liver also from diseased Pancreas persons in miasmatic districts have often enlarged and diseased viscera without having active bilious fever m. m. Purgings. Vapor bath

Mercury as blue pill. Nitric Muriatic acids & Bath, small bleeding with cups and leeches where there is pain, tonics must not be too early used. a course of steel and horse exercise are the best means —

Typhus Fever.

The term typhus is derived from a greek word signifying stupor or heaviness an affection which is generally associated with a form of continued fever. By Nosological writers, The Typhus fever has been denominated in Typhus *action* and Typhus *gravior* but as one of these is only an aggravated condition of the other, without any difference as regards the degree of violence, I cannot see any reason for retaining the distinction. It may be added that typhus fever whether *Schlopathia* or the consequence of any other disease, is of the same nature presenting the same symptoms, demand a treatment constructed on similar principles and is cured by the same remedies the only material difference between the two forms mentioned by nosological writers is that the *action* generally comes on with more mildness in all its symptoms and is more protracted in its continuance several weeks sometimes elapsing before the occurrence of the crisis. Preceding an attack of this form of fever we often perceive an universal listlessness, sighing &c. with no other symptoms denoting its approach, there is no chill no fever nor any pain or uneasiness in any one part of the body

the patient complains of the debility, loss of appetite, and defection of spirits after the case becomes developed a greater or less degree of derangement occurs to the circulation. But the typhus Gravior is much more malignant in its onset and rapid in its progress, as in the mild shape the patient is at first seized with great prostration of strength in which the mind fully participates, but even at this early stage there is some tenderness and soreness of the muscles, with acute pain in the back head and extremities and an alternation of chills and flushes these symptoms are generally followed by well defined fevers, by intense heat on the surface and no inconsiderable determination to the head as is indicated by the violent pulsation of the carotid and temporal arteries by the suffused countenance, the wild inflamed eyes, and the tendency to delirium which constantly prevails, examined at this period the tongue is found dry hard & chopped and incrustated with brown matter, the gums are affected in nearly a similar manner and the teeth next are covered with the same dark fœ. In the commencement we most generally find the pulse quick chorded and active, and the symptoms denoting great disturbance in the functions respiration is especially laborious and frequently interrupted by deep sighing and the breath is so singularly hot and offensive

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at this period the bowels are uniformly constipated and much heat pain and oppression is felt at the pit of the stomach combined now and then with vomiting of bilious matter and constant unquenchable thirst, in many cases the disease advanced, these symptoms are aggravated and others still more violent are added, greater debility now comes on, there is low murmuring, the pain is distressing and acute, the fever increases the pulse is tremulous small and $\frac{100}{\text{min}}$ quick that it can hardly be counted, the temperature of the surface is various the skin being sometimes hot and dry and other times cold and damp the nervous tumors which from the commencement form one of the permanent symptoms are so much aggravated as to amount to what is called Subsultus Tendonum it is not uncommon at this stage for the bowels to give way and copious discharges of dark faeces to take place, most generally also there are hemorrhages of dark dissolved blood from the nose eyes gums and mouth associated with Petichia & orbices or with lived spots in different parts of the body the pulse now sinks the extremities grow cold, singullus comes on and death finally results, this is the ordinary Progress of a fatal case of Typhus fever of extreme violence and malignity, but when circumstances are more favorable and we have a right to

calculate on a recovery in abatement of febrile excitement takes place, the surface becomes moist the tongue moist and clean the pulse slower and stronger. the temperature reduced delirium subsides and we may add as a proportionate circumstance glandular swellings as buboes in the groin and scabby eruptions about the mouth. when the mind and senses become affected at this stage, it may be regarded as a favourable crisis and it frequently continues after the fever disease has disappeared deafness has also taken place and is generally a propitious circumstance as regards the origin of Typhus fever not a little controversy has existed at different times. By a great majority of writers it is maintained to be caused exclusively by a specific contagion: that it is produced in this way under certain circumstances and certain places cannot be denied this has been shown by the experiments of Haggath and Gregory and is confirmed by the whole tenour of medical experience and observation. By the experiments alluded to it is proved that Small Pox itself is not more contagious of 188 persons, men women and children who were exposed to typhus contagion in a crowded and ill ventilated room, only 8 escaped the disease. It also appears that the sphere of its action is circumscribed contagion

never extending to a neighbouring apartment nor to any distance in the same room, provided this is well ventilated nevertheless that it may be conveyed by fomites (any article that will contain contagion as wearing wearing apparel bed clothes) positive experiments and in them facts under it certain what however is a very curious circumstance, that contagion may exist in the clothing of an individual so as to effect others with the disease while the individual himself escapes. It is the recollection of some of you that at what was called black apixes at oxford, a number of persons in a row who were brought from prison, when the jail fever prevailed and who had not themselves been affected with the disease but to such a degree did the contagion exist in their clothes that the judge jury and many of the bystanders and not a few of them died many other instances of this kind have been related, but in general the disease is indebted for its contagious character to ill ventilated apartments it loses the power of propagating itself. In confirmation of this a recent fact which occurred in this city may be adduced, The typhus fever lately made its appearance on the criminal part of the jail the rooms of which were extremely crowded and ill ventilated, this continued to extend among the prisoners until 40 or 50

were confined they were removed into a large apartment which had previously been used as a place of religious worship the disease was then checked because its power of degenerating contagion was destroyed. as relates to the precise period at which the contagion takes place effect cannot be determined with absolute accuracy most generally it is 10. though often it is extended to 50-60, or even 70 days. Extraordinary as this may appear still there can be no doubt of the fact it is proved by the experiments of Haygarth, Bancroft and other writers and my own experience goes to confirm the same Conclusion. During the last summer many vessels at this port crowded with emigrants among whom the ship fever prevailed to a considerable extent many of these were bought as redemptioners and in several instances those that had not been affected remained 5 or 6 weeks in the City before the typhus fever attacked them. After conceding all this to the advocates for contagion, still it must be confessed that the disease arises from a variety of other causes. It proceeds from whatever debases or debilitates the system or debases the mind to any extent. it is often occasioned by marsh exhalations and sometimes by great fatigue and low abstemious diet. The Typhus fever as I have above described it, is not a common disease in this City and perhaps prevails to no great degree in any

part of the United States, it is found in Camps Sails Ships Hospitals and other crowded places of poverty vice filth and wretchedness and finds no where in this happy country a source of generation or a medium of wide diffusion, within my knowledge it has never existed in this city to any extent and my own experience therefore with regard to it is narrow and imperfect from time to time however some Sporadic cases have occurred and within the last summer, I have had more extensive opportunity of seeing the disease, Trusting to the information I have received from these sources and to what I have witnessed in the great Hospitals of Europe I shall proceed to deliver what I consider the proper mode of management, Treatment whatever may the difference as to the theoretical views Practitioners I believe concur in the propriety of commencing with emetics. when we are called in the early or forming stage they were formerly prescribed under the impression that the contagious matter still remaining in the stomach and that by evacuating this, the further progress of the disease was arrested, whether this is so or not, there can be little doubt of the efficacy of the remedy. But emetics do much more than is imagined commonly. If employed as mere evacuants they are beneficial. the effects which they produce in a nother way is not salutary. The disease which we have described is to be considered as a chain

Chain whose first link is located in the Stomach, whence it is extended to every other part of the system, and by making a strong impression on that organ we may interrupt the association of morbid action and thus assist very much in effecting a cure for this purpose emetics are the appropriate remedies but it is only in the forming stage of that they are at all admissible exhibited at an advanced they heighten the alarming symptoms and increase the difficulty and embarrassment in the cure the alimentary canal thoroughly evacuated, it was at one time the established practice to treat the disease with antimonial medicines, so managed as to produce nausea, this was introduced by Cullen and has been followed by his numerous disciples in every section of the world, it is now 20 years since the propriety of this practice was first established, or called into question, and purging recommended in its place, to the work of Hamilton I refer you for an illustration of the latter method of managing diseases of this kind, not at all satisfied with antimonials in the treatment of Typhus fever, after ample trials in the Hospitals of Edinburgh he was induced totally to abandon them and to use purgatives in their stead the result of this experience has been confirmed by the attestation of practitioners of the greatest celebrity in every part of the country

he ascribed the efficacy of purges to their acting throughout
 the whole extent of the alimentary Canal and carrying
 off the feculent matter which remained in large quan-
 -tities in the bowels to obtain their effects he directs that
 they should be given every day and that the most as
Calomel, Calomel & Jalap separate or combined, but while
 he is thus attacked to copious purging he does not exclu-
 -de other remedies. The advantage of this plan has been
 amply attested. I have myself employed them with great
 satisfaction and the evidence of its superior efficacy is
 too strong and conclusive to be resisted. it is to be remem-
 -bered in cases of typhus fever the bowels are always loaded
 and obstinately constipated. The patient has strong sensa-
 -tions of internal heat and there is not a little gastric
distress the circumstances seem imperiously to call for such
 evacuations and every practitioner knows how much relief
 and comfort is afforded by them no one conversant with
 the operation of purges will fear their debilitating effects
 at this period nothing is better established than that were
 the alimentary canal is oppressed with accumulations of
 feculent matter, the evacuations of this matter relieves the
 irritation of the system and adds vigor to the body. that
 this is so has been too well confirmed by the testimony

of respectable practitioners to admit of cavil or controversy as one of the auxiliary remedies much confidence has been placed in cold applications to the surface these are especially demanded, by the burning heat of the skin by the quick active pulse, by the general inquietude and restlessness of the patient. In this condition of the system ~~patient~~ it is well ascertained whatever may be the nature of the disease that cold applications are even more effectual in relaxing the vessels producing perspiration, than the opposite remedies, the ancients were well acquainted with this fact. Celsus commend copious draught of cold water in ardent fever, but the practice was repeated or lost sight of for many centuries, near 100 years ago it was revived, and so much attachment had the author of the change for the remedy that he called it the Febris Lugam Magnum about 25 or 30 years ago it was employed by Dr. in the island of Samacia but did not become general till the celebrated work of Currie appeared, since which time it has received the sanction of distinguished practitioners in various sections of the globe as yet it has not been able generally adopted in the U. States, certainly not to the same extent as in great Britain and her colonial dependencies in

the east and west indies. The practitioners in this country are too much attached to the lancet and other depletory measures to make use of cold applications, by some of us sponging the surface is employed to allay heat in the autumnal fever and we are also in the habit of applying ice, in certain cases to the head by we carry the remedy comparatively to a small extent. In the European hospitals nothing is more common than in the early stage of typhus fever to place the patient in a shower bath or to dash upon him pail fulls of water. The effect is most commonally to produce perspiration and to allay all the exciting symptoms. But a remedy which proves so active should not be rashly or indiscreetly used. The circumstances demanding it have been clearly indicated by Currie it is said by him that the application should be when the heat of the body is steadily above the natural temperature when there is no sensations of chillness and especially when there is no general or profuse perspiration. these cases are to be expected when there is much local congestion and especially in the lungs. The principle on which Currie supposed the remedy to act was merely by adopting abstracting the excess of heat from the surface

116 But a different view of the subject is presented by Dr Jackson who if sometimes carried away by enthusiasm, is however eminently distinguished by the force and originality of opinions in theory and practice the cold applications are supposed by him to operate by making a strong and general impression on the system, by which the exciting morbid actions are effected wholly independent of the reduction of temperature. It is all important in his opinion to attend to the evidence of a susceptible condition of the body which when it is wanting he endeavors to restore by friction & the warm bath and by cordial drinks what he means by a susceptible condition of the body in such a state, that when cold is applied the system will react (Jackson says that cold acts by making a strong impression and subverting diseased condition and don't act merely by abstracting heat, sponging best mode of applying cold.) Susceptible condition. cold avoided when congestion exists or affections of the pulmonary organs present. Dispensed with in congestive fever and weak and emaciated persons. I have however been directed in the use of cold applications to the rules and principals laid down by Currie I have not ventured

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to perceive a different course though I have believed for a moment that the remedy acts merely by lessening the heat of the body, that it operates to a certain extent in this way cannot be denied but it is infinitely more beneficial by the positive healthy action which it imparts to the system. Typhus continued, the disease being now arrested by the remedies already mentioned it is proper to resort to diaphoretics at one time it was universally the practice to manage the early stage of Typhus fever in this way during the reign of the humoral pathology as system of notions were entertained or originated in the elipse of medical reason and of which some traces are preceptible at the present moment By these it was taught, that the fever of this nature was excited and kept up, by the paricles of contagion floating in the all air circulation construing there practice on this Hypothesis they early induced sweating and urged to a great extent with a view of eliminating the offensive matter through the pores of the skin as medical knowledge advanced the doctrine was generally abandoned and is now remembered as one of the many examples afforded of false theory being productive of mischievous practice, in the present

as well as almost every case of disease there is a point at which we may receive beneficially to Diaphoretics but there is nothing generally peculiar in their operation even admitting contagion to exist. they act generally on the same principles as in other fevers. when we administer them a due attention should be paid to the circumstances of the case and the milder and more stimulant should be resorted to as they seemed to be called for by the state of the system, the milder diaphoretics are generally indicated, the Saline draught or neutral mixture is exceedingly applicable to the case it is highly grateful to the stomach alleviates thirst abates the heat and relaxes the surface. causing some slight degree of perspiration nearly the same effect is produced by the Spiritus Mendeni. Dulceficia Spts Nitre if administered freely and at short intervals, the discredit into which this remedy has fallen is partly to be ascribed to the inadequate doses in which it was generally prescribed, to obtain its salutary effects in the case before us we should give $\frac{zj}{i}$ or more every two hours it has been administered in various stages of combination the best of which is made by the addition of antimonial wine & Laudanum

when the latter is not prohibited even more effectual than the remedies just mentioned is the Spi. Minderue but this is less grateful to the patient and will sometimes be refused, when the former will be taken without difficulty or hesitation, either of them however aided by the vapour of bath and warm beverages is in most cases sufficient for the purpose it would appear that the antimonial preparations are peculiarly suited to this stage but so many intelligent condemn them that I cannot but feel sceptical on the subject why they should not be as beneficial here as in other fevers, it is impossible to say. But in the practice of Physic tho there may be no apparent reason why one remedy should be preferred to another, yet the concurrent testimony of practitioners decide that it should be preferred we must abide by their decision Consult, the more modern writers and you will find it laid down that Antimonial preparations are not as useful here as some other Diaphoretics. They are said to prostrate system induce debility and to have a tendency to produce a solution of the fever I myself have but little had in this case, all therefore that I can do is to examine the evidence

on both sides and give you the result, as I have enumerated, such are the principle remedies with which we combat, the first stage of Typhus fever you will perceive that they are of the depleting and evacuating kind or at all events that they are calculated to reduce action and diminish heat and excitement. Notwithstanding what has been alledged to the contrary, it is demonstrable this species of fever has in the commencement more or less of the inflammatory deathesis. The hard corded pulse, heat on surface, suffused countenance, the tendency to delirium are all indications of this disposition. Examined after death, the body shows many marks of inflammation and its usual effects, especially in the brain, even the blood drawn in the early stage of inflammation is almost always sizz and denotes a considerable degree of inflammation. (F. M. Ex. blood dark and grumous, bloody infusions in cavities - congestion of Phlogosis, in brain and S. Marrow, mucous tissue sometimes alone affected where there even bowel affections - arochmitis digestive viscera disorganised in marshy districts when caused by colds lungs affected with conges. and inflam:) but whatever may be the pathological view of the subject, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the practice my opportunities have enabled me to compare this plan of treatment with that of stimulating from the commencement and

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I am decidedly in favor of the former. Determining from my own experience I would say that it is sometimes necessary to use the lancet, I have frequently employed it and invariably with unequivocal success but it should be used with discrimination and is more applicable to cases of Typhus fever occurring in private practice than to those which are met with in public and crowded institutions. The treatment of this disease has undergone essential alterations within the last few years. by consulting the last medical writers, we shall find that they are almost all in favor of Venesection and that to a considerable extent. Perhaps it was Sydenham who first began the practice of blood-letting in typhus fever, and in this he has been followed by Huxam, Boerhave and other practitioners of celebrity. It is curious to trace the influence of opinions in the treatment of diseases. You all know the great change which was wrought in the practice of Sydenham directly opposite to the prevailing sentiments he introduced that Pathology, which considers the febrile condition to depend on a greater or lesser degree of inflammatory action and thence resorted to the depleting plan directly. after a while his views became firmly established and could be traced through the various schools of Europe till the time of Cullen, this great teacher being particularly attached to the nerves, his opinion and modes of practice received a completion here from his

narrow contemplation of the human body and hence the origin of almost all his theories. The views of Cullen were further confirmed by the Pathology of Brown, which was presented in so fascinating a shape as to be almost universally entertained. The Pathology of Typhus fever and the practice which flows from it may be stated in a few words, whatever may be the cause of this disease and more particularly when it consists of contagion, the vital energies are exceedingly crippled and consequently all the actions and functions of the body are imperfectly performed, but this effect does not proceed from exhaustion, the parallel however here ceases, we can relieve the Ship by lightening her of her burthen, but we cannot thus relieve the condition of the System. — all that we can do is to lessen the violence of its effects when the cause is extremely violent, the system is depressed beyond the power of reaction, we must be directed by the symptoms if there is a feeble pulse, and tremulous cold damp skin, low muttering delirium, we must infer that the elasticity of the body, is paralyzed by the weight of the cause pressing upon it, is unable to react, The practice in this case is to use the stimulant and cordial remedies. But if there is a hard, chorded pulse, great heat, a suffused countenance, strong pulsation of the

Corded and Temporal arteries, we must conclude, that there is an inflammatory diathesis and that the case is to be treated, by the directly opposite remedies whenever these symptoms occur never fail to make use of the Saneet. I refer you to the works of Miller of London on Purgation and followed up by other evacuants. If you are asked by what authority you use a practice so different from that generally employed, tell them you do so on mine, but mine alone gentleman, but also on that of Sydenham and Fluxham, supported by the whole tenor of medical experience from their time to the time of Cullen. The treatment as I have delivered it to you is what I deliberately believe, it is the most applicable to the first stage of Typhus fever. But if the disease be arrested by these remedies a greater prostration of strength will come on, and an opposite remedy if necessary. under these circumstances the Volatite alkali has been greatly applauded it may be given in various ways, but that which has been employed with the greatest success, and has received the most general applause it what has been denominated the Volatite Pulep. The following is the formula which I generally use. Carbonate Armonia ℥i. Gum Arabic ℥ij Sach. Album ℥i Water ℥iij mft. it is right at the time to prescribe strong wine whey

to make latter take 2 parts of milk. one of wine. heat the milk till it boils and then add the wine. the crud is next to be separated, and if the liquor is too strong dilute it with water. loaf sugar may be added to render it more palatable. so close is the harmony between this preparation and the bolatite alkali that whenever the latter is employed it will be right to use the former alone, the proper dose of the Julep before mentioned is a table spoon full every 2 or 3 hours but if these symptoms are urgent it should be administered more frequently and the dose may be repeated every half hour or hour. Camphor by its power of preventing pulesency is another medicine which has enjoyed a great share of medical confidence. From its supposed power of preventing pulesency and by experiments lately made, it has been shown that pulesency is not going on in the body at this conjuncture. By many it is preferred to bol alkali it is not my intention to institute a comparison between the articles. my own conviction is that the bol alkali is the best of the two but in every protracted case, it is best to use one, and then the other remedy after a few days the Crab ammonia becomes disagreeable to the patient or the susceptibility of the body to its action becomes diminished and here we may use the Camphor

with advantage. It may be used in the form of Julep or a Bolus. but the latter on account of its bulk is disagreeable and is also apt to nauseate, and be rejected. The Julep of the dispensaries is a neat but feeble prescription. The following is better. R. G. Camphor ℥i. G. Arabic ℥ss Saccho Alb. ℥ij aqua ℥ij mft. of late practitioners have been much in the habit of employing a solution of Camphor in milk. within a few days. I have been informed by my friend Dr. Wallace that this article is soluble in Seltzer water and thus we have afforded us the best possible means of administering it, exactly at this conjuncture, the vesicating applications are of the greatest utility, as in inflammatory fevers, the advantage of blisters in this fever, also has been denied among those who were most opposed to them are Springle Fordyce and the late Dr. Moore, but on the other hand many others of no less respectability are in favor of their employment - under such circumstances they are recommended by Cullen and even in stronger terms by Dr. Lind whose experience in Typhus fever, is as extensive as any other physician. if indeed there is a point in practice of medicine as well established as to admit of no dispute, I think

that blisters are advantageous in the sinking condition of all low diseases. they may be applied either to the upper or lower extremities. at the same time, it has been stated by some authorities that the object is merely to sustain the excitement and tone of the system. Sinapisms would answer better than blisters because the latter deplete and consequently must debilitate the patient. but the opinion is entitled to little attention. Blisters make a more permanent impression than Sinapisms and therefore are more efficacious. It is altogether idle to suppose. that they will create debility by the depleting operation most generally in the low forms of disease they do not vesiculate at all but act merely as inefficients but even they do cause venesection the effusion is so slight, that it cannot be urged as an objection against their employment, what shall we say to the use of opium in typhus fever. no point of practice has been more controverted than as regards the employment of this article. Perhaps it is known to you that Brown places opium at the head of his class of stimulants and that he places his chief reliance upon it in the treatment of T. fever his views were adopted and acted upon by all his disciples and had great influence in the City, where it was at

One time fashionable to use opium altogether in the low stages of Typh. fever but the propriety of this practice has been questioned by many practitioners. at the head of whom is the celebrated Fordyce it is stated by him that after a fair trial of the medicine he had reason to believe that it excited no salutary power over the disease and most generally he found it to aggravate the disease it was given to relieve. The contrariety of opinion on the subject may perhaps be explained, on the supposition that opium administered under different circumstances and in different doses produces different effects. nothing is better established, than that this medicine varies in its operation according to the quantity administered. In large doses it at once diminishes the action of the body and operates as a direct pedative, so far as diminishing the strength of the body or paralyzing or crippling its actions, can be called a pedative effect, but in small doses it proves a stimulant, and cordial and is calculated to support the actions of the system. In those countries where the use of wines and ardent spirits is prohibited by religious prejudices, Opium is resorted to as a substitute. The turks employ it in abundance either to dissipate their sorrows or exhilarate their spirits. In this respect it is similar to wine

and may be used as a remedy in disease wherever that beverage is indicated it follows from the preceding rules views of the *modus operandi* of opium and its properties that it may be administered with advantage in this stage of fever in small and repeated doses it is my practice to give a grain every 2 or 3 hours, but it is alleged that the indication for which we give opium, is more successfully answered by other stimulants particularly wine, as a general rule I am disposed to think it is preferable it is more grateful to the stomach patient is always powerfully stimulant and diffusible and at the same time is permanent in its impression and moreover affords some degree of nourishment, but there is a choice in wine, if it can be procured Madaria should always be preferred, and when this is not to be had we may substitute Sherry, of late it has been fashionable to order Claret, and the Sweet French Wines, there may be cases in which from idiosyncrasy and other causes, these might be preferable, but as a general rule Madaria or sherry are much better adopted to the state of these diseases It is constantly to be borne in mind by you that Typhus fever is characterised by an extreme want of

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susceptibility, that double and even triple the quantity is not too much. But though wine as a general rule is superior to opium, yet there are certain conditions of the body in which the latter article should be resorted to of the symptoms which demand the use of opium, delirium is the most important. In the commencement of the fever it generally depends upon the first of these causes, but in the latter stages, it is always the consequences of alony or debility. It is under circumstances of this kind that opium has been found beneficial, no remedy has been found as prompt and successfull in delirium accompanying Typhus fever as that just mentioned connected with delirium the patient is affected with a distressing degree of restlessness anxiety and vigilance, here is too opium the appropriate remedy. At this stage of Typhus fever there is not unusually some Diarrhoea, in this affection opium either alone or combined in the form of a ceruleous Sulep is the remedy on which we place our chief reliance, to sustain the strength of the patient at this conjuncture Peruvian Bark has been liberly employed, it seems however to have lost much of its power reputation, the practitioners on this point is exceedingly contradictory. By some the remedy is highly extolled, though a large number are disposed to

detract from its utility and to condemn its use altogether
 in this fever may not the contrariety of opinion be owing to
 the effect of the medicine. under different circumstances of the
 disease it appears to be adopted to neither to the early
 or advanced stages, but the vigilant practitioners by observ-
 -ing the progress of Typhus fever will discover a constant
 remedy tendency to intermittent and remittent fevers often
 occurs from whatever cause the diseases may have proceeded
 but when it arises from marsh effluvia as it generally does in
 the N. States the tendency is uniform observable. It is exactly
 under such circumstances that the Peruvian bark is serviceable
 the stomach however is so irritable that the medicines can
 scarcely be administered in substance it must therefore be
 so prepared as to enable the patient to take it. The vari-
 -ous modes of preparing it I have so recently told you,
 that it is useless to recapitulate. but in some instances
 such is the irritability of the stomach that the bark
 cannot be administered in any form whatever when
 -ever this happens the best substitute that can be em-
 -ployed is Serpentin this is among the most cordial of
 our tonics and particularly well suited to the case before
 us. of late it has been fashionable to prescribe Arsenic
 when there is a tendency to intermittent or remittent

as yet I have not employed believing that it has no power of supporting the tone of the System, but that it operates by debilitating the system. I have therefore always been apprehensive of its consequences when used in Typhus fever—
 (Venesection. may be used, and often very freely, even in Europe it is now resorted to, Welsh physician to the great Hospital in Edinburg says B. S. very usefull. Hamiltons practice 1 in 10 died - 1 in 15 bled more. 1 in 20. 1 in 22 died when B. S. was general - females died 1 in 26. Males 1 in 18. Cullerback of London says B. S. should be freely employed a large bleeding will frequently cut short the disease - better to take large quantity at a time Percival says of all evacuant remedies B. S. is undoubtedly the most powerfull - Bateman says my prejudices were against it I now employ it freely - Robt. Jackson says patient was put into bath and bled untill blood became florid and was relieved (speaking of engorged cases) 50 or 60 ʒ even taken. Simili of a ship and her cargo and cart and horse in heavy congestions we must first bring circulation to surface by hot bath frictions &c &c most apt to occur in winter or fall in weakly persons. Opium with blisters on Epigastrium are here probably the best remedy there may be a very cautious

use of Stimuli. they are however doubtfull remedies and
 should only be used when other remedies fail. the previous
 is the treatment of the disease in the early stage. Erythema
 is a diminutive for erysipelas this is the state of many
 organs in Typhus mitior here local bleeding will be suffi-
 cient, laxatives, cold sponging diaphoretics and mucilages
 acidulated with vegetable acids this is the best com-
 bination to allay inflam: when it occurs in a slight
 degree particularly in alimentary canal - in in in
 2nd stage of Typhus here the system is in a sinking
 state this is commonly the result of mismanagement
 particularly abstaining from evacuants and giving
 stimulants too early. Typhus may therefore be art-
 ificially produced and this is the mode in which it
 is commonly produced. The practice of Sydenham
 and Moulton the former called most diseases inflam:
 the latter typhoid such discrepancies often exist in
 this country. In 1793- in this sinking condition we must
 use Stimuli - Stim: point difficult to be ascertained they act
 by establishing their own impression when they produce hot
 skin - delirium - corded pulse &c we must omit their use,
 when they do not act on some of the emunctories they are
 mischievous inflam: may exist in mucous arachnoid membranes

when system is prostrated, here stimulants destroy the patient when there is topical phlogosis we must not use them. they answer best in milder and more simple cases where evacuants have not been premised we may suspect phlogosis. carb am is here the appropriate remedy its action is analogous to heatth - also acts conspicuously on capillaries. See formula of Volatile Sulep on page

Camphor where there are nervous tumors

Champhorated Emulsion	℥viii	} Dose table & full excellent to allay irritation (Best remedy)
Sulphurous Acid	℥i	
℞ Thebaic	gutta XL	

Very good combined with dovers powders particularly where lungs are involved vapour bath may pour Water &c - Spirits on hot bricks when apparatus is not at hand support clothes with hoops, but this process is often too stimulating we must then sponge with a tepid liquid. perspiration is not absolutely necessary in any disease we may next resort to Blisters they act on capillaries and relax them - apply them on extremities - Sinapisms are not so good blisters are more permanent and act specifically P. Bark when good & timed often usefull particularly where there is disposition to remit. I know little of it. Sulp. Quinine is probably better according to Holcum of N. S. (for this see Bilious fever)

But you will find that it has been highly recommended by some medical writers. To meet nearly the same indication and especially when nervous symptoms, as tumors, subsultus tendenum and low delirium exists. A set of medicines have been strongly recommended and not without advantage, the Antispasmodus are the medicines to which I allude the chief of those are. Musk Castor and apocfatida. the first principally confided in and most generally employed. it may be administered in Bolus of Galap. the former is objectionable as the size of the pill renders it offensive to the stomach. A formula for making the Julep may be found in the dispensatories. but this I think is preferable R Musk ℥i Sach. alb. ℥ii G arabic ℥iij Aqua ℥ij mft a table spoon full to be repeated every hour or two. according to the emergency of the symptoms. as respects the use of Castor in S. fever I have little to say. it has never been employed by me nor have I seen it used by other practitioners but apocfatida tho inferior to musk is an important remedy in the disease. it has more claims to our notice from the circumstances that the Apothecaries are in the habit of adulterating the musk and consequently this article cannot be obtained pure. The mode of administering it is in pills, tincture or watery solution. the last method is the best R Gum apocfatida ℥ij. Aqua

Bullant grs. they are to be rubbed down into solution. the
 dose is the same with that of musk As commonly stated
 by writers on typhus fever the fetid articles are proposed of
 signal advantage, as might be supposed. they quiet in some
 cases nervous tumors and subcutis tendinum, remove delirium
 render respiration more easy, and the patient altogether
 more comfortable. But as a general rule I am not sensible
 that in these respects they do more than opium, or more to
 be confided in. But even if they are advantageous only on
 certain occasions, they ought however not to be overlooked
 cases of the same disease assume sometimes a condition
 which is relieved by one remedy when the other fails. This
 happens in Typhus fevers, the symptoms are occasionally
 alleviated by Musk and apocitida when opium will not
 produce the effect. At one time no little respect was att-
 -ached to Carbonic Acid prescribed in the form of yeast
 in the latter stages of Typhus Fever. To this practice phy-
 -sicians were led by the notion of its powers in arresting the
 tendency to putrefaction, but it has been ascertained that
 whatever may be the appearance of the disease putrefaction
 never takes place in the human body, the credit of deter-
 -mining this point is due to this university. Indeed so far
 is the old notion from being correct, that the symptoms

which were thought to denote the existence of this process are really indications of a contrary tendency it has been remarked especially in the university of Edinburgh that subjects brought into the dissecting room with ulcers & ecchyma, and livid spots on their surface were less apt to run into putrefaction than those whose death had been occasioned by inflammatory diseases notwithstanding the incorrectness of this theory the practice is undoubtedly useful Carbonic acid is amongst the most cordial and agreeable stimulants, more than any other it relieves the stomach of nausea and through the medium of that organ imparts tone to the rest of the body, but it may be administered in a much more pleasant shape than yeast, which is commonly recommended I would prescribe it either in Seltzer Water, the effervescent draught, or malt liquor, the last of these are the best, the best of the last is Porter and be preferred when perfectly ripe it is one of the best stimulants and tonics in the low states of disease, In some of the European Hospitals cider is chosen in preference though it may be more pleasant to the patient it is infinitely less efficacious, if you should however have occasion to use yeast, you may order a table spoon full to be taken every 2 or 3 hours with the same view of resisting putrefaction, the mineral acids have been strenuously

recommended, it is more than half a century, since they were introduced into practice in Great Britain but the credit of establishing their utility is due to Sir William Fordyce, he first employed them in Angina Maligna and was so well satisfied with their efficacy that he extended them to all the low stages of the disease and especially to Typhus fever. his practice after evacuating the alimentary Canal was to recur to the mineral acids from which he derived greatest advantages than any other mode of management, his reports respecting them altogether in their favour, to the illustration of Fordyce has been added a large body of evidences which may be cited, but on the continent of Europe, the mineral acids are even more celebrated. During the late war in Germany the typhus fever prevailed to a great extent in the Military Hospital of that country it was found that the disease was treated much more successfully by a physician named Rieht than by any other practitioner, so extraordinary was his success that the King of Prussia gave him 50,000 crowns to discover his secret, when this was promulgated, it was found that his practice consisted in the mineral acids. notwithstanding this weight of testimony, I am not much disposed to attach great importance to the remedy. The last accounts are marked by much extravagancy which does

always accompany imposture. Can it be credited that there are any properties in the mineral acids capable of sustaining the strength in the last stage of typhus fever, during my residence in Europe I had ample opportunities of observation and tho some refreshing and agreeable effects resulted from their use yet never did I behold one instance in which they were essentially beneficial to the patient - Muriatic acid is that generally prescribed and the dose is from 15 to 20 drops given in an infusion of bark Columbo or other bitters. As might be expected from the deviation of the practitioners to the use of mercury in febrile affections, this medicine has not been neglected in this disease, I formerly mentioned that the intestines became much loaded with feculent matter in the commencement of Typhus fever, this being taken away (Calomel is generally used) the system recovers from the depression and rises in activity but in the advanced stages of the disease, mercury is also used, at this time there is dark incrustations on the tongue gums and fauces and probably through the whole intestinal canal and other symptoms exist. which denote great danger under such circumstances, the mercury has of late been strenuously advised to be given in minute

doses and to be applied externally, by means of friction the immediate advantage is the relief of the bowels from their dark incrustation. but this is not all, it is further stated that it acts by exchanging the mercurial fever for the existing condition of the system. I have no personal knowledge with regard to the remedy, but it always appears hazardous to one and not adopted to urgent cases. If ever I should be disposed to try it I should be disposed to unite it with cordial or stimulating remedies, to withhold these and to trust to mercurials alone in so advanced a stage of the disease is to knock away the props of an edifice before the walls are completed it is at this stage of the disease, that no little confidence has lately been placed in Spirits of Terebinth in this city, it is an excellent stimulant and puted to the case before us, given in the doses of a teaspoonful or more at once. The best remedy I shall mention in Typhus fever is Phosphorus given moistly saturated with Ether in the proportion of 8 grs to an ʒi of Ether. when given alone about $\frac{1}{8}$ gr is used. The treatment of Typhus fever by constitutional and general remedies is such as I have mentioned. but there are certain local effects so urgent as to demand attention. most of these were

Considered under the history of the use of opium as delirium restlessness, morbid vigilance &c. I then mentioned that delirium may be very successfully managed by opium, but the determination to the head which frequently exists is so important that more precision is necessary. All the phenomena of the disease as well as appearances on dissection, show that the brain if not the primary is at least the chief seat of typhus fever or the part on which it spends its force and commits its greatest ravages. In the commencement there is a suffused countenance and a violent pulsation of the corded arteries and Temporal, in the advanced stage the same thing is indicated by the low delirium and the great prostration of strength, dissections reveal to us all the marks of inflam: and its usual effects. the indication is most plain. It is to relieve the brain by all these means which are calculated to produce such effects nothing is more successful than topical depletion, by leeching & cupping or arleuolomy. It is also useful to remove the hair from the head by this simple expedient I have seen delirium in typhus fever entirely removed, but when these do not succeed we must resort to the use of cold applications and if these fail we must resort place a

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blister over the scalp covering it completely and remaining
on for 24 hours. I have known objections to be made
by practitioners to the vesicating applications. By Fordyce
Darwin and Thomas whose works no doubt, you all
have, but they have a solid foundation and the practice
is supported by the whole tenor of medical experience.
There are certain parts of practice so firmly established
as not to admit of doubt and among these is the employ-
ment of blisters as I have above directed, as well we
might deny that mercury is useless in Syphilis or bark
in intermittent fever as to say that blisters are of no
advantage in the low stages of this disease. These ex-
cursions of opinion are common to the human mind
and we have no reason to hope that our science will
escape. I dwell more particularly on this subject, because
I find that a writer, very much read in this university
inculcates a doctrine contrary to that which I have
advanced to you Taught by the influence which
late experience has shown. The spinal Marrow to exert
over the animal economy, we should expect to derive
great advantage from blisters applied to the spine
and especially to the neck. By any interruption of
nervous influence upon the spinal marrow respiration

circulation, and the other vital functions are impaired or totally suspended. This in typhus fever, respiration, circulation, functions of the stomach and other great operations of the system, are much impeded, this arises from interruption of nervous influence by the action of the disease. By applying blisters to the spine there are good grounds to hope that we shall derive great advantage, nor are facts wanting to justify the practice. It has been lately proved in the west Indies that no treatment is so successful in cases of tetanus as blisters to the spine, one writer remarks that fever may be cured in this way not the least distressing symptoms in this stage of the complaint is hicough if this is very violent it is to be relieved if possible by means of the various Antispasmodics. Musk in the form of a Julep, Lime water, opium milk, camphor, even turpentine has been employed, cold water & Diarrhoea is very apt to present itself at this period of the disease but I shall treat of this more largely in a separate lecture at a future period, we may make use of the cretaceous Julep The *Monarda punctata* was lately recommended by Dr. Atlee I have now detailed what may be considered as the medical treatment of Typhus fever but this will avail little unless the management in other respects be properly managed and regulated, it is of the utmost importance to keep the aparⁿ

apartment well ventilated, so much is this the case, that when fresh air is admitted into the room the disease almost always assumes a mitigated form. when the advantage of ventilation cannot be obtained, it will be proper to move the patient into another room. This may be more readily accomplished as the motions which it accomplishes occasions are not productive of injury we are indeed informed by Dr Jackson that the motion of carriage is one of the best remedies in Typhus Fever, but this change of situation cannot always be commanded we must also attend to the other circumstances they consist in a proper attention of cleanliness 1st the bed linen and that of the patient should be changed once in 24 hours. 2nd All the excrementitious discharges should be instantly removed. 3rd The floor should frequently be sprinkled vinegar and ardent spirits. 4th when the room is exceedingly crowded fumigations should be employed these are made by pouring Sulphuric acid on common salt from which the Muriatic acid gas is generated. It is of the highest importance to exclude company they not only vitiate the air but also do harm by distracting the mind of the patient notwithstanding the full discharge of our duty in all these respects the disease will sometimes run and assume

a frightful appearance or train of symptoms, but even here we must not abandon our patient. There is no disease in which recoveries take place under such circumstances so apparently desperate as in Typhus fever. I have seen the patient get well when there was not one favourable symptom. the treatment in this conjuncture is to augment as regards the dose, all the remedies which have been employed in the previous stage. The Potash alkali should be administered in large quantities wine or copious ardent spirits should be drunk, copiously drunk. Even here too the turpentine exerts its best effects and also Phosphorus it has been a fashion of late to make a liberal use of the Cayenne pepper the practitioners of the W. Indies first employed it in Cynanche Maligna and were so well pleased with its effects in this disease. that they were induced to use it in the low stages of Typhus fever the dose is 8 or 10 grs at a time and is administered in the form of pills it may be repeated every 1. 2 or 3 hours not much advantage is to be gained from blisters at the period of which we are speaking, they rarely draw and when they do gangrene and mortification are often the consequences attending. In the low stages of the fever much more is to be derived from stimulating frictions of these the best is Cayenne pepper and brandy in the proportion of one of the former to 2 or 3 parts of the latter. I have also derived a great benefit from

a Brandy bath, I have also seen it recommended to rub the patient with a solution of Phosphorus in Olive oil of the latter I know nothing, but of the former I have the highest opinion and confidence. you may also use a mixture of the Tincture of Cantharides and turpentine or which is preferred by some a decoction of flus, to prepare the latter boil $\frac{1}{2}$ of cantharides in 4 or 5 oz of the Spts. Turpentine this is a very efficacious remedy and rarely fails to act powerfully at least as a Rubefacient. it often happens in the last stages of Typhus Fever that the patient becomes so low as to be unable to swallow, but even here we should not despair, most of the remedies already mentioned may be administered by rectum, this is said to be "Ultimum Meves, however this may be it is undoubtedly true that medicine will act on this part when the stomach has been unsuceptible of their impression. By injecting opium Musk wine & Volatile alkali we may obtain their full effects but they should be used in 3 times the quantity in which they are taken into the stomach. you should neglect no means to substitute a healthy for a deceased action in order to preserve the life of the patient confided to your care this is a high and solemn duty never let the most alarming symptoms drive you to despair by perseverance you will find yourself

rewarded when you least suspect it. go on and call to your aid. all the assistance which can be derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms and mineral and when these fail as has been expressed with a holy kind of enthusiasm invoke the kingdom of heaven itself. without which all your endeavours will be feeble and unavailing. for the treatment of the patient during his convalescence see continued fever.

Fleetic Fever.

We have now come to that part of our course in which it will be proper to treat of Fleetic fever. Fevers have been divided into Idiopathic & Symptomatic. of all the distinctions introduced by Nosologists. perhaps this is the most absurd and unprofitable. Every fever whatever may be its nature is necessarily secondary and symptomatic. to establish this point we need only to refer to the origin of the different febrile affections the position is admitted without controversy as regards fevers arising from wounds and other injuries. nor is it less obviously true as regards those which are caused by inoculation. or the introduction of Virus into the System. on the same footing must be placed the similar affections produced by the action of poisons. the position then as I laid it down is so far indisputable. but by tracking the phenomena which present themselves. we

shall find that it is no less true when applied to what
 has been called. Idiopathic fevers. each of these are caused
 by Marsh effluvia or contagion it is now a point sufficiently
 ascertained that Morbid matter can enter the system in
 no other way than by being entangled with the Saliva and
 then swallowed. hence follows that the primary operation
 is on the stomach and that the blood vessels are affected
 by means of a sympathetic connection between that organ
 and the rest of the system. It must be confessed that there
 are some who believe that the lungs are the avenue by
 which these effluvia pass into the system. or the parts
 on which they operate but the latter opinion is disproved
 by the insensibility of these organs to impression made
 upon them and the former by the fact that no con-
 stitutional part of the atmosphere is admitted by the
 lungs most conclusive experiments have shewn that it
 is the function of the lungs to throw out matter and
 that nothing in the place of what is lost is received
 by them. but whether this is the case or not the validity
 of my hypothesis remains unaffected as the lungs instead
 of the stomach would be the point of commencement
 my theory of fever is simply this. I suppose that the disease
 originates from local irritation which spreads itself more or

less according to circumstances starting from a central point, it is extended by means of the sympathy of the system, with the part in which it was first excited, and when more intense, if not early arrested, diffuses itself by multiplied chain of associations till the whole animal economy, is to a greater or less degree involved. These are remarks I thought proper to make before entering on the consideration of Hectic fever. This disease is most generally connected with Pulmonary Consumption the other causes sometimes produce, whatever greatly irritates the system may excite Hectic fever, formerly it was believed and is even at this present time maintained by some, that this fever is occasioned by the absorption of matter. But Hunter has proved that this cannot be the case, because it often occurs when there is no abscess, and on the contrary that the largest accumulations of matter frequently do not excite it. besides Pulmonary consumption, hectic fever accompanies other diseases. 1st it is to be met with in what is called white swellings of the joints and also Gout and Rheumatism. 2nd it is to be found in Schirrus and serophulous affections and ulcers in every part of the body particularly in the glandular structures as the mamma the ovaries uterus liver &c. 3rd it attends congestion and obstructions of the viscera when there is neither

abscess or ulcerations, 4th it is to be met with in simple irritations as when there is a stone in the bladder or Gall duct, or even where inflammation has arisen from the puncture of a pen or needle. 5th it sometimes takes place in pregnancy merely from the irritation to the general system occasioned by the gravia uterus and its contents. this disease partakes of the type and general nature of intermittent fever the two cases have indeed so many points of similarity that they may be readily confounded but there are certain circumstances, by which they may be distinguished and as it is of importance in a practical point of view these should be recollected

1st The paroxysm of Hectic is often not preceded by a chill and frequently several rigors are experienced without any hot or sweating stage 2nd the paroxysms of Hectic fever is rarely regular for any number of days in succession but after a short time comes without any established order almost every hour of the day & night. 3rd the paroxysms of Hectic is not relieved by perspiration, as chills and flushes prevail continue though the discharge from the skin is copious. 4th the paroxysms of hectic in the hot stage is attended by a circumscribed spot or flush on the cheek which is uniformly the case. 5th the tongue in Hectic is clean florid and sometimes preternaturally

red and polished but in intermittents it is uniformly loaded with fur either of a white or bilious hue 6th the appetite & powers of digestion continue for the most part unimpaired in Hectic fever and the bowels are their natural condition but in intermittent fever there is generally gastric uneasiness loss of appetite and constipation of the bowels. 7th the urine in hectic fever is turbid during the paroxysm, and pellucid as water during the interval whereas directly the reverse happens in Int. fever. 8th The mind of the patient in Hec. fever is proverbally cheerful and full of hope while in Int. fever there is good deal of irritation anxiety distress and depression of mind. it would be easy to point out other circumstances in which the two diseases differ, but those which I have mentioned are the most prominent and sufficient to prove the difference as regards the management of Hectic fever it does not less resemble the intermittent both in general principles and particular remedies the treatment divides itself into two parts, that which is proper and calculated to prevent the paroxysm and that which is suited to the intermission or Apyrexia of the means of prevention opium is most confessedly the most efficacious the concurrent testimony of a large number of practitioners

are in its favour, but on account of the great and increasing debility in Fleetic fever we do not follow it up with warm beverages and other means calculated to produce perspiration on some account we should withhold these means in the subsequent part of the paroxysm and should permit the hot and sweating stage to go off without any active treatment. But in the absence of the paroxysm we pursue quite a different course, we must employ all those remedies which are resorted to in Int fever. but among those there is a choice and I shall detail such only as have a strong claim to our attention. Fleetic fever is either inflammatory or otherwise, when there is too much action it is apt to be the case. in the early stage the system should be always reduced before tonics are administered, most generally B.S. is indicated, and the blood when drawn under such circumstances always presents the appearance of inflammation nor will a single bleeding answer, on the contrary in most instances the operation should be frequently repeated, the moderate quantities of blood 5 or 6 oz should always be drawn at a time, the alimentary canal not being oppressed by accumulations of bile nor in any respect implicated in Fleetic fever evacuations are particularly demanded. But I cannot

help believing, influenced by my own observations, but in some cases emetics may be given with utility they do not operate as evacuants but on a principle which has hitherto been fully explained, It may be advanced as a rule to which there is probably not a single exception, that all diseases of a periodical nature or which observe the paroximal type, are essentially benefited by this class of medicines or in other words by repeated and active vomiting, This plan of treating Hectic fever has been tried and found exceedingly beneficial, A. M^r. Simmons of London, the system of the patient being now reduced by Antephlogistic remedies we may safely resort to tonics of these not the least celebrated is the Peruvian Bark, It was the favorite remedy of Cullen who spoke of its efficacy in Hectic fever of Pulmonary Consumption without reserve Tho supported by his authority and that of many other respectable practitioners yet I confess that my confidence in Peruvian Bark is not very great generally in my hands it has proved offensive to the stomach, often ran off by the bowels and scarcely ever suspended the paroxism, but I may have failed from circumstances of which I was not then aware

of & on my report alone I would not wish that the rem-
 edy should fall intirely out of credit some have found
 it beneficial to combine bark with Myrrh will ans-
 -wer when exhibited alone or differently combined
 A. celebrated prescription employed much in Hectic
 fever and especially when it accompanies Pulmon-
 ary Consumption is the following viz. R. P. Green
 Myrrh ℥j. Sulp. Ferri ℥i. Carb. Potash ℥j. Sacch. Alb. ℥ij. Aqua
 Bullient 5 or 6 oz. Mft. signa, a table spoon full at a dose
 every 2. 3. or 4 hours this prescription is now very gener-
 -al and is also a very old one it was first recom-
 -mended by Dr. Griffith many of the Vegetable
 bitters as Chamomile, Quassia, Gentian and Columbo
 are better suited to this disease than Peruvian bark
 The Serpentina and wild Cherry tree bark do more
 good than any other of this class, the latter is a most
 valuable remedy in Hectic fever, it operates as a
 tonic and by quieting irritability is suited to this
 disease, the Columbo root within the last 3 or 4 years
 has been very highly spoken of as well as the Uva Ursi
 the U. ursi has been tried in this city and not with-
 -out utility and the few trials I have made with
 it induces me to think favourably of it. Conducted

by analogy it may be supposed that Arsenic which is so valuable a remedy in Int fever. has not been neglected in this disease before us, it has been largely prescribed (and if we credit the attestations of respectable phys^{ns}) with considerable advantage my own experience does not enable me to speak very highly of it. It has been very much employed by me, but in the few trials I have made with it I have been disappointed. of late the Saccharum Saturni has been much recommended in hectic fever it is spoken of by Dr. Sturine of Charleston in the highest terms, encouraged by my respects for his opinions I have recently used it in several cases of H. F. but have not yet derived any advantages from it. During my residence in Europe the mineral acids were much employed in this disease of their utility there can be no doubt of these the nitric acid is incontestibly the most efficacious it has been used by me very frequently and I have always had reason to be satisfied with its usefulness combined with the liberal use of opium it is certainly the most efficacious remedy which can be administered in H. F. my method is to give as much nitric acid as can be given conveniently during the day, and every night at bed time

to prescribe a dose of opium and another anterior to the paroxysm From some late chemical experiments performed by Dr. Roberts he has endeavoured to ascertain the best remedy in H.F. and from a trial of a great number of articles of the Materia Medica he found vinegar in doses of _____ was far preferable to any other he also says Diarrhoea is frequently associated with this form of fever and when this was the case he found vinegar to put a stop to it, as H.F. is a disease purely of irritation it might possibly be conjectured that opium would be serviceable and practice fully confirms the supposition though the method mentioned above is probably the best yet there is a remedy remaining of too great importance to be overlooked, I formerly mentioned the powers of Sulphur over disease of the paroxysmal type it is the opinion more particularly of Dr. Physic that it affords perhaps the best means of remedying H.F. what I have seen does not allow me to go quite so far, But I am prepared to speak favourably of the remedy during the last summer, I tried the spiders web in several cases with Dr. Physic its effects were very analagous to opium, it may be used when opium cannot be administered, The last remedy I shall

mention is Charcoal induced by the great effects of this article
 in Int. fever. I have lately tried it in a case of hectic fever
 and the success was such as to inspire me confidence in the
 remedy. Little however will all these remedies accomplish
 unless the patient is placed in a large well ventilated
 room, it is not easy to conceive by those who have not
 experienced the effects of ventilated rooms how important
 it is to attend to this circumstance. I have known an incipient
 Hectic removed by placing the patient in a room where
 the air freely circulated. Exercise is very important and ri-
 -ding on horseback should be preferred but when this
 cannot be borne by the patient riding in a carriage should
 be substituted as stated such is the management of
 Hectic fever excited by causes which the surgeon can-
 -not remove but when the source of irritation can
 entirely be done away by an operation or partially
 removed by those local applications which have a ten-
 -dency to calm it. these should be resorted to, such
 cases however come under the province of Surgery and
 to the Professor of that branch I refer you for the man-
 -agement of them --

Yellow Fever

I will now proceed with yellow fever I am not going to occupy your time by giving you a minute account but refer you to Dr. Rush you all know that it is an endemic of tropical climates, In the memorable year of 1793. it was that it first attracted medical curiosity and attention in the United States. At present its origin, nature and treatment, is as much a subject of controversy as when it was first discovered, it is far from my intention to occupy your time in showing you the different theories that were supported in the controversy, but it is my duty to afford your instruction it is admitted that it proceeds from vessels, tho some contend that it arises from filthy exhalations such as sewers. Docks, but if this was the cause it would of necessity prevail yet, because the Sewers Docks &c. are in the same state yet as they were then and the scavengers would not have escaped as they admitted they did, I cannot believe it was imported in its formed state but my opinion is that the vessels from tropical climates brought the materials that produced it and it is probable that a certain condition of the atmosphere is required. If the temperature is below

158/ 83^d, of Fahl. thermometer we cannot have the yellow fever in this country in autumn, wherever the average temperature during the summer exceeds that point it prevails much controversy has existed respecting the nature of this disease that its general character is not contagious, I think has been proved 1st it has been proved that it cannot be contagious because it is epidemic 2nd it has been alledged that it is not contagious, because the fever did not prevail out of the city. 3rd that it is not contagious because the moment the cold weather comes on it ceases, on the other hand it is alledged that disease begins at a point and spreads. Dr. Rush has proved that the disease once occurred from a vessel landed at Arch street wharf. In 1805, the disease could be traced distinctly to the lower end of the town and from square to square. It is asserted that the disease proved contagious in this city, and it is proved by Dr. Wister that it proved contagious in Germantown. It is maintained that the disease cannot be taken twice and in this observes the laws of contagious fever, this however is denied by some. Enough has been said to shew how contrary opinions are that has prevailed respecting the origin of this disease, Typhus fever which is not altogether dissimilar is sometimes highly contagious, The sphere of contagion never extends

more than 5 or 6 feet the diseases are not contagious in their ordinary nature, they become so in a Typhoid state this is a law that is universally prevalent in Typhoid Fevers, as relates to the nature and treatment of the Yellow fever, there are scarcely less different opinions than there are respecting the origin. By one set of practitioners it is contended, that it is a feeble debilitated disease and hence called Typhus Interodes whilst another set are directly opposite in their opinions, How it appeared in the W^{Indies} I will not pretend to say but in this city it was highly inflammatory at no two seasons were symptoms alike, but upon the whole it called for a depleting treatment, Dr. Rush maintained that it was a high state of Bilious fever of this country this is not the case the symptoms are very different that it is not high bilious fever is proven by the following remarks, it is known that the Hepatic system is the throne of bilious diseases, directly the reverse is the fact in this disease, for it is seated in the stomach, dissections were made by Dr. Physic which proved that the morbid development was confined to the stomach, the black vomit thrown up is a morbid secretion of the stomach, and not an accumulation of bile that it is nothing than the gastric

fluid is proved by the circumstance of its appearance in Hydrothorax and other affections of that viscus, this organ supports vitality, and if it is much affected life ceases. Dr. Physic could not find any disease in the liver, but in the brain he found a few signs of disease, therefore we must conclude, that there is great difference between an epidemic Bilious fever and yellow fever while some practitioners treated this disease with evacuates others who came from the west Indies employed quite a different plan, they did not evacuate so strongly their first object was to check vomiting and to wash out the stomach with some warm beverage, they employed fomentations and the warm bath. Mercury was employed by some of the practitioners from the W. Indies in consequence of fevers being very advantageously with mercury in Tropical climates. their chief object was to induce salivation and they therefore administered it by every avenue that was tried in this city, and was considered singularly efficacious, but a more liberal trial of it has convinced us of the contrary, this fever is so rapid in its progress that mercury scarcely acts, but when the system could be completely under its impression it proved very useful. the fact in end proved to the more lenient

cases got without mercury and those that were violent terminated fatally before the system could be put under its influence in ordinary cases of yellow fever very much resembles one of virulent poisons. In treating it in the first state we are to subdue inflammation in the stomach. To meet this indication nothing is so good as a liberal use of the lancet by our most intrepid practitioners 20 oz were detracted immediately and repeated to the same extent in 24 hours Dr Jackson of the West Indies recommends 50. 60 or 90. oz to be drawn Tho I am not a timid practitioner yet I never had the heart to draw so much, but it should be employed freely. In this disease the pulse is not always a guide it is sometimes feeble but after bleeding it generally rises for the system is not enfeebled but oppressed Evacuations from the alimentary canal are next to be employed. Especially with Calomel, this may be given when all others are omitted, tho to be effectual it must be given largely because there is generally a want of susceptibility to our remedies. After the bowels are frequently evacuated they are to be kept open by more lenient purges, as the saline purgatives, castor oil or what is better, injections, sweating is undoubtedly useful but it must be postponed untill after the other evacuants have been used. External means to produce sweating

sweating is preferable to internal use of diaphoretics, the best of these is the Vapor bath. The stomach is so extremely irritable that it scarcely ever bears medicines. If diaphoretics are given internally Calpatorium perfoliatum Spr Mindereri & Saline mixture are to be preferred. In particular cases cold applications are sometimes very good, but while we attend to general remedies, local ones are not to be overlooked, The Stomach being the seat of the disease. Blisters large enough to embrace the whole region of this viscus, and after repeated are the best local applications they may also be applied to the extremities they alone often restore health. The most that requires our attention is nausea and vomiting. The remedies are lime Water mint tea & the effervescent draught Oilum Terebinth & cloves may be used in the latter stage of the disease. As the disease is seated in the stomach it is to be relieved by reducing inflammation. The delirium is to be treated by cupping, leaching or opening the temporal arteries cold applications and in the last or sinking stage like other low fevers lastly, blisters volatile alkali Spirits of turpentine. I have never seen bark useful. To calm irritability opium was prescribed but neither it or any other anodyne is useful. such as I have now described are the outlines of the practice in the disease. On the

Whole they amount to the practice summed up in the early stage, and the remedies I have enumerated employed we may anticipate the effect of them in a disease of such high disorder. But if we expect certain effects, we (in the language of the sacred volume) deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us.

Plague.

As having some analogy to the yellow fever. I shall deliver some account of the Plague. I have never seen a case and shall therefore describe to you from other authorities. This is a febrile disease altho Cullen places it in his exanthamator. That it is not highly contagious has been proved by observation made in Egypt and dissections also prove this. In filthy and confined apartments it was contagious and then slightly so. most were much perspiration existed. it depends on the usual cause of fever, as from the Exhalations of Nile in Egypt. following the reception of the waters of that river. It is sometimes intermittent and sometimes Remittent but it is more generally of a continued Type either of Typhus or inflammatory nature depending upon local circumstances: a military physician observed that those in the Hospital were Typhus and those on the

open ground had much fever. Tho the plague was not contagious in Egypt it proved highly so in other countries, during its ravages in Rome the people that were in the monastery remained healthy, and when it raged in marseilles it never effected those who avoided going to any infected person. It is not known what the time is after exposure to infection till it makes its appearance. On its first appearance the patient sometimes complains of head ache nausea languor &c but more generally, suddenly attacks the patient with tremor. Syncope, delirium, and anxiety, pulse at first corded but soon becomes weak and tremulous in the advance stage there are Carbuncles, Bubos, menorrhagies, in females, Diarrhoea, cold sweats &c but these are not confined to Plague. I have seen them in Yellow fever and Typhus gravior. It sometimes extinguishes life immediately and at other times runs on longer dissections shew that the stomach is inflamed and it is stated that the liver shows much mark: in this it differs from yellow fever. considering however the similitude of the two diseases we are struck with the identity of them. The treatment of plague is generally began with Emetics and in this respects the treatment differs from Yellow fever. This is the best remedy in the forming

State of the fever the alimentary canal being thus evacuated the next is *b. s.* and this a very ancient practice at the time of Sydenham. Rupeel who was judicious recommended it but with leudation as when local congestion and general pletho prevailed the administration of diaphoretics has been long practised diaphoetes produced by external means especially by the vapour bath is best. Cold applications ~~is~~ best have been recommended frictions employed by means of ice are very good. cases are recorded where sailors when affected and in a state of delirium jumped overboard, after being got on board again were much better. Bonaparte's army during the campaign in Egypt was almost entirely relieved from a plague which was prevailing amongst them to an alarming degree, by being forced to march during excessive rain. A. M^r. Baldwin stated that anointing the body with oil was a very valuable remedy, experience however is not in its favour. Blisters to the head and stomach in the advanced stage where local determination is expected are useful. camphor. Potatite alkali were given at the same time if all the former practice failed. where salivation could be induced a cure ensued but the rapidity of the disease prevented this remedy in general from being resorted to. From what has

been said we infer that it is not more intractable than yellow fever. a French physician says that in a Hospital where it prevailed about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the patients died. this is what happened in this city in Yellow Fever.

Typhoid Pneumonia.

To conclude the history of Epidemics it remains to call your attention to a disease allied to the Clasp and known by the name of Typhoid Pneumonia or the winter Epidemic. In tracing the history of this disease we find that so early as the year 1806 the attention of several practitioners resident in N. Hampshire was arrested by some sporadick cases of fever pestilential and exceedingly malignant in its character, after lingering for a short time in that portion of country it gradually diffused itself through N. England and subsequently entered N. York. and the Canadian provinces, pausing at this last point it after resumes its journey and in a direct course passed thro this State to Ohio and Kentucky: about 2 or 3 years since it prevailed in the North western Section of Virginia and freely extended itself over all the Southern portion of the U. States. it first appeared in Philadelphia towards the close of the year 1813 we were not warned of its approach

by any of these premonitory signs which are commonly the
 precursors of pestilence nothing remarkable occurred in the
 condition of the weather, or in appearance of existing disease
 it is true that on the shore opposite the City and in some
 parts of the adjacent country we heard for several weeks of
 the ravages committed by an unknown pestilential fever,
 nevertheless we remained perfectly healthy and without
 any indications of the dark cloud which was hovering
 over our heads and preparing to burst upon us, the season
 being far advanced the Epidemic did not remain long
 among us and however fearful in many particular cases,
 the aggregate of mortality was not considerable, but on
 its return the succeeding winter it assumed a more venomous
 form and the victims of its ravages were infinitely more nu-
 merous, it is not to be expected that in the narrow limits
 to which I am restricted, I should descend into minute
 details so as to exhibit a complete view of an Epidemic
 which was modified by all those causes which influence
 other diseases, my intention on the contrary is to confine
 myself to my own observations and reflections on the
 disease as it occurred in my immediate practice and
 to what may be collected from the communications which
 I have received from practitioners in various parts of the

Union on whose veracity I implicitly rely all accounts agree
 in representing the disease a perfect Proteus appearing in
 every variety of shape and requiring no little diversity of
 treatment. But whatever forms it assumes it is always ac-
 companied with great and in many instances sudden and
 unprecedented prostrations of strength. It frequently com-
 mences with extreme debility and with alternate chills
 and flushes of heat. the skin at first hot and cold in
 rapid succession but soon becomes dry and ~~cold~~ pale
 or of a mottled appearance; the face was sometimes livid
 but more commonly of a hue resembling bronze: the ala
 of the nose were contracted: the forehead smooth and
 polished. the eyes wild and glossy and the physiognomy
 of the patient altogether expressive of an inconceivable
 degree of anxiety and distress the pulse which at first was
 slow and apparently distressed in a few hours became
 quick feeble and tremulous, like the vibrations of a
 small chord and ultimately sunk so low as not at
 all to be perceptible: now and then from the commence-
 ment of the disease there was some affections of the head
 and frequently wanderings of the mind which ran
 into a wild delirium and terminated in stupor and
 lethargy, occasionally the attack was more sudden and

and violent than above described. It is stated on undoubted authority that workmen amid their labours and occupations were seized and clevn down as it were by a stroke of lightening when the attack was slight it was attended with excessive pain in the great or small joints of the body even in the fingers and toes and sometimes in the side and stomach back neck and breast, and these were so acute as to be compared to the sting of a bee or a pounding of a hammer on the part: these pains shifting from one part to another were at least generally fixed in the head, and often proved the cause of various diseases of vision, as dimness of sight or total blindness and sometimes of delirium, coma, & Paralysis but such cases were of observed to be of rare occurrence more commonly the pains shifting from place to place for an hour or two fastened on the head. Even in the incipient state extreme languor of the body come on in which the mind also participated. A dry skin feeble pulse harsh tongue and many other symptoms soon make their appearance if the disease was not checked all these increased with it advancement to the pain in the head other affections were superadded as Vertigo throbbing of the temples a painful structure across the fore

forehead and eyes sometimes a morbid vigilance which nothing can subdue on other occasions a somnolency so profound as to approach to apoplexy and delirium was experienced in all its grades, from mere incoherent ideas to the constant utterance of the most violent rhapsodies. If the patient remained in possession of his senses he was disgusted and harassed by the fear of death, he would be continually sighing and his imagination would conjure up and present before him most heinous forms. Phantoms and hallucinations it would be difficult to conceive a situation in which the patient could be more restless agitated and distressed or one more calculated to excite our sympathy & exertions in behalf of the sufferer. But on other occasions, there was no local determination whatever, the common complaint of the patient was of restlessness anxiety about the Præcordia. and tenderness across the forehead. There was no chill or fever tho the pulse was feeble, irregular & quick amounting not unfrequently to 140 or 150, strokes in a minute. This is as insidious a guide as a disease could assume by the absence of all positive symptoms it is apt to lull all suspicion. till all at once at a state of things are

developed of the most alarming nature, as directly the
 reverse of the manner just alluded to. the disease was some
 times ushered in with all the symptoms of Pneumonia, conges-
 tion and inflammation these cases commence with chills &
 fevers pains in the side and chest and as might be ex-
 pected panting difficult and laborious respiration an
 uncommon determination to the lungs existed and was
 indicated by excessive cough and bloody expectoration
 by the laborious, breathing, flushed, countenance &
 by the red suffused and wandering eyes which were
 found uniformly connected with this form of fever
 In very many of these cases and especially as it pre-
 -vailed in the southern States and among those members
 of the medical class who came from that portion of coun-
 -try, there was always some gastric distress occasionally
 violent and unremitting vomiting of Bilious matter, the
 pulse as far as I have observed was in these instances full
 voluminous and strong, tho often readily yielding if
 compressed with the fingers and possessing none of that
 tension which indicates inflammation In every leading
 feature the disease as it thus appeared resembled the
 ordinary Pleurisy of our country and were a practitioner
 unacquainted with the circumstances called in he would

decide to manage it as an inflammatory affection, but this
 state of things was not of long continuance in a day
 or two and often in a few hours the appearance of in-
 flammatory action was done away and the typhus con-
 dition was completely marked, and fully established
 the muscular power which was not a little reduced from
 the first, now rapidly decreased, all the previous sym-
 ptoms were exaggerated and the mind of the patient
 before detracted now sunk into a heavy stertorous slum-
 ber more generally if the tongue and fauces were inspected
 they were covered with incrustations of a dark brown colour
 hard and dry to the touch and to the other symptoms were
 connected cold extremities haggard countenance a damp
 livid skin, sometimes speckled with petechia & hence
 arose the name of Spotted fever which was commonly
 applied to the disease in some parts of the country these
 examples are comparatively rare not occurring in more
 than one case in a 100. I have occasionally met with
 cases where the throat was apparently the chief
 seat of the disease or attack, these however were sel-
 dom seen by me tho it was mostly the shape the
 disease put on in the south: nearly all the cases which
 I met with on a visit to Virginia were of this kind

there was something peculiar in the mode of attack the disease came on exactly like a common cold with considerable debility, the throat at first slightly affected but little time elapsed before there was cause of alarm. At a moment not anticipated the patient was attacked with a total failure of strength and by a difficult and impeded respiration this disease differed from all other anginous affections no enlargement of the tonsels was observable, but the lining membrane of the fauces was swollen and of a mahogany colour not florid as in active inflammation it is my conviction that this was the most malignant form of the epidemic it seemed more rapid in its progress and attended with more circumstances not to be explained "What Gentleman is this extraordinary disease to such a question it is by no means easy to convey to you a satisfactory answer, that it is not fever according to the description in all cases at least is manifest the shape which it sometimes assumes is entirely destitute of any feature of the febrile affections It has been known to occur without any preceeding Chill without any augmentation of heat, without any acceleration of the pulse and in fine with no apparent derangement of any function of the

animal economy but such cases were by no means common dissection have frequently shown that inflammation had occurred in the lining membrane of the cavities of the body: but weak and of an erysipelatous character the inflamed surfaces appeared livid and partially corded as in the incipient stage of gangrene. In the brain, thorax and abdomen there almost invariably appeared extravasations of dark thin grumous blood exudations of an imperfect lymph and effusions of serous fluid taking into view all the phenomena of the disease concerning which we are treating as well as external symptoms as the appearances displayed by dissections after death we can have little hesitation in considering it as a variety of Typhus action differing however essentially from all the species of this order which have hitherto been described, nevertheless it does appear that cases of a disease not wholly different have been noticed by the Early English authors, among whom are Sydenham, Fluxham and Savage the history of the disorder is given closely allied to our winter Epidemic but the parable is not complete though perhaps as much so as between the different cases of any disease occurring in different climates and among different people. That form in which the Pulmonary organs were concerned was more accurately described by Savage and denominated by him — Pneumonia Typhoides nor was it wholly unknown till of late in

our own country. By Dr. Bard of N. Y. a Malignant Pleurisy which took place in Long Island in the year 1749— is described and we are not without instances of the same disease in other sections of our union of the courses of this epidemic, little has been ascertained. In common with other diseases of this Class, its origin is involved in doubt and obscurity as yet we only know that it occurs in cold weather and is dissipated by the warmth of the spring, hence it appears to be connected with low degree of temperature and this supported by the fact, that a fever very closely allied to it is produced by exposure to an intense degree of cold. It is not an uncommon circumstance to find among the paupers in the alms house of this City patients who have been admitted in a state of Torpor, brought on this way from the extreme lethargy of the senses which prevails in the cases alluded to it is difficult to excite the body by any description of remedies but when reaction does take place a weak and low fever is the consequence which resembles very much some forms of our Epidemic, because it does not invariably produce the effect, and because the disease sometimes occurs during mild and warm weather. In this dilemma we are compelled to resort to the gratuitous supposition of a vitiated condition of the atmosphere to help us to a solution

176- of the difficulty: that this disease is not propagated by contagion, as a general circumstance appears to be proved by the universality of its prevalence and by obeying the general terms of Epidemics. This is manifested by its compelling all the disorders to acknowledge its supremacy and to put on its Livery. During the prevalence of our Epidemic in this City and other places every variety of morbid affections whatever may have been its premordid nature received a complexional hue from the predominant influence and exacted the same kind of treatment. The lancet and depleting remedies were generally abandoned and the stimulant or cordial remedies or medicines were substituted in the management of the disease. The approach of this Epidemic wrought a complete revolution in the practice throughout the U States from which as yet, physicians have yet scarcely recovered even the daily and ordinary cases of winter diseases are approached with the Lancet by physicians, with trepidation, and much circumspection some cases have occurred in which there was reason to suspect contagion as the origin of disease, but these were very few by some medical men whose opportunities were ample, no doubt is entertained on the subject, by those who support the Hypothesis of Contagion the fact is adduced relative to the troops which

which were stationed on the Canadian Frontier, thus it is
 stated that the militia particularly on returning from the
 camp might be traced on the whole route by the spreading
 of the disease but it appears probable that the disorder dis-
 seminated was not the epidemic alluded to but the Typhus
 or Camp Fever which is confessedly of a very contagious na-
 -ture as regards the exciting causes of the disease under considera-
 -tion there can be no doubt they are the same as in all other
 epidemics and consist of those circumstances which dimin-
 -ish strength, as low living, fatigue watching anxiety of
mind and whatever has any tendency to produce derange-
 -ment of mind or the functions of the body. Treatment -
 two modes of treatment have been proposed and adopted
 by different practitioners by one sett it is maintained that
 the best method is to commence directly with stimulants
 as wine cordial bol alkali, while by the other sett
 the sweating plan is preferred my opportunities of comparing
 the 1st and 2nd mode of management has been sufficiently
 ample and I have no doubt of the superiority of the latter
 the minds of the physicians of this city are pretty well made
 up on the subject and all acknowledge the superior success
 of the sweating plan early employed. of the best means of
 exciting diaphoresis you have already been informed. I shall

178 therefore only remark that in the practice nothing has answered better than Dovers Powders given every 1. 2. or 3 hours combined with wine or wine whey made so as to be stimulating and with hot fomentations applied to the lower extremities, trunk, and arm pits when sweating was early induced and steadily continued for 24 hours a recovery in this disease was almost certain. I have have found boiled ears of corn placed in the bed to have succeeded very well in bringing a sudorific effect death seldom or never occurred under this mode of treatment. As the disease advanced and the depression increases we are to employ that class of remedies which are emphatically called cordial stimulants or incitants The vol alkali as was said of the hero of antiquity "ipse agmen" I had almost said uni cum remedium: not less than 5 or even 10 grs should in some cases be administered every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour as cooperating with this medicine hot brandy or madania Wine should be copiously employed But if notwithstanding these powerful remedies, a tendency to the sinking of the pulse and other indications of extreme prostration occur, we should resort to the external use of the decoction of Cantharides or the Spirits of Turpentine and to friction with Cayenne pepper and brandy so as to produce vesication. The practice as detailed is adapted

to the more simple forms of the disease in those instances where there is a local determination as in Bilious Pneumonia and the anginous cases, it is universally admitted, that some difference of treatment is demanded. Emetics under such circumstances are eminently beneficial. The principles on which they act, is as well for to evacuate the stomach, of its contents, as to make a salutary impression on the system generally through the medium of that organ. To be serviceable they require in some cases to be repeated several times and the most active articles as Tart Emetic should be preferred and afterwards mercurial purges. When I was in Alexandria during the prevalence of the fever. I proposed to use James's Powder which was afterwards given generally: it acts first as an emetic and then produces a diaphoretic effect, when much bile exists in the alimentary canal, the emetics should be followed by mercurial purges, after these remedies were administered has been attained and the disease has been brought to a crisis by stimulants diaphoretics and other means, if the local determination or congestions continue blisters are the appropriate remedies. They are especially indicated in the Pneumonia and anginous affections and delirium. In the first place apply them completely over the chest in the 2nd round the neck and when the patient is

delirious extend them over the whole head, as relates to the lancet much curiosity has existed; determining from my own Experience (and I believe it is the same with a Majority of our practitioners) I would say that venesection is never admissible at the commencement of a Pneumonia lase it would seem to be called for by the pulse, by the heat on the surface, by the congestion in the lungs by the acute pain in the chest and a variety of Symptoms, especially the appearance of the blood after it has been drawn, this as I have previously informed you is sizy. Notwithstanding all these symptoms, I have never in one case seen V. Sec. employed without producing very dangerous and sometimes fatal consequences, The blood was hardly drawn, before the pulse sunk, and so great a prostration of strength occurred that the patient died. I have been informed by letters from different parts of the Union from respectable practitioners that they used bloodletting, and found it the only sufficient mode of managing the disease the application of cups to the back detracting 8 or 10 oz of blood I have found of great advantage, however it may be in other parts of the Union, as regards the Philadelphian practitioners, it is decidedly against venesection in this place under whatever circumstances

and in whatever shape the Epidemic may appear distinct in almost every particular relating to it the ordinary paroxisms cannot be applied to the disease of which we are treating. The patient is sometimes suddenly carried off tho he had displayed every symptoms of convalescence, The pulse often totally fails as a guide nevertheless there are symptoms of great danger, among which the least equivocal are such as may be observed by an experienced physician from the consideration of the continuance and habitude of the patient, When the case is dangerous the countenance is marked by a peculiar expression of wretchedness or is exceedingly placid with an absence of all kind of intelligence resembling very much the expression of Idiocy: there is also a smooth and polished surface particularly of the forehead which assumes a complexion like bronze: these are fatal symptoms, as presented to you such is the brief account of a disease which originated more than 15 years ago in the eastern section of the Union, and has since travelled over a great part of our country coercing the spirits of the people as with a pall and spreading every where its progressive terror and destruction, nevertheless it is not necessarily fatal, by pursuing the practice which I have detailed it becomes to be considered as exceedingly manageable compared with the

Yellow fever, it is milder in its nature But to obtain success in the treatment of it we must steadily and perseveringly use the appropriate remedies. Death almost in every instance may be traced to a total neglect or criminal remission in the employment of the means of which we are possessed. Happily this disease did not remain long among us, no traces of it whatever can be found in this City and there is reason to believe that it is equally exterminated in every section of our country.

Hemorrhages

Conformably to my classification of diseases, I now pass from the consideration of fever to that of hemorrhages these may with equal propriety be included under the head of diseases of the blood vessels. The 1st distinction of hemorrhages was into active and passive this was originally introduced by Stahl and afterwards recognized by Cullen and other modern writers though there is some foundation for the division alluded to tho the exact line between the two species is not easily discovered there is another distinction which is deserving of attention, Hemorrhages may be accidental, vicarious or critical. It is the first kind alone which can be

considered as a disease and demanding medical treatment. The critical discharges of blood are always salutary and the vicarious are seldom dangerous unless they happen in the brain, lungs or other important organs. Cullen defines active Hemorrh. to be "Pyrexia with effusions of blood independantly of external violence" that there is inflammatory action in the case is proved by every symptom, as well as by the appearances of blood. Hemorrh. of this kind are preceded by a sensation of fullness or uneasiness in the part from which the blood is about to flow and by not a little local swelling, itching and heat. They are governed by all the laws of fever and particularly of those fevers which assume the intermittent type Hemorrh. are occasionally preceded by a chill and during the hot stage the effusion of blood takes place and this is repeated for several days and even weeks, as a general rule we are most liable to Hemorrh. at the age of Puberty, when the body ceases to grow it does not require all the blood which is elaborated: in early life Hemorrh. take place from the arteries but subsequently from the veins, the plethora being turned from the former to the latter set of vessels this however is not a law of prevalence. It is well ascertained that in every stage of existence hemorrhages are venous, when from the liver, Spleen Stomach and hemorrhoidal vessels, but when

when from the Nostrils Uterus or lungs it is uniformly arterial the causes of hemorrhages are exceedingly numerous, it has already been stated, that it is dependant on the ballance of a change of circulation at the period of puberty or rather we may say at the period of maturity, it is also occasioned by local irregularities in the circulation arising from peculiarities of structure by which the blood is determined to particular parts, This is exemplified in individuals with short necks and large heads or with narrow contracted, ill shaped, chests, most generally active Hem. H. occur in persons of full Plethoric habits in the spring or early months of summer but this is not universally the case. It is not a rare circumstance to meet with the disease in persons who are exceedingly thin and attenuated, but on these occasions it is caused by congestion arising from the unequal circulation or distribution of the blood to which I have just alluded what I have hitherto stated maybe considered as causes of hemorrhages from the temperament or other constitutional peculiarities, To these we add others which are accidental or subordinate and necessary, the whole of them are calculated to produce irregularities in the circulation, or direct the blood from its usual source to any particular part, 1st Violent exercise by running leaping, lifting heavy weights, violent gusts of

passion strong venereal appetite not indulged maybe
 the cause of hemorrhages 2nd. External heat is another of
 these causes it has been supposed to operate by rarefying
 the blood but this is not to any extent an expansible
 or delatable fluid. This fact was proved by Sauvage
 and confirmed by Haller who found that blood in
 a thermomical tube at the heat of boiling water was
 not increased in bulk that an elevated temperature
 however disposed to hemorrhage cannot be disputed
 Every practitioner must have seen it occur in persons
 whose occupations confine them to close heated rooms
 or who worked over the fire, but heat acts in the
 1st place only as a stimulant to the circulation
 and 2nd relaxes the integuments, which gives sup-
 port to the blood vessels. 3rd Cold to surface and
 particularly to the feet has sometimes proved the
 cause of hemorrhages its mode of operation is perfectly
 intelligible suddenly applied it gives a shock to
 the system and an impulse to the circulation
 with a centripetal direction, but when cold is
 gradually applied it produces an accumulation of
 susceptibility and a violent reaction takes place
 with febrile affections excitement exposed to heat

or other stimulating causes. 4th Diminution in the weight or diversity. This is illustrated in those who ascend elevated situations and has been imputed to extraordinary exercise which is used on the occasion but we are told by Dr. Saupur that when he ascended the Alps, among other effects the blood gushed from his nostrils ears gums &c though he used little exertion all of which is fully confirmed by Humboldt by whom the mountains of S. America were explored to the utmost pinnacle with these leading or general causes may be associated a variety of accessory circumstances such as ligatures on certain parts of the body confining the blood to delicate organs, as neck cloths, causing a determination to the head, To the preceding account of the causes, I shall only add such as proceed from accidents, as blows, wounds, falls &c which however to the power of Surgery. —

Treatment, I am next to speak of the cure of these affections, but at the threshold of our enquiries, we are met with the question, whether it is expedient or justifiable in any case of hemorrhage, to interrupt the flow of blood or whether at all times, or under all circumstances, it should be left entirely to the regulations of nature. The doctrine was originally advanced by Stahl and supported by respectable authorities, that this disease is owing

to an operation of nature in removing dangerous plethoras which being affected the wound will close and the hemorrhage cease spontaneously. It is unquestionably true that the doctrine to a certain is well founded. Thus Syncope is induced before an alarming quantity of blood is lost and this is nature's recourse for suppressing the Hemorrhage. Nor is it less demonstrable that in certain cases the flow of blood cannot be stopped by art, without in some cases of serious consequences. It is an indisputable fact that Checked Hemorrhoidal discharges are very apt to leave behind them a tendency to apoplexy, palsy mania, headaches, and aphasic affections, this remark is equally applicable to Hemorrhage from the nostrils and to the arterial discharges in fever, and among other acute diseases we cannot however lead the case of nature, and sometimes it is necessary to take the management entirely out of her hands, occasionally she is unable to give a proper direction to the discharge, thus instead of the nostrils, Hemorrhoidal vessels, or other safe parts, the head lungs or important organs is affected and death is the consequence, nor is it less manifest that nature cannot regulate the quantity proper to be lost, and if large vessels are ruptured

fainting does not afford the slightest relief these are the circumstances under which the assistance of art is imperiously demanded and without which all is necessarily lost. As preliminary to the treatment of particular hemorrhages, I will now lay down some principles applicable to the whole. The leading indications in all profuse hemorrhages is to be suppress the flow of blood and when the case is active & febrile this is to be accomplished, first by reducing the quantity of circulating fluid by the direct evacuants. 2nd by what are called refrigerants and are principally the neutral salts. 3rd by sedative articles or such as are supposed to reduce the force of the circulation without previous depletion, as Digitalis, Squills and tobacco of these Digitales should be preferred after the indication is accomplished we are next to asstringe the mouths of the bleeding vessels whether there are any articles of the Materia Medica which possess this power is exceedingly problematical. But it is generally imagined that we are in possession of a large class, as the preparations of lead, copper, zinc, Allum, and mineral acids, besides no small number from the mineral kingdom. Another principle in the treatment is to occasion a revulsion in the fluid to some other part less interested in the economy of the System, this is of great

importants and will often prove successful where the means
 are judiciously employed. It is customary to resort to ede-
luvian or stimulating applications to the extremities, but
 at all times these are highly equivocal remedies and not at
 all comparable to cupping and the vesicating applications
 near the seat of the disease. The second indication to
 prevent the recurrence of Hemorrhage by removing the
 cause which predisposes to its production, as the disease
 is founded in Plethora it is sufficiently obvious that
 the most effectual prophylactic is such a regulation of
 diet as is least calculated to fill the blood vessels. Vegetable
 food should therefore be recommended. All other means
 are therefore merely palliative and cannot be employed
 a long time without injury to the system. Thus venesection
 affords only temporary relief and when much used it re-
 motely confirms a habit as pernicious as the hemorrhage
 itself to purges and other evacuants the same remarks
 is applicable though highly useful in a season of emer-
 gency they should not form a part in a regular and
 permanent treatment exercise is an excellent and aux-
 iliary to a properly regulated diet it causes an increase
 in the secretions and excretions from the column of blood
 and establishes a just equilibrium in the circulation,

they obviating those local congestions and accumulations which are the immediate causes of hemorrhages. These are the leading principles on which the management of the diseases now under consideration is to be conducted and it will be my duty to exemplify and expound when I come to the treatment of individual cases. — — —

Hæmoptysis —

By term Hæmoptesis is meant hemorrhage from the lungs trachea or fauces it is proper to know that such bleedings are incident to the structure about the throat, and to be acquainted ~~and~~ with the symptoms by which they are distinguished, much uneasiness is thus spared to the patient and are enabled to institute the proper treatment which is essentially different from that adopted to hemorrhage from the lungs, most generally when the blood comes from the trachea or fauces it is distinguished by being discharged by mere hawking without any cough or oppression or febrile excitement and on examination we can sometimes discover the immediate source. Now and then we shall find that the throat is inflamed, though more frequently this is not. Notwithstanding what has been said hemorrhage from these parts especially from the trachea

is sometimes of serious importance and deserving of our close attention my own personal observations and similar remarks made by other Physicians convince me that bleeding which has clearly originated from vessels in the trachea has been the precursor (following Catarrh) and more than once tubercular consumption, of pulmonary consumption where this happens it is probable that the lungs are affected and that the diseased action of the parts which give rise to the hemorrhage is extended a considerable distance up the windpipe. Cases of this kind have occurred to me in consumption. But generally but generally such hemorrhages are of comparatively little consequences, though they at all times demand our attention, after these remarks we will proceed, - first to hemorrhages of the lungs. In this disease there is a discharge of blood of a florid colour and frothy brought up with more or less coughing and readily distinguishable from Haematemis By circumstances hereafter enumerated, all the causes already mentioned as giving rise to Hemorrhages generally also occasions hemoptysis but there are some which more particularly conduce to disease, It is well ascertained that certain peculiarities of Structure predisposes to it, of this kind are a narrow

contracted thorax, elevated shoulders a delicate habit of body and a Sanguinous temperament but this disposition congenital or acquired is excited into action by a variety of causes not the least of which are long and loud speeches frequent singing, bursts of laughter, paroxysms of rage violent exercises especially lifting heavy weights vicissitudes of weather irregular habits, especially of intemperance, and the suppression of some accustomed discharge as the hemorrhoidal or catamenial. Though produced by all the causes enumerated still it is an indisputable fact that however wonderful it may appear that Hemoptysis occurs most frequently at night when there is the least corporal or mental agitation, of this I am thoroughly persuaded, that of the causes of pulmonary hemorrhage a very large majority happens under the authority circumstances just mentioned what gives rise to the increased disposition acquired by sleep, I cannot determine it is altogether a curious fact and has never been elucidated or explained. Of Hemoptysis there are several species arising from different causes and attended with various degrees of danger 1st it may occur as a mere accidental rupture of a vessel in consequence of a blow, fall or wound and here if the vessel is small and no previous disease of the lungs existed the hemorrhage

is of little moment 2nd Species arising from excessive inflammation of the lungs as in the early stage of Pleurisy and pneumonia and even here it is not a very serious circumstance, 3rd Hemorrhages may come on from Metastasis or transition of disease from one part to another as in the suppression of the hemorrhoidal or menstrual discharges when of this nature it is seldom dangerous, unless there is a disposition to pectoral complaint, particularly to consumption, 4th it is my result from plethora or accumulation of blood in the lungs which relieved by periodical discharges from this organ, Cases of this kind are necessarily connected to full plethoric habits, but sometimes occur in thin persons, and stoliditudoenacians, and though often terminate in consumption yet this is not the universal result many cases of prodigious longevity have been known to take place under such circumstances. Two or three cases of this kind have fallen under my own observations and a great number might be recited from the various literary and medical records, 5th Hemoptysis may arise from abscess or ulceration of the lungs, most generally following ill cured Pneumonic inflammation and the discharge is mixed with phlegm purulent matter even there the danger often subsides and the patient recovers. 6th

194- It may also arise from tubercles associated with a Schirrhous
diathesis and though blood is not discharged in great quantity
yet the case generally terminates in Phthisis Pulmonalis and
the patient dies, The cure of Hemoptysis of which we are now
to treat is connected with signs of arterial action and febrile
excitement. It is ushered in by a sense of weight & oppression
at the chest, a dry hard cough difficulty of respiration a full
irregular pulse, a flushed timid countenance. It is sometimes
preceded by more distinct symptoms of a febrile affection, as chills
cold extremities, pain in the back, loins flatulency constipation
and extreme lassitude and debility. The principle indication
is sufficiently obvious and directs in the first place the reduc-
-tion of arterial action, as Boer :: but some respectable physicians
object against its employment and among others the celebrated
Dr. ^{4th} Heberdeen, from London, he asks how the opening of the
veins by Venesection can possibly check the flow of blood
which has already been ruptured by the efforts of nature
this however is a Sophism wholly unworthy of that great
practitioner whatever is the difficulty of explanation, he knew
perfectly well that the practice had been demonstrated to be
useful by long experience. But the affair involves a dark
enigma, by opening a vein in the arm we invite the in-
-flux of blood to the part and thus on the 1st principle of

revulsion check the hemorrhage from the lungs but the solution
 of this problem is wholly immaterial the first is almost uni-
 -versally conceded and that ought to satisfy us. To be of service
 however in the more violent cases it is indispensably necessary
 that the bleedings should be very large. The small repeat-
 -ed bleedings employed by some practitioners are idle and
 always attended with inconvenience, they harass and
 debilitate the patient without contributing to the cure.
 My practice in cases where it is essential promptly to
 effect relief - to take away at once - by a large orifice
 so much blood as to make a favorable impression, or
 in other words completely to check the force of arterial
 action. Nothing less than this will answer in copious
 hemorrhages from the lungs. As soon as the bleeding
 is complicated or even while it is going on, it is my
 direction to give the common salt petre in a tea or
 table spoon from doses according to circumstances every
 10, 15 or 20 minutes. of the efficacy of this remedy in
 checking hemorrhages, tho, a domestic one, there is no
 reason to entertain a doubt, most of the practitioners of
 this place have high confidence in its powers its effects
 are very prompt, perhaps more so than any other
 article, but how it operates is not very intelligible, it

is more than probable that the action excited by it in the
 fauces or trachea is extended by continuous sympathy to
 the lungs and there pores adstringent to the mouths of the
 bleeding vessels. It is equally necessary that I should say
 something as to the administration of salt, in this disease
 when we give it in solution it most generally excites
 vomiting and proves detrimental but when we give it
 in substance by placing a tea spoon full on the tongue
 that it may dissolve gradually, it neither excites nau-
 -sea or vomiting and the effect we wish for is produced.
 Nothing is more styptic than common salt as proper
 and cooperating with this remedy in critical cases it
 is proper to use, cold applications to the thorax and
 particularly to the armpits no part of the body is suscep-
 -tible and particularly to the action of cold than the
 axilla cloths wet with vinegar cold water or even ice
 inclosed in bladders are remedies highly beneficial
 in checking hemorrhages. It has also been strongly
 recommended in cases of great emergency to wrap the
 whole of the body in Sheets wet with vinegar or cold
 water. This is ineffectual practice and in some instances might
 prove effectual. It was a favorite remedy of the late
 Dr. Bond who has left behind him the character of a

bold and Undaunted practitioner it was also suggested by Dr. Darwin that in extreme cases cold water should be dashed on the body or the whole body immersed in cold water. The Danger would be extreme to justify a practice of this kind now and then it might prove successful, yet there is reason to suppose that from the Sudden determination of blood from the surface to the external Organs it would augment the danger it was expected to relieve. Many of you are aware that of late it has been the custom to treat Hemoptysis with Sacch Saturn. This is no new practice, long ago it was employed in the different Countries of Europe and was recommended by one or two of the early writers of that Continent: but in consequence of the reports of Sir Geo Baker and others about 30 years ago, a sort of Panic terror seized the medical world and the article was almost totally abandoned. To the late Dr. Barton a man who should be regarded in this country and particularly in this university with reverence and respect in consequence of the additional celebrity, he gave to our Institution, and the benefits he conferred on medical science the credit is most unquestionably due of dissipating this idle terror and fully establishing the safety and efficacy of the preparation alluded to, but physicians are perhaps running to the opposite extremes and too promiscuously employ the remedy. It is for the most part indiscriminately to every part species of hemorrhages and

in whatever part of the body it occurs. Nothing is better ascertained than that the use of lead should always be preceded by V. S. and that copiously when fullness and activity of the pulse exists. This remark applies with particular force to Hemoptysis. I am intirely convinced that if the arterial system be not previously reduced the lead will not only be without efficacy, but even injurious, nor will a single bleeding answer it is the rule to bleed as long as there is any increased action, vigor in the circulation and after this lead may sometimes prove efficacious the dose is 2 or 3 grs combined with a small portion of opium given every 2 or 3 hours it is particularly adopted to hemorrhages which were originally mild, or have become so by the operation of previous remedies. To think that sugar of lead would restrain a large stream of blood from the lungs, is idle and the person who entertains the opinion in practice will be disappointed. What would be the effect of if a large dose were taken would be impossible to state with precision. It seems to me it would accomplish more and the practice would certainly be safe, on one occasion a Scruple was given by me with no ill effect whatever though it did not in the slightest degree check the discharge of blood during my residence with the late Dr. Rush. I knew a woman who swallowed a ζi of this medicine she came to

the Doctors office and got a ℥i of Satts to be given internally and a ℥i of Sugar of lead as an external application to an ulcer: she reversed the direction swallowed the lead and applied the Satts to her pore, no other effect was experienced than very active purging, there was no coma, convulsions and no inflammation of the stomach or intestines. Not a little confidence is by some practitioners reposed in Alum as a remedy in hemorrhages, that it is a valuable remedy cannot be disputed, it is among the most active astringents and promises well in this case, But determining from my own experience, I should not rank it high among the remedies, To profuse hemorrhage it is entirely unsuitable and were I to prescribe it at all, I should so after the hemorrhage had been restrained by bleeding &c, rather to prevent the occurrence of the discharge than to check it but I shall hereafter point out the cases to which alum is more particularly adopted. What shall I say gentlemen of Degetals in the case before us, a remedy which for 20 years has engaged the highest esteem of many practitioners when I come to uterine hemorrhages I shall enter fully into the consideration of this article therefore I shall at present detain with only 2 or 3 remarks on the subject, From its known influence on the circula

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tion it has been highly extolled as a remedy in uterine hemorrhage: my own experience however convinces me that as a substitute, for the lancet, or where there is much inflammatory action it should never be trusted. Even when arterial action has been reduced by direct depletion it is precarious in its effect and much inferior to other remedies. In the ordinary dose a long time elapses before the pulse feels its influence and if larger quantities are given it endangers vomiting which to say the least off is not usefull in those cases, Physicians have been in great error in the practical application of Degetales to hemoptysis, The cases to which it is suitable are such as are accompanied with a Slight discharge, hawking, cough, pain in the side and breast, a quick active pulse together with great mobility and weakness of the System, To bleed is inadmissable on several accounts and here it is that a judicious practitioner generally always resort to Digatales as a substitute for the lancet. Exhibited under such circumstances so as just to effect the pulse and keep it within the natural Standard the remedy will sometimes be of Signal service but if we rely on its employment in the more active and proper hemorrhages from the lungs we shall uniformly fail and be very fortunate if we do not sacrifice

the life of our patient, it is now near half a century since Emetics were recommended in this disease by Dr. Bryan Robinson of Dublin but the practice has never been much followed having been tried sparingly by Cullen and abandoned on account of its injurious effects. There can no doubt however the emetics checks hemorrhages from the lungs sometimes I have seen spontaneous vomiting produce this effect, and in one case the worst Fever met with the discharge was stopped by administering an emetic, but I considered the practice hazardous and would never employ it, except in extreme cases, and were milder methods had proved unavailing. I speak with reference to copious hemorrhages in consequence of the rupture of some large vessels, but where there is only a slight discharge especially when it is connected with tubercles in the lungs establishes an equal circulation removes cutaneous constriction calms the general condition of the system and lessens the Anxiety, cough, sanguinous expectoration, and difficulty of respiration in this way we may be enabled to imitate the effect of a sea voyage which has often proved of great utility.---

Lecture 2nd on hamoptysis.--

I mentioned in my last lecture that Emetics had been introduced into the treatment of Hamoptysis by Brian

Robinson of Dublin, the practice was laid aside on account
 of its temerity. Nevertheless it is not certain that active
 vomiting in some cases promptly suppresses copious hemorr-
 hages from the lungs and especially when the vomiting is
 spontaneously induced my own personal experience supplies
 me with cases of this kind and many more may be collected
 from medical records but still the practice must be considered
 as temerous and only ought to be employed in cases of great
 emergency and where other remedies have been used in vain
 Condemning as I do the practice of employing eme-
 tics in the early stage of Hemoptysis: I cordially concur with
 the almost universal opinion of their utility, when administered
 in small doses and repeated. Perhaps there is not one of this
 class of medicine that is not beneficial, when thus employed
 The Em Tartar has been used and undoubtedly with consi-
 derable advantage, it has often been prescribed by me and parti-
 cularly in the febrile Hemoptysis to which all these articles
 are best adapted. To the vast power of one of the prepara-
 tions of Lime (the bitriolic solution) in these cases the testimo-
 ny of Mosely and the late Dr. Barton is strong and uni-
 versal my own knowledge enables me to say nothing in its favour,
 Exactly on the same footing would I place the preparation of Copper
 I have never tried it in a single case, but with that sort of

Confidence, which results from enlarged experience. I can recom-
 mend Spiceacuada as a most important remedy under such circum-
 stances. I have used it a number of times and in a variety
 of cases, and have invariably experienced effects which satis-
 fy me of its valuable properties, it should be given so as to
 excite slight nausea, which is to be continued for the length
 of 8, 10, or 24 hours, my mode is to give \frac{ij} grs of Spiceacuada
 with \frac{ss} gr of opium repeated at a longer or shorter interval
 according to the apparent necessity of the case, of its method
 of operating I shall say something. I have already, that the
 articles denominated refugnants are of the remedies appropriated
 to the cure of Pulmonary Hemorrhage the whole of the neutral
 Salts are of this description but the most valuable is the Nitrate
 of Potash no remedy perhaps is more prescribed than this and
 hence it is often vaguely employed. It has not in the slightest
 degree the power of directly restraining Hemorrhage or
 of afstringing the mouths of the bleeding vessels, The reme-
 dy is wholly useless while blood continues to flow copiously,
 but it is far more efficacious in diminishing vascular action
 and reducing febrile heat and in this way operates as an im-
 portant remedy auxiliary to the lancet. Nitre may be given
 alone or what will answer very well, combined with
 antimonial preparations in minute doses not altogether

dissimilar in use and properties to the preceding article, are
 the Mineral acids they are prescribed with the same views
 though there are some reasons to suspect that they are
 more aptingent and hence they are resorted to in order at
 once to suppress (the hemorrhage) Hemoptyses whether they
 possess to any extent, I cannot say positively, but of this I am
 assured with the evidence before us, we should not only
 rely on them to the exclusion of the several articles detail-
 ed to you the efficacy of which is incontestably established
 of the mineral acids by far the most efficacious in the
 property of restraining the blood flow of blood is the sulph-
 uric. It may be given in the dose of 15, 20. or 30 drops every
 half hour or hour or what will answer as well in the form
 of Exera Bitriol to the remedies already mentioned we may add
 several others the utility of which is fully credited it is to the
Narcotics I allude on a former occasion I noticed Digetzates
 which is generally associated with this class and indica-
 ted to case which it is applicable Cicuta Henbane Belladonna
Opium are also strongly recommended in this form of
 hemorrhage, The practice originated in Germany and was
 afterwards introduced in England, the principal is obviously to
 quiet irritation by the supposed sedantary influence of these ar-
 ticles, no striking effects result from the use of Hemlock or

Hemorrhage but opium sometimes proves beneficial what would be effect of this latter article is problematical in my estimation that opium thus prescribed does good we are not without direct proof, it would be easy to cite many cases which have been relieved by this article now is the collateral evidence to the same point overlooked, It is ascertained that the most effectual manner of managing, uterine Hemorrhages is to put the System under the operation of an opiate. But it may be asked is opium not a stimulant and will it be proper to use an article of this kind when the system is already too much affected. To this it may be replied does not every surgeon after an operation resort to an opiate to quiet his patient though there should be a high degree of vascular action at the time The fact is that in speculating on this remedy we should bear in mind that the properties are prescribed Most unequivocally Opium is a stimulant: to this point we have evidence conclusive and irresistible, But its Stimulant powers is so tempered by its other powers of assuaging pain, and doing away irritation, that in many instances it is effectually disguised and the remedy may prove safe and efficacious when acting on general principles its use would seem to be totally prohibited nevertheless I am not prepared to vindicate the practice just stated my experience is too narrow

to form any deceiving opinion, when I have directed opium in Hemoptysis it has been in those cases in which there existed great irritation of the Pulmonary Organs, attended only commonly with cough. No one disputes that opium is called for under such circumstances tho at the time there may be considerable indications of arterial action irritation of the lungs and more particularly cough has the effect of keeping up the discharge of blood by doing away this we shall succeed in many instances in effectually terminating the hemorrhage this I have witnessed in several cases in Hemoptysis. As connected the general rule of treatment some local applications are of too great consequences to be neglected. I before mentioned the utility of cloths wet with cold water and applied to the thorax and armpits. But when the hemorrhage depends upon irritation or even a strong tendency to the state of things exists we should resort vesicating applications, also local bleedings by cupping and more particularly in exhausted patients, or when we do not want to take away blood from the system, dry cupping is very beneficial medical men do not exactly agree as to the precise place in which we are to apply blisters. It is alledged by some that they are infinitely of more benefit when applied to the wrist and ankles than to any

other part Others contend that they do best when
 on the back of the neck, the majority of the phy-
 -sicians however united as to the propriety of applying
 blisters to the chest under such circumstances. as regards
 myself I have not the least doubt that the chest is
 the proper place, indeed it is a point of practice suffi-
 -ciently established, that the effect of all such appli-
 -cations whatever may be the nature of the case, is ex-
 -actly proportionate to their propensity to the seat of the
 disease but there is one Exception to this general rule viz
 When we want to interrupt associations or morbid concentrations
 of actions with this view blisters to the extremities are more opera-
 -tive or beneficial than on the trunk of the body, too much
 cannot be said of the utility of blisters in Hemoptysis it is
 in the experience of almost every practitioner how great is their assistance
 in affecting a cure of this disease, In more than one instance I have
 seen hemorrhage from the lungs which continued after the employ-
 -ment of all remedies previously mentioned at once arrested by the
 application of a blister to the chest, I would be easy to cite
 great authority in favour of the remedy and the practitioners of
 this City give their testimony of its utility as I have stated
 such is the practice which has been found best to relieve hemor-
 rhages from the lungs but that it may be affected it is necessary

that we should pay attention to other circumstances 1st the moment you are consulted on a case of this nature you should direct the patient to be kept in a state of complete rest in his bed with his shoulders elevated 2nd the chamber should be very cool and freely ventilated, this is a matter of great importance. It is also ~~stated~~ proper that company should be entirely excluded and the patient not to be permitted to enquire into any event that may occur, the mere asking of a question has been known to induce a return of the flow of the blood. 3rd the diet under such circumstances should consist of small portions of demulcent drinks especially agreeably acidulated. It is essentially necessary that the stomach should never be loaded with aliment or drink 4th it is a matter of considerable moment, that the bowels should be kept constantly soluble though no great advantage would result from active purging Castor oil in this instance is the proper purge we should never employ magnesia, as it sometimes excites coughing. But in place of active Hamorrhagial discharge we sometimes meet with cases of an opposite nature, I allude to passive hemorrhages or that of febrile action whether such may have been the state of the case originally, or the excitement have been reduced by previous ~~due~~ treatment ~~exactly~~ the same course of Practice is to be pursued, Evacuating and other debilitating medicines

must be prohibited, The indication here is to support the tone of the System and through it to impart tone to the blood Vessels, to attain this end it is requisite to resort to the different tonics, among which the Peruvian bark has always attained a high reputation every practitioner has confidence in its utility and some are even enthusiastic in its praises among these was the late Dr. Rush It was the common practice to prescribe the bark alone, though its powers are undoubtedly improved by combination with the Chalybeate preparations, of the great efficacy of these articles there is every reason to be content the vegetable astringents are also occasionally employed and particularly Kino and Catechu but determining from my own experience I should attach little importance to them in the management of Hemorrhages from the lungs much more advantage is derived from the use of Mineral acids to such cases these are better suited than to those of hemoptysis which are accompanied with a febrile disposition either of the mineral acids will answer sufficiently well for the purpose. If we wish only restrain the flow of the blood the sulphuric is the best remedy but if the flow of blood is accompanied with a Tubercular or scrophulous condition of the lungs and so slight as not to call for immediate suppression more advantage is to be derived from the nitric acid hemorrhage often accompanies Pulmonary consumption and of the remedies employed in this case Nitric acid is decidedly the most efficacious these are the principle remedies

employed in the febrile or passive Hemorrhage, but this should be accompanied by the moderate use of exercise by a nourishing diet and by such drinks as corroborate without heating or stimulating the body the best are malt liquor, and of these the one to be preferred is porter. It is a circumstance curious and perhaps worthy of your recollection, that by the habitual use of Porter the weaker stages of Hemoptysis have again and again been cured. cases of this kind have come under my own observation: and is stated by Dr. Rush that Porter of displayed great power over the disease By pursuing this course practice laid down accommodating your remedies to the particular circumstances of the case you will generally find that you will succeed in accomplishing a cure. But unhappily in most instances of Hemoptysis especially when connected with constitutional affections, there is a great susceptibility to recur from slight provocation to guard against this event a system of precepts should be carefully given and should be pursued undeviatingly by the patient. Avoid every thing which would give an increased impulse to the circulation hence we should direct a diet of mild articles as milk together with gentle exercise and a religious abstinence from all exciting causes. The 2nd rule is by every precaution possible to avoid taking cold, nothing is so apt to produce Hemoptysis as catarrh

when thus produced it is often extremely obstinate and is followed by serious consequences. 3rd in cases where there is a strong predisposition to the disease the state of the chest and the pulse should be accurately observed. pain or oppression of the thorax or any unusual activity of the circulation affords sufficient grounds for apprehension and the remedies should be employed with diligence. To accomplish the end demanded you should recommend small bleedings a diet still lower than that previously employed a state of complete rest with some cooling remedy as the Neutral salts in short we should make us of an antiphlogistic plan. 4th much good may be derived from blisters when there is much local affection. these should be applied to the chest. under other circumstances they should be put on the wrists and ankles in which they act by revulsion. 5th on the same principle salivation should be tried in obstinate cases of this nature there is an influx produced by these means into the mouth by which the blood is directed from the lungs. On a more general principle the revolutionary power of Mercury supplant the disease and substitutes its own peculiar action for that going on in the pulmonary organs. 6th as a means of prevention and especially when tubercle exists, emetics frequently repeated are entitled to great consequences confidence. they have been much used and with no little advantage. As I observed on a former occasion, they

act by removing blood from the lungs and establishing a regular and equable circulation, by relieving cough and oppression and by dislocating as it were this disease from its seat and leaving its nature and our remedies a more easy cure. cases however occur which are extremely obstinate and seem to be so implanted in the texture and constitution of the lungs, that they resist the best concerted plan of treatment. Consulted in such cases you should advise as denier recourse, The removal to a warm climate and if practicable that the patient be removed to such a climate by sea. It is true this often fails but there is abundant testimony to satisfy us that now and then cures of Haemoptysis have been effected by a sea voyage and the effects of an equable and temperate climate but even if it is only of an occasional advantage we are undoubtedly justified in recommending it as the usual recourse. It is a rule of universal application which cannot be too often presented to you nor too unremittingly pursued that precisely as our embarrassment increase in the same proportion, should our exertions be invigorated to combat the disease we know that by these means cures have been effected in cases which were apparently desperate and under no account circumstance whatever should we consider that any thing has been done while any thing remains to be accomplished.

Hamatamesis Or Vomiting of Blood

I Pass from the consideration of Hemoptysis to another form of hemorrhage denominated hamatemesis or discharge of blood from the stomach. this has sometimes been confounded with Hemoptysis. but it is necessary that they should be distinguished and there is no difficulty in this case it is to be recollected. that hemorrhage from the stomach is neither preceded or accompanied by any pulmonary affection as cough pain and oppression the blood is uniformly dark grumous generally mingled with the contents of the stomach and brought up by vomiting. But in hemorrhage from the lungs in addition to the symptoms already mentioned as distinguishing it the blood is of a lively florid and arterial colour. mixed with froth or mucus and raised by cough or expectoration. many cases may produce hamoptemesis, it is now and then the result of all those circumstances which produce the other diseases of this class: most usually it is caused by concussion blows local injury. hard drinking, the operation of violent emetics poisons introduced into the stomach or the swallowing of cold substances as cold water ice cream &c. This is one form of the disease and may be considered as primary idiopathic Hamatemesis but as frequently or even more so we meet with hemorrhages from the stomach of a secondary or

or vicarious nature, arising from obstruction of the liver or spleen or the suppression of hemorrhoidal or catamenial discharges. In the Treatment of the case before us we should be governed according to the circumstances: if there be rigor of the pulse and other marks of inflammation we are to employ bleeding and in every respect the course of the practice which I recommend in other cases. To check the hemorrhage when profuse Common Salt alum. Sugar of lead, in solution may be directed or what is better the muricated tincture of Iron from 30 to 50 drops when they come in contact with the bleeding mouths of the vessels they are more prompt than in the other species of hemorrhages. Spr Turpentine in Teaspoon full doses has been found a valuable article by me in this disease, cold drinks particularly ice water has been recommended, but how far they are serviceable or prudent my own experience does not allow me to say positively connected with this disease there is extreme irritability of the stomach and sometimes so much vomiting that no remedy can be detained, the first object is to allay this commotion of the stomach and for this purpose we should employ the ordinary means especially blisters over the Epigastric Region, they answer a two fold purpose, they check the vomiting and often check the hemorrhage. By some practitioners it is advised to resort to the rectum, as the

medium through which to apply our remedies. Cases no doubt might occur where it would be right to do so, though I never met with an instance in which any strong necessity of this kind existed the hemorrhage being thus suppressed we are next to enquire whether the case depends upon visceral obstruction or the suppression of some accustomed discharge, either one or the other being ascertained we must proceed to treat it accordingly. The management is too obvious to be particularly indicated consisting in the employment of remedies with which you are perfectly conversant. In hemorrhages from the liver or spleen connected with arterial excitement are to be preferred, those articles which are calculated to reduce arterial excitement. And then we give small doses of Calomel say 1 or 2 grs daily as intimately connected with the subject before us a species of hamatemis occurs in females about the age of puberty which is said to be sufficiently managed by the use of purges. It has long been held that these discharges are vacarious to the menses, & I am inclined to the opinion: my reasons for the belief among others are, that in all cases of the complaint I seen it was associated either with a retention or suppression of the menses but it is now contended by Hamilton of Edinburgh that the form of Hamatemesis alluded to, proceeds from and mainly depends upon an obstinate constipated condition of the bowels

the faces brought away hence according to him are always copious of an unnatural color consistence and smell, what is the success of his plan of treatment compared with the common remedies. I will not take upon myself positively to decide of this you may be assured, that in Chlorosis at least with which the hemorrhage under notice is often associated: purging constitutes incomparably the most efficacious mode of management — — — — —

Epistaxis, or Bleeding of the Nose — —

This species of Hemorrhage is exceedingly liable to occur about the age of puberty after menstruation appears in girls, a new train of actions is established and Epistaxis is rarely to be met with, all the causes of other kinds of hemorrhage are also productive of this kind, though some act more immediately as exposure to heat, violent exercise blows on the nose, particular postures of the body, as with the head hanging down tight ligatures about the neck, these circumstances as acting on a disposition congenital or acquired occasions bleeding from the nostrils sometimes it comes without any premonitory indication whatever but when associated with constitutional plethora it is most frequently by symptoms of determination to the head, as pain in the head vertigo turned countenance

and itching in the nostrils and in serious cases a constant throbbing of the temporal arteries and carotid, now and then the discharge puts on a distinct and febrile character and in this case previous to the attack there is a cold fit rigors and flushes alternately and a constipated state of the bowels. The indication in the first place is to check the flow of blood when immoderate 2nd to do away a tendency to a recurrence when this would be dangerous or troublesome some to accomplish the 1st indication a great variety of measures have been employed, we are first to place the patient in a cool situation either in an erect or sitting posture with his head a little inclined backwards cold applications are next to be applied to the nostrils or back part of the neck or what is an excellent plan for this purpose to the scrotum the last part possesses so great susceptibility to cold and when such applications are made to it, they have a great effect in the suppression of every form of hemorrhage and particularly that form denominated Epistaxis, we often meet with cases which resist the ordinary measures and which yield at once to the scrotum being enveloped in a cloth wrung out of very cold water, the means I have just mentioned proving insufficient the nostrils should

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be plugged with a dossit of lint either dry or wet with
a strong solution of Alum. Sacch Satur, Sulphur Zinc
or the sulphate or muriate of Iron or what I have seen
again and again to answer a Dossit of lint previously
wet with water and dipped into powdered charcoal or
bunt sponge if these prove unavailing it will be proper as
as in other cases of hemorrhage to detract blood from
the arm provided the pulse calls for depletion, it will
also be proper to immerse the head into water made
intensely cold by Sal ammonia or common salt this plan
is often effectual when others fail as a dernier recourse
when the hemorrhage is so copious as to threaten dan-
-ger, you may have recourse to compression of the bleed-
-ing vessels for this purpose a thread should be conducted
by a probe through the posterior nares and a piece of
Sponge attached to the end of it should be drawn into
the nostrils to obviate a return of the hemorrhage the
patient must steadily avoid all exciting causes. Most
commonly Epistaxis is associated with a full condition
of the vessels: then the whole antiphlogistic plan must
be carried into effect the diet should be very low, and all
heating and stimulating drinks should be forbidden: as
relates to the medical treatment more particularly Benic

Section may be used when the circulation is active and there is a great determination to the head, topical bleeding by leeches and cups are highly important to do away the predisposition of hemorrhage from the nose I have frequently derived signal advantage from a perpetual blister applied to the back of the neck, and keeping it open for 8 or 10 days. I have much confidence in purges they are salutary in all affections of the kind on a principal you will understand and they are particularly indicated in this case, by the habit of constipation which universally prevails all these however being insufficient apply a blister either to the extremities or the back of the neck or establish some artificial drain and you will I believe obtain uniform success - but then again the Question arises are we warranted in removing a hemorrhage so often critical and of a salutary tendency Having already spoken at considerable length on this point I shall not again go over the same ground It must occur to every practitioner that in certain cases which arise from ardent fever and great determination to the head it is extremely indiscreet to meddle with the efforts of nature unless the discharge proceeds so far as to occasion extreme debility

nor is it prudent to suppress the hemorrhage in full plethoric habits with an apoplethetic fit or other alarming tendency. The proper course in these cases is to do away gradually the disposition to epistaxis: by pursuing those measures which have already indicated, and especially by constituting a vicarious discharge by means of blisters or issues on the extremities or nape of the neck.

Uterine Hemorrhage

We now proceed to uterine hemorrhage or what is called by some hemorrhagia menstruation is one of the most important functions of the female sex and subject to derangement in several ways, each of which have considerable influence on the health and comfort of woman not the least unpleasant of these derangements is hemorrhagia which as the term implies is an immoderate flux of the menstrual discharge (or fluid) this may be constituted as either by an excess of the discharge by continuing too long at a time or by occurring more frequently than natural most women are liable to irregularities in these respects which are not always to be considered as diseases and we are to view them in this light only, such wide deviations from nature

are manifestly attended with pains, debility and sickness. In a former lecture I attempted to show that the menses are not blood as was formerly imagined but a peculiar fluid resulting from a genuine secretory action of Uterus. Nor is it less true that all periodical discharges from the uterus are not all catamenial flux. My own experience leads me directly to a contrary conclusion. after ample opportunities, I can assert that in every case that has come under my observation of proper uterine discharges. I have found the fluid to be pure coagulable blood. hemorrhagia properly so called is comparatively of rare occurrence and even when it does present itself seldom requires any medical treatment, being a natural secretion, it runs on to its natural termination whatever may be done to interrupt it: unless we resort to rash and violent measures, which if successful would be followed by all the consequences which result from suppressed secretions: the only remedies that are required are rest, a cool ventilated room and drinks as cream of Tartar given so as to open the bowels and occasionally if pains and irritation exist an anodyne is demanded but in the internal menstruation I endeavour by various means, I to make such an impression on the uterus as may restore its healthy condition but more of this

hereafter when I shall come to the disease of the generative
 System, It may be collected from the views I have taken
 of the Uterine discharges that I consider all those cases
 which require hasty medical assistance as hemorrhages
 of blood, merely the result of accident they may take
 place either in the impregnated or unimpregnated uterus
 and may precede or immediately follow delivery, These
 Cases interesting as they may be it is not my province
 to consider, they belong to the professor of midwifery
 and to him I refer you, I shall only remark, were an
 alarming flooding occurs previous to delivery, the Child is as
 promptly to be delivered relieved as possible in order that
 the uterus may be allowed to contract on the bleeding
 vessels, and thus close the Orifices, no medicine or any
 other means except delivery is of the slightest consequences
 but it is my duty to treat of periodical hemorrhages,
 hitherto considered as an increase of the menstrual
 discharge and hence denominated hemorrhagia these
 are sometimes exceedingly copious and demand the closest
 attention and the most powerful remedies for their relief
 they may be associated as an highly inflammatory con-
 dition of the system, or with one low and exhausted, when
 they are accompanied with headache giddiness dyspepsia

pain in the loins and a strong full corded pulse, there should
 not be the slightest hesitation in resorting to the depleting
 remedies, the case is to be treated on the principles appli-
 cable to Hemorrhages in general to subdue the force of
 arterial action is the leading indication and to accomplish
 this the lancet freely employed is indispensably necessary
 Cooperating to this end, the bowels should be opened by
 mild saline laxatives and a state of repose with the anti-
 phlogistic plan must be observed with the most rigid scru-
 tiny after these certain astringents may be employed with
 great advantage, nothing is however better established in
 practice of Physic than that the articles should be preceded
 by copious B. S. when much activity of the pulse or excite-
 ment prevails, nor does the rule apply, with greater force
 to any disease, than to Uterine hemorrhage from whatever
 course it may proceed, the lancet should not be omitted
 or too cautiously or sparingly applied or all other means
 will prove insufficient, at the head of astringents the
Sach Saleuni stands conspicuously, properly employed it
 does indeed display extraordinary powers, The European
 practitioners concur freely in this sentiment, If ever says the cele-
 brated Haberdeen there was a specific in any disease, it is
 sugar of lead in Uterine hemorrhage, my own experience

does not allow me to go quite so far in its commendation, though I am prepared to unite with other physicians in a high eulogium on this article. But to be successful in copious hemorrhages it must be employed boldly, It is common to recommend its use in the dose of 2 or 3 grs combined with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr of opium every 1, 2 or 3 hours according to circumstances, as well might you treat the case with pure water in the same quantity no good whatever can result in copious Hemorrhage unless 5 or 6 grs be given and these repeated every half hour I have seen cases treated with the moderate dose of 2 or 3 grains and never have I seen success result from it. The more I use the remedy the more I am persuaded that the old notions with regard to its poisonous nature are entirely erroneous, the only striking effects produced by the sugar of lead when administered in large doses are the suppression of Hemorrhage and some irritation of the bowels such as is occasionally induced by the more acid and stimulating purges. It is already known to you that among the remedies for hemorrhage Specacuaana holds a high rank a great number of respectable practitioners have borne testimony of its efficacy in Hemoptysis, though it is uterine hemorrhage, that it displays its best powers In this case it is quite equal to the Sach Sateuni and some even prefer it to that medicine, to do good Specuanna must only be given in nauseating

nauseating doses, as when it is urged to vomiting it is universally
 pernicious, in uterine hemorrhages on the contrary. I have my-
 self known the discharge more than once completely checked
 by the coming on of vomiting, whether if it were excited by
 emetics it would produce the same effects I am unable to
 say from personal experience, natural evacuations
 sometimes are salutary, when similar ones produced by art are
 productive of very different consequences, the effects of this me-
 dicine seems altogether astonishing in the suppression of
 uterine hemorrhage in more than one case, I have seen and
 remarked that the moment the nausea comes on the discharge
 of blood ceases, By what precise mode of action effects so
 striking are produced is a question by no means easy of solution
 they are not owing to any astringent power of Epeiracuanum as is
 sometimes alledged, because articles of much greater astringency
 are productive of no such consequences. It is contended by Murray
 that the effects are to be referred altogether to the antispasmo-
 dic power of the article, and the same hypothesis has been
 entertained and vindicated by subsequent writers but allow-
 ing the Opium as antispasmodic. A point however which
 I should concede with great hesitation, its operation is not
 to be explained on this supposition, since articles unequivocally
 antispasmodic have no such efficacy. Neither of these

hypothesis is at all satisfactory, some suppose that the medicine operates merely by exciting nausea, but were this the case would not the same effects follow the employment of all nauseating articles, some of which as Tobacco Digitalis and pyridine possess this power to a greater degree yet are inferior to the treatment of Hemorrhages: the fact is, the mode in which the Opoea produces its effects are altogether conjectural and perhaps not susceptible of Explanation, the dose is 1 or 2 grs combined with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr of opium and given according to circumstances as in Hemoptysis. The mineral acids have also been recommended and employed in hemorrhage from the uterus: most undoubtedly in some instances they have the power of suppressing the discharge of blood but they are comparatively small feeble and not to be confided in when the hemorrhage is copious and the circumstances alarming but merely to restrain moderate hemorrhage some advantage may be derived from them the best for this purpose is Sulphuric acid it is general to be administered pretty liberally 40 or 50 drops given every half hour being the proper dose as might be imagined Alum has not been overlooked in this disease, this indeed was the earliest application of the medicine it was made use of by Van Helmot who tells us that hardly ever failed to check uterine hemorrhage

when freely administered there can be no doubt of its efficacy but in modern practice it has given way to the more useful remedies of Sugar of Lead, Opaeae: it may be given alone or in combination with Kino or Catechu, the proper dose is from 8 to 10 grains of each. Opium is also sometimes proper in combination with alum: not a little has been said of the great powers of Digitales in uterine hemorrhages, it was originally proposed as a remedy in the active state of this complaint as a substitute for the lancet, and we find it recommended by Cullen Drake Ferrius and a number of other distinguished authors: there is no substitute for the lancet in any active state of the pulse, as well might you arrest the rapid current of a mill race, by dropping oil on the surface as to suppress the full stream of blood which flows from the uterus by administering small doses of Digitales whenever cases of this kind are accompanied with great discharge, nothing is so much confided in as bleeding copiously at this time nothing else will suppress the discharge and if you omit Section you will place the patient in the greatest jeopardy: Digitales operates on the same principles with the remedies already mentioned after arterial action has been reduced, you may have recourse to it, if the bleeding is not very copious, but when a large vessel has

has been ruptured, if you resort to Digitalis, you should do so with great care, and circumspection, determining from my own experience and observation, I should say that it has the effect of debilitating and relaxing the vessels, and thus rather increasing than diminishing the hemorrhage: most undoubtedly it is inferior in these cases to the Epecac or Sugar of lead and acids as Intimidated on a former occasion, it is the practice in Europe to treat Hemorrhage and especially that from the Uterus by a free employment of Opium. It is not my intention here to repeat what I so recently said of the effects of this medicine but I cannot help thinking practitioners have abused it by its too indiscriminate use, it appears to me that in the early stage of every active hemorrhage, it must be determined but we often meet with this disease associated with great pain irritation and Spasms of the uterus by which irregular motions of the discharge is kept up or promoted and continued, it is this case precisely that after bleeding opium freely given is useful the principle upon which it acts is sufficiently intelligible without further explanation from me, These are the most prominent remedies which act through the medium of the system generally and are found to be most efficient in Uterine Hemorrhage. In addition addition to these there

are some topical applications from which great advantage is sometimes derived the best of these is undoubtedly cold differently applied. It is the common practice to apply cloths wrung out of cold vinegar or extensively cold water to the perineum or abdomen of the woman also when the circumstances of the case are alarming it is not uncommon to introduce into the Vagina a lump of Ice or when this cannot be procured to plug up the Vagina with cloths wrung out of cold water, but the method in which cold can be employed to most advantage where there is profuse hemorrhage is to pour the water from a considerable height in a small stream on the abdomen. The impression thus made in a majority of cases appears to me to be productive of great relief to the most prominent symptoms advantage is said to be derived in some cases, by injecting into the Vagina Styptic or astringent lotions as solution of alum, Sugar of Lead. and white Vitriol. I have never had recourse to this practice, and therefore can say nothing of it from my own experience: but in some cases I have witnessed great benefit from large quantities of Sassafras injected into the rectum, here however there exists irritation and spasmodic action of the uterus

The hemorrhage of which we have been treating tho generally associated with an action & even inflammatory conditions of the blood the vessels are sometimes circumstanced differently as it is active or passive hemorrhage this is to be treated precisely on the same principles and with the same remedies as those which I have already detailed in a similar form of Hemoptysis: but in very old women and about the period of the cessation of the menses we meet with some cases of a different description. Hemorrhage from the uterus occurs every 4. 5 or 10 days in some instances only moderate, in others exceedingly copious: it is always a source of great uneasiness to the woman and in many cases imminently dangerous now and then the periodical discharge occurs merely from debility and relaxation of the vessels of the uterus more generally however it depends on a cancerous or Schelus condition of that organ or a tendency to such a state. The disease has sometimes been called Hemoptysis or as Dr. Rush. call^d it consumption of the uterus: The treatment differs from that we laid down. you should subject the patient to a low and cooling diet consisting principally or exclusively of Milk when regimen of this kind has failed it has been recom^d

mended to induce a salivation, from which much benefit has sometimes been derived with these remarks I conclude what I had to say on the subject of hemorrhage and am now to proceed to the diseases of the alimentary canal — —

Of the Digestive System

The intimate connection of this part of the structure with the body generally exposes us to great variety of diseases of nature exceedingly interesting and important as a very natural division I shall first treat of the diseases of the stomach. 1st Diseases of the stomach. More than once in the progress of these lectures I have intimated to you the vast importance of this viscus in the animal economy: perhaps it occupies the very highest rank, destitute of a stomach no animal can exist life may be sustained even in the perfect animals without any other of the great organs. Examples exceedingly numerous might be adduced of foetus which were born of the full size without a brain, a spinal marrow, heart, Liver, or uterus but in no instance have I been able to meet with in my

vast researches into the subject where the stomach was
 wanting. It may be said that recent experiments of
Bordeu & Legallois go to show that life cannot exist
 without the spinal marrow but by consulting Haller's
 great Physiology you will find numerous instances where
 that structure was entirely wanting, many cases of a simi-
 lar nature may be met with scattered thro the periodical
 journals of Europe, as the stomach is the most important
 of all our organs, it is incident to every rank & and
 grade of animal existence no matter how inferior the
 animal may be in the scale of animated nature it
 is always provided with an apparatus equivalent to the
 stomach; more than any one organ is liable to derangement
 more accessible to remedies neglected by and regulating the
 motions of the whole body, and so operating as to
 preserve all the parts of the system, in the appropriate order
 and maintain between the several functions a perfect
 Equilibrium "Loquido Venticulo amnia languida" was one
 of the earliest Aphorisms of the Medical Schools and
 founded on a just Conception of the dignity and controul-
 ling power of the organ. Located as it is in the centre of
 the System, it is probably the seat of the vital principle
 which from this point extending its influence in different

directing give support to the various organs and enables
 them rightly to perform the functions allotted to them by
 a diminution of the gastric energy the system is en-
 -eruated and enfeebled there is one viscus in any part
 of the body not excepting the brain itself which may
 not be considerably injured without destroying life
 but the slightest injury, done to the stomach, either
 by a wound or blow or even the wind of a cannon
 ball always are perilous very generally fatal Impressed
 with the dominion of this organ over the whole system
 one of the ancient Physiologists emphatically denom-
 inated it the "Animal" by a nother it was called the
 "Conscience of body" and by some Metaphysians it
 has been denominated the seat of the Soul itself I could
 easily be prosecuting these enquiries illustrate and enforce
 the correctness of the view. I have endeavoured to pre-
 -sent to you the importance of the stomach in animal
 economy but I am thus forced to repeat what I have
 already said respecting the Pathology of individual dis-
 -eases, enough however has escaped me to show how
 important it is in all Pathological investigations and
 in the management of diseases, to keep this organ very
 steadily before us, I am never called to a disease what
 ever

ever may be its nature without asking myself and endeavouring to ascertain how far the stomach may be implicated. The same enquiry I recommend to you in your attempts to ascertain the nature of diseases

Gastritis

I am now to treat of gastritis or simple inflammation of the stomach this is said by most Nosologists to be of two species, the Phlegmonous and Erythematic or Erysipilous according as the one or the other of the coats are affected, or the seat of the disease, but this view of the Subject is most probably ⁱⁿcorrect. Erysipelatous inflammation of the stomach arises from a peculiar action in the part. It may be produced by active poisons, taken into the stomach and is generally an accompaniment of the last stage of Malignant fever. I shall now pass on to the consideration of active inflammation of the stomach, Gastritis or at least part of it concerning which I am about to treat may be excited by external violence as blows or falls and is sometimes the consequence of repelled gout or by eruptions thrown in from the surface. It may be excited by all the ordinary causes of inflammation. The more

particularly by taking cold drinks into the stomach or
 by swallowing stimulant acid or poisonous articles.
 The symptoms by which Gastritis is denoted are sen-
 sations of acute pains about the Scrobular border
 soreness to the touch great irritability of the sto-
 mach. copious vomiting and in more advanced
 stages tens in and about the Epigastric and Umbilical regions, it
 is also accompanied with much prostration of strength and the pulse even
 from the commencement is small hard corded and not very quick
 The disease runs on with great rapidity and if not timely arrested
 is attended with an aggravation of the preceding symptoms, espec-
 ally those of debility if the patient be raised up in bed he faints,
 and among other extreme signs of danger, are the cold extremities
moist cold surface, wild eyes lank countenance, feeble and almost
 imperceptible pulse hicough with occasional vomiting of
 dark matter, a flatulent distention of the abdomen and
 frequently low delirium, these are the precursors of Gangrene
 and in some instances indicate its actual existence: as I have
 mentioned such are the ordinary symptoms belonging to gas-
 tritis but occasionally we meet with a great variety of anomalous
 affections arising from what has been called delusive sympathies
 In more than one case that has come under my observation, the
 only remarkable circumstance attending Gastritis, was a violent

inflammation, and pain in the great toe resembling Podagra, sometimes a pain in the groin or pendentum, this last is a frequent fatal symptom. I have known gastritis attended with no other symptoms an account of the dissections made in Gastritis may be found in the 4th volume of the medical and Churgical Transactions nor have such cases occurred to myself alone instances of a similar nature have occurred to Dr. Physic and other practitioners: they also seem to illustrate the pathology of gout as shall hereafter be more fully explained. Now and then Gastritis is attended with pain in the groin it was frequently attended observed during the prevalence of the Yellow fever (in which the stomach is intimately concerned) that one of the symptoms was a rigidity or paralysis of one or both arms, paralysis is by no means an uncommon accident in inflammation of the stomach, it has been remarked in Yellow fever, also in Gastritis arising from the ordinary causes that the pudendum of females is much affected with inflammation pain and itching. Dr. Physic considers this a most dangerous sign and never knew of a recovery after the pain had been experienced, but by far the most common Symptoms of this kind is intolerance of light aversion to drink and other symptoms which attend Hydrophobia. It is worthy of remark that in the disease produced by the bite of a rabid animal

the stomach is most generally highly inflamed, I have seen cases of Gastritis without any evident symptom whatever and dissection alone revealed the seat of the disease. In the disease before us the leading indications of cure are obvious we have a violent case of inflammation situated in a delicate organ, and distinguished by great rapidity of progress, it is therefore our duty to apply the most efficient remedies, the moment we are called confessedly at the head of our remedies is. Resection totally regardless of the state of the pulse, or the degree of fever, the apparent prostration of the system you must not only deplete copiously, the disease will not admit of any delay, even a few hours makes a material difference in the issue called therefore at an early stage if your patient be and adult of a tolerable robust constitution it will be proper to take at least 20 or 30 oz of blood from the arm as you deplete you will find the system recover from its apparent prostration and a case of ordinary inflammation will be developed infinitely more manageable than that state which preceded it, even the very copious bleeding already mentioned will not always suffice in Gastritis if on the second visit you find the symptoms little or not all alleviated you must repeat Phlebotomy and to the same extent as before, even in Edinburgh where there is so much timidity

with regard to the lancet, I have known 200 oz of blood to be taken in one case of simple inflammation of the stomach nothing is more insufficient than the practice recommended by many European physicians Practitioners of small and repeated bleedings the fact is we are very apt to be deceived in this disease so few of the signs which accompany ordinary inflammation are present that we are sometimes induced to confide the management to remedies infinitely less operative than venesection, next in importance, to the remedy already mentioned, blisters are invariably to be ranked the should be large enough to cover the whole region of the stomach. It is certainly a great error in practice, that in Phlegmasia particularly in the one of which we are treating. Physicians should have substituted, small for large blisters, the pain in both cases is nearly equal but the effects of the latter is comparatively greater cooperating in the same design fomentations to the abdomen are appropriate remedies, bladders filled with hot water or spiritous Liquors will answer exceedingly well if they make no strong impressions on the disease they at least adduce much to the comfort of the patient on account of the irritability of the stomach in this disease we are in a great measure precluded from employing external remedies, every thing that is swallowed is almost instantly

rejected on some occasions however it becomes of great importance to open the bowels when we are hindered by the irritability of the stomach from using the common remedies it will be proper to resort to emollient glisters these should consist of the mildest ingredients, and as they act chiefly by mechanical distention they should be thrown up the rectum in large quantities a very good method of preparing them is to take a pint and an half of mucilage of Gum arabic or Flaxseed tea and add a little Castor oil or molasses. It is also proper in ordinary cases that we may obtain the full effect from the enema to repeat it frequently, thus we not only keep the bowels in a soluble condition, but also cause the injections to operate as fermentations to the intestines, as soon as the stomach will bear it we should endeavor to open the bowels, more thoroughly by laxatives. purges to meet this indication the Castor-oil or Calomel is generally employed, In my own practice I will give the preference to Calomel, is generally the fact can not be too often impressed upon your memory, that in all cases of inflammation and particularly the alimentary Canal. Calomel is one of the best means by which evacuations can be affected it is least irritating and can be given when almost every purgative would be rejected —

much advantage may be derived in these cases from Epsom salts, it is not perhaps sufficiently known to you that of all the neutral laxatives, this preparation is most easily retained when any irritation exists in the stomach and intestines even in Cholera Morbus and Cholera Infantum I have known Epsom salts to remain when all other articles were rejected the stomach seemed to be tranquilized by this article and vomiting to be checked by establishing the natural action downwards. To calm the stomach from the commencement of an attack of Gastritis is an important indication for this purpose you should make use of those means, which I shall point out to you, the best in this case is lime water and milk if you do not succeed you should next resort to anodyne injections exactly at this conjuncture the warm bath may be applied with advantage there cannot be the slightest doubt of the efficacy this remedy, it excites perspiration calms irritability of the stomach generally comforts the patient and gives a counterfuge direction to the disease. All these effects in many instances result from the warm bath, but it should not be resorted to till the violence of the inflammation has been somewhat reduced by the directly depleting remedies, all writers on the subject of Gastritis concur in recommending demulcent beverages but notwithstanding the weight of authority

in favour of the practice I cannot help thinking that it is highly mischievous in the commencement of the attack, there only effect is to offend the stomach already irritable to keep up vomiting, the Idea that by sheathing the stomach surface from the acid matter contained in the stomach is preposterous & absurd. can any one believe that by spreading the mucilage of Gum arabic or flax seed tea over an inflamed surface any advantage can possibly be derived. Instead of deluging the stomach drinks should as much as possible be avoided even to allay thirst small portions of liquids should be given, by giving drinks in small quantities we should avoid the danger of aggravating the vomiting and shall allay thirst better than if the patient was allowed to drink as much as he asked or wished the best liquids for this purpose are mint water Settyer Water &c in moderate draughts as the disease advances and symptoms of approaching Gangrene appear we must rely chiefly on opium this remedy among other valuable properties undoubtedly possesses that of preventing Gangrene and mortification, it displays this power not only in Gastritis but also in every form of inflammation, this is no new opinion of my own it has long existed and is at present generally prevalent among practitioners —

especially as relates to Gastritis and Enteritis it has
 again and again been employed with advantage
 but it is useful only at that point where active in-
 -flammation is about to terminate in Gangrene or
 feeble inflammation. But if opium fails under these
 circumstances, there is one remedy deserving of great
 confidence I allude to the Spr of Turpentine. Early
 in the Yellow Fever turpentine was recommended as
 a remedy to allay vomiting in that disease, but
 taught by the effects produced in that way practi-
 -tioners extended it to the inflammation of the ali-
 -mentary Canal under the circumstances just mentioned
 The advantages produced by it were strikingly illus-
 -trated, when I come to treat of Puerperal Fever
 I will say more of this remedy but you may rely
 on it that in early stages of Gangrene or that
 condition of things when inflammation is about
 to terminate in Gangrene the Spr Turpentine is
 one of the most valuable of our remedies. of Gas-
 -tritis from ordinary causes, I have no more to say
 but before I dismiss the subject, we are to speak
 of an inflammation of the stomach from taking
 poisonous articles - - - - -

Inflammation of the Stomach produced by Poisonous articles —

The articles which deleteriously act on the stomach are exceedingly numerous and diversified. The term poisonous is indeed to be considered as relative more to the quantity of the substance taken than to the nature of the articles, what is more nutritious and beneficial when given the proper quantities and at the proper time may when improperly employed may prove extremely hurtful. It was amongst the Earliest maxims of the Medical Schools that all poisons in small doses were medicines and all medicines in large quantities were poisonous. The Materia Medica always abounds with articles illustrative of this aphorism: poisons have been variously arranged according to their action on the stomach but as regards all poisons of practicable utility the general division is into Narcotic and Corrosive and very well of the 1st & 2^d Class Opium, it is that from which injurious effects most commonly arise it is often taken to a dangerous extent, either by accident or a view of committing suicide. Called to such a case it is our leading duty to endeavour to excite vomiting and for this purpose the most active measures should be adopted of the Emetics the best is the Sulp Zinc or Copper or a combination of tartarised antimony and Epecacuanum under such circumstances the dose must be large: the advantage of corn-

joining the two latter medicines is that one shall thus obtain an operation more prompt and effectual. The white vitriol unites in some measure these advantages and therefore may be given beneficially by itself. one of the peculiarities of the case before us is that little success will result unless the quantity administered be very large from 6 to 8 grs of Tartar Emetic combined with 30 or 40 of Specae will not be too large a dose 20. 40. even 50 grs of Sulp Zinc may be given at once the dose is to be repeated at the end of 15 minutes if no effect is to be produced by that time, but so torpid is the stomach, that even the quantity just mentioned does sometimes fail cases indeed now and then occur, in which there is such a total loss of Sensibility. that no emetics will have any such effects it occasionally happens under such circumstances, that mechanical distension of the stomach with tepid water, will prove effectual, so as to obtain the end required large quantities as from 1 to 2 quarts must be employed Cataplasms of Tobacco over the Epigastric region are among the most efficacious means of exciting vomiting. I have seen them succeed when other means had been tried in vain the proper means of preparing them is to soak a bundle of the leaves in vinegar and apply them to the parts already mentioned when these fail mechanical irritation of the fauces with a

feather will prove of great advantage in many cases. All other
 means have proved abortive, it is proper to resort to the instru-
 -ment recommended by Dr. Physick and with which he
 will undoubtedly make you acquainted indeed it would
 be proper or prudent in all cases when we can obtain that
 instrument to pump out the poison as soon as we are called
 but in all cases though the contents of the stomach may
 have been completely evacuated yet the influence of the
 article upon the system still remains. The first effect from
 a large dose of opium is an irresistible propensity to sleep
 accompanied with stupor and a heavy stertorous respiration
 it is usual to keep the patient in motion and agitate
 him by shaking and other means. I have seen the practice
 resorted to in more than one instance, without the slight-
 -est advantage it is advisable however to counteract the
 effect of the opium, by sinapisms to the extremities, and
 the administration of the most stimulant glysters frequent-
 -ly repeated, it is highly probable that when the tendency
 to sleep is very strong, much advantage much be derived from
 a severe castigation the fact is well ascertained and demon-
 -strated by the experience, Boerhave, that if a large quan-
 -tity of opium be given to a dog: (an animal very sensible
 to the operation of this medicine) as soon as the effects

begin to shew themselves if the dog be severely whipped the usual (quantities of a large) circumstances of a large dose will not ensue, To counteract the operation of this poison the vegetable acids have generally been administered, but I do not consider them of any advantage I have never seen vinegar and Lemon juice given with any effect, By far the most beneficial remedy under the circumstances above mentioned is the volatile alkali given in the form of Julep or of aqua ammoniacum, this may be considered as an antidote to the operation of Opium. I have seen cases were all the unpleasant effects of this article subside immediately after the vol alkali had been given, after all a fever of a highly inflammatory Character takes place determination to the brain, and much difficulty of respiration, the case is to be treated on general principles applicable to similar affections occurring from other causes, in one point however it is distinguished from its kindred affections, This form produced by Opium and other Narcotics will not bear depletion, especially by the lancet, to the same extent and early demands the use of cordials and stimulating remedies, with one exception the treatment already detailed is applicable to all the vegetable poisons the exception to which I allude is Degetales and its kindred articles as Tobacco, Spigelia huslandia &c

as regards *Digitales*, more particularly I believe it will always be found most advantageous to meet it with the early administration of cordial & Stimulant remedies of these one of the best is strong Brandy & water either cooperating with this stimulant application to the surface *sol. alk.* used enter. & on the authority of Beddoes, opium may be administered. curious as it may seem nevertheless it is well ascertained, that *Op.* tho. altered in some of its properties to *Digitales* as yet among the remedies for counteracting the debility arising from the effects of the use of the medicine. By *Opilla* the *Spr.* of Turpentine is stated to be the best remedy suited to the case - - - - -

Mania a Potu

Having said what I thought necessary as to the treatment of vegetable poisons I here proceed to say a few words on the management of poisons from spiritous liquors the treatment demanded here is nearly allied to that of poison from opium. Called to a patient the indication is, to excite vomiting by those remedies already mentioned to destroy its effects, and diluted drinks coffee cold applications have been found useful by placing the patient under a pump and pumping on him for five minutes has relieved many. If there be an

apoplectic disposition general and topical bleedings are required, it has been remarked, that if in the apoplectic disposition of drunkenness, the pupil of the eye be contracted it is a favourable sign that the patient generally recovers but if on the other hand the pupil does not contract the patient almost inevitably dies. In the second stage fever is the consequence with a disease called Mania, this disease is more generally met with in confirmed drunkards and makes its appearance after the stimulating effects of the liquor are over, say in general in 2 or 3 days, when we deprive a person from liquor 2 or 3 days who is in the habit of drinking freely, this disease is the result, The symptoms are as follows, The eyes are red and inflamed, rolling from one side to the other the face tumid, determination to the head as is indicated by the pulsations of the carotids, there is much pain in the head, the skin is hot and dry, the pulse is strong and full, but on pressure may be pressed in the commencement there is much gastric distress, the bowels are constipated, vomiting attends. No food can be retained on the stomach, as the disease advances vomiting ceases, nervous tumors now come on, with almost a total loss of power occasionally however paroxysms of strength return, this condition does not last long

and is generally the precursor of alarming symptoms. The mind of the patient is much disturbed by various hallucinations, the patient vociferates loudly and is exceedingly mischievous, tho sometimes he remains perfectly quiet appears shy avoiding persons who enter his room and upon examination of such cases I have found invariably the stomach to be highly inflamed the brain also affords an evidence of its affected or concerned in the disease sometimes there is extravasations of blood, The Thoracic viscera are but seldom effected, water in the stomach is very common in the dissection of drunkards as regards the treatment of Mania a Potu there has been considerable diversity of opinion stimulating and cordial remedies are required but in mild cases little more is necessary than the neutral mixtures with the addition of Laudanum and to confine the patient to a dark room in some cases however there is a total insusceptibility of remedies. I have given 30 or 40 grs of opium in the space of 24 hours unavailingly, here we may employ Tart Emetic with Epecac to evacuate the stomach, after this the cordial and stimulating remedies are proper, when the pulse is full I have drawn blood by cupping, The case sometimes becomes typhoid and this is designated the symptoms (see Typhus fever) the practice hence is to employ freely the opium and camphor, the musk julap the watery solution of apocastita

Brandy toddy aided by nourishing diet, the same treatment is to be pursued in the convalescent stage of the complaint the are called for to relieve nervous tumors, which continue sometimes, The Sol alkali may be used here, and I have hope to answer very well, Lately a practice has been introduced by Dr. Klapp an ingenious practitioner of this city, it seems he relies on active vomiting chiefly and announces it from his own experience to be very good: from what I have seen of the disease, I cannot warrant the practice to that extreme when nervous tumors are present. Emetics are extremely useful, but after there operation we must resort to stimulants, and unless we do the patient will generally relapse, I have seen cases where the practice proved unsuccessful —

Lecture 15.

Having finished what I have to say on the management of vegetable poisons illustrated more particularly by the case of Opium. I now proceed to describe the treatment which is applicable to the mineral poisons, much has been said on the Modus Operandi of these articles & on the best mode of in detecting there existance on the stomach but as these do not come within my department I shall entirely omit them and refer you to the Professor of

Chemistry Dr. Hare who will impart to you every necessary instruction on the subject. my present duty is to lay before you the most effectual means of preventing or curing the morbid effects of these convulsive poisons. much of what I should have otherwise to say has already been anticipated by what was detailed you relative to the treatment of poisons from the vegetable kingdom differing as they do in their mode of operation, the management of one set is very analogous to that of the other. Emetics and other means of exciting vomiting are generally demanded in both cases called to a case of mineral poisons we are to induce vomiting by emetics, by tickling the fauces by distention of the stomach and by Tobacco Cataplasms to the epigastric region, but there is a difference between the two classes that in one case of mineral poisons we can recur with more confidence to antidotes or those articles which are calculated to decompose or neutralise the offending substance and thus destroy its activity. Much attention has been paid to the subject by some of the most eminent our science boast of Enquiries especially in France are carried on to an almost inconceivable extent and appears to have been conducted with great care and fidelity the result of all that has been accomplished relative

to the subject. I will now communicate to you at least as regards those poisons, the effects of which we most commonly experience 1st with respect to the Corrosive sublimate the antidote is albumen, this readily decomposes the salt and converts it into a mass almost entirely inert. The practical deduction from the fact just stated is that when you are consulted in a case of disease arising from swallowing the Corrosive sublimate in too great quantities you are to employ the white of Eggs beat up in water or milk. Experiments in great numbers go to show that when this preparation of Mercury has been swallowed and the white of eggs administered immediately afterwards no injurious effects have arisen from the poison 2nd as an antidote for Verdigris or acetate of Copper, sugar Syrup molasses or any other saccharine article has been found to be very effectual, Extraordinary as this may appear there cannot be the slightest doubt of the fact which is supported by the testimony of the most distinguished men; the Saccharine matter immediately releases the pain arising from the poison and soon after purges actively, thus throwing the offending matter out of the System but to be effectual it is necessary that large quantities, should be given, on the whole it is said

that sugar dissolved in water is the best method of administering the remedy. But it is found that independent of Cathartic action it operates on the Verdigris and chemically decomposes the preparation of Copper and relieves the patient from his danger 3rd. by the same experiments it was ascertained that new milk is the best antidote or corrector of the muriate of Tin by chemically acting on this mineral. it alters its composition, and prevents its bad consequences but as in the preceding cases the patient must drink freely and to take as much as his stomach will contain. 4th the Muriate of Soda or Common Salt given in solution and freely drank, the Nitrate of Silver is rendered completely harmless - as of late years we have been in the habit of prescribing this article in nervous diseases and bad effects sometimes result the discovery of an antidote for it is most important & interesting. The nitrate of silver is sometimes used in surgical practice 5th either the Sulphate of Soda or S. of Magnesia has been proved to be antidote for any of the preparations of lead & this is also an interesting discovery, by the effects resulting from lead in some instances, practitioners, have been timid as respects it Recently told that in hemorrhages little advantage has been gained from it, as a medicine in consequence of the dose in which it was administered, but being in possession of an antidote we shall be

warranted in employing it on a larger scale than formerly)-
 6th It has been found that Emetic Tartar or any of the antimon-
 -ial preparations is neutralized and the effects restrained or
 prevented by any of the vegetable astringents given in the form of
 infusion. The best of them is an infusion of Peruvian bark
 or the common green tea which is employed at our tables.
 Though these are to a certain degree antidotes to the antimonial
 preparations yet their effect is not so striking as some of the pre-
 -ceding articles they are however sufficiently so, as to warrant
 our using them in all cases, where the antimonial medicines
 from the quantity taken threaten serious consequences. 7th
 when acids have been taken too largely more particularly
 the mineral acids, calcined Magnesia is by far the
 most effectual corrective but it should be early resorted
 to and employed in large doses. 8th As an antidote to
 Alkalies acetic acid or common vinegar is the best, as yet
 no corrector has been discovered for arsenic within the last
 few years we have been confidently assured by a physician
 of Bordeaux by the name of Bertram that he has discovered by a
 course of decisive experiments, that Charcoal was endowed with
 this valuable property he even went so far as to aver, that
 after the experiments on brutes he actually took a large dose
 of arsenic himself viz 5 grs. and found that the effects were

Completely prevented by charcoal after these experiments had been given to the world they were repeated by a Committee appointed for this purpose by the National Institute of France, and were found perfectly erroneous, the charcoal not having the effect alluded to. I wish you to recollect this particularly because the account of Bertrand has been from its interesting nature published in all the journals and newspapers in Europe and the United States, you are therefore to be on your guard against these misrepresentations as there can be no confidence at all placed on them; whether any part of the statement detailed to you is to be implicitly relied on. I will not undertake to say they come to us on the highest authority and seem to be well authenticated. The experiments were originally made by Orfila and repeated by a Committee of the National Institute appointed for the purpose of investigating their accuracy, but such statements should always be received with doubt and hesitation. Certainly I do not myself and not therefore advise you to resort to the antidotes before a fair trial has been made of emetic, after the stomach has been properly and completely evacuated, they may then probably be used with advantage they neutralize or correct any remnant of poison which may be left behind, after the operation of Emetics. to discover an antidote for poison is greatly desired, even when copious vomiting has been induced. the removal of the whole of that article is not often accomplished: a peculiar or

small portions of poisons adhere with great firmness to the coats of the stomach, and cannot be discharged, all that we can do in this case, is to administer large draught of demulcent drinks, Barley Water &c. Tea or the mucilage of Gum Arabic will answer very well. the most probably art by entangling the Specula and hindering them from irritating the stomach: most commonly in cases of poison from arsenic oily matters are poured down the throat in large quantities, either olive oil, melted butter, or lard, but they do mischief instead of preventing it, experiments have satisfied every modern practitioner that oils of every kind have a tendency to increase the power of arsenic and almost always aggravates its effects. Notwithstanding all efforts, the most serious consequences will occasionally result, as I before mentioned inflammation of the stomach is produced with a kind of fever, precisely like that observable in Yellow fever— what I have said of that Epidemic is also applicable to the case of now under consideration, the indication to allay inflammation of the stomach is best accomplished by V. Section cooperating with this remedy, large blisters applied over that organ prove very advantageous, all the means of calming irritation of the stomach are also to be employed in this case, but when the system is fully under the effects of the poison, the energy

of vitality is so depressed, that the patient utterly sinks and his situation is the most distressing and forlorn, among other distressing symptoms, there is violent vomiting, low delirium and perverted vision, nervous tumors, cold sweat pulse sometimes very slow, but more generally quick and tremulous and the whole displays an indelible appearance of horror and wretchedness, what is now to be done, to the general treatment already laid down. I have nothing more to add the case will be hopeless if the arsenic be still in the stomach but if the person labours under the effects of the poison after it has been evacuated we may recur to the Spirits Turpentine, apply sinapisms and active rubefacients, I have never used Turpentine in this particular affection and my opinion of its utility is founded on speculation grounds altogether, from the consideration of inflammation of the stomach. I now pass to Dyspepsia or indigestion

Chapman

Dyspepsia or Indigestion

My next object is to consider indigestion. This is a disease of very common occurrence and sometimes very difficult to cure and perplexing in the management. Of the history of a complaint so familiar to you all and so well described by authors, who have written on the subject it will be

unnecessary for me to enter into minute details, The most common symptoms are nausea and vomiting, sour eructations, Cardialgia spasms of the muscular fibres a gnawing pain especially when the stomach is empty a sense of constriction about the throat pyrosis or water brash constipation of the bowels, occasionally paleness and dullness of the surface languor, dejection of the spirits irregular and detracted sleep, these are the more ordinary symptoms of Dyspepsia but occasionally anomalous symptoms appear as acute pain in the breast or side resembling Pulmonary Consumption pain in the head and no little disorder or perversion of vision, as regards the complaint of the eyes, the case is sometimes of an extraordinary nature, twice have I seen double vision occasioned by a disorder of the stomach, I have also seen vision inverted & in one case I witnessed complete blindness from gastric affection, In the last case the patient was seized by violent spasms of the stomach and during the continuance of this, his vision continued perfectly natural, but when the spasms subsided, perfect blindness came on which again departed on the recurrence of the pain in the stomach, and thus the affections alternated for 24 hours. 2 or 3 cases of this kind have been observed by the practitioners of this City they were all cured by doing away gastric affections, Vertigo and affections of

palpitation of the heart also occur in the disease, the latter symptoms sometimes rises to such a height as to lead to a supposition that the heart is diseased. I had a lady under my care from S. Carolina who was thought by the physicians of that place to be affected with Aneurism of the aorta: so violent were the palpitations that I could see the bedclothes moved by them, she came to Philadelphia to consult me on her case. I soon ascertained that the symptoms arose from the stomach and by directing my remedies accordingly effected a cure. The appetite is not always impaired nor the power of digestion injured on the contrary both are sometimes good and occasionally the patient feels even a stronger desire for food than when the stomach is in its natural condition. The appetite however is not unfrequently depraved soliciting articles the most disagreeable such as dirt, Chalk, lime water, or unripe fruit. the causes of Indigestion are such as act directly on the stomach, or such as act on it by the intervention of general system among the first are excessive in eating or drinking or the use of certain improper articles of diet as strong tea, or coffee, active spiritous liquors exclusive vegetable food, flabulent and gross animal substances. The practice of taking certain medicine is also apt to produce the complaint Emetics frequently taken repeated are often injurious and still more so is the habitual use of opium or Tobacco, most of the Saline articles especially Nitre have the same effect. I have hardly ever known this article taken for any

length of time without producing Dyspepsia, Those causes which act through the general system are Sedentary habits, intense mental application, or the same intense application to business within doors, Grief anxiety and other depressing passions of the mind, suppression of the perspiration from exposure to cold inordinate venery, and almost always habitual coldness of feet, These are the Chief causes of Idiopathic Dyspepsia but sometimes the disease occasioned by diseases in the liver, Spleen, Pancreas, and uterus, owing to the sympathic connection between these organs and the stomach. Confessedly there are few complaints, more embarrassing to the practitioner, than the one before us, much of the difficulty arises from the number and diversity of the gastric affections, no two of which are precisely similar, or demand the same treatment. all that can be expected from me is that I should point out the practice applicable to the larger number of cases as the disease generally presents itself, the first indication is to cleanse the stomach with an emetic as well as remove the cruditates which may have collected, so as to prepare the way for the administration of other medicines. Ipecacuanha is commonly preferred, it is sufficiently active and at the same time exerts a permanent influence over the disease, to be efficient however it must be administered more than once, whenever indeed acids

or other crudities accumulate so as not to be removed by the
 remedies which I shall hereafter particularly mention, emetics
 seem to me always to be indicated cooperating with the same
 design mild purges or laxatives may be serviceable some discrim-
 ination however is necessary, all saline as well as drastic ar-
 ticles should be avoided, Rhubarb is an exception to this
 rule and is much employed and with great advantage
 in Dyspepsia, To this it is imparted, on account of the
 tone it imparts to the alimentary canal and is objec-
 tionable only from the tendency to Constipation which
 it leaves behind but the property is in a great measure
 counteracted by combination with Calced Magnesia
 or a small portion of Castile Soap, the laxative with
 which I am well pleased is a Mixture of Sac Sulphuris
 with calced Magnesia in eq. pts take of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
 and give two tea spoonful of the compound in new milk
 on going to bed it is the most Certain of the milder
 laxatives and is by far the best calculated to overcome
 the habit of Constipation: but when the medicine is
 offensive to the stomach and very disagreeable to the
 patient leave out the sulphur and let the magnesia
 be taken alone or in combination with creta ppt. or
 common oyster shells burnt, the two latter articles differ very

little in Chemical composition either of these preparations are suited to the case when connected with costiveness, and when there is considerable acidity of the stomach, the condition of the alimentary Canal having been thus rectified we are next to resort to the use of tonic remedies these immensely numerous, as they are have all been tried and with varied success. Many of the vegetable bitters and especially Gentian, Colombo, Quapia, Hops, and the Peruvian Bark have been highly recommended: the last article at one period had no little reputation in this case, but it is now much less employed than the others, it was commonly prescribed in decoction or infusion with the addition of some aromatic to give it a pleasant taste, and under it acceptable to the stomach. Determining however from what I myself have seen of the effects of Peruvian bark in Dyspepsia, I cannot recommend it, much as has been said of it, and strong as are the attractions in its favour. I cannot speak of it in terms of praise, Hops and Quapia are the best I have employed both of them and with great advantage the Quapia may be given in infusion, the hops in tincture or infusion, of late an extract of Quapia has been made, but no mode of giving it is comparable with that of infusion Hops have been recently much employed. I had an exceedingly

Obstinate case in which the infusion of this article taken in doses of a wine glass, 3 or 4 times a day proved of essential advantage, after all however the mineral tonics display the greatest power over the gastric affections especially the preparation of Iron, of the Chalcates there are so many that a great latitude of choice is allowed the one generally preferred is the rust or Carbonate, the dose is 10 grains given three or four times a day and where Constipation exists a few grains of Rhubarb may be added to the mixture Carbonate of Iron is to be employed in the form of Chalcate wine a formula of this is to be found in the dispensatory but I prefer the following, R. Rubigo Ferri ʒss, Port wine 2lb, Gentian and Orange Peel aa ʒss put the mixture into a bottle and let it stand in the sun for 2 or 3 days taking care to shake it up frequently during that time, when it is to be decocted for use, the dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ wine glass full 3 or 4 times a day: this is a very neat preparation and answers exceedingly well in cases of Indigestion, But still I am declined to prefer the sulphate of Iron or Sal Mais, this is the neatest and most efficacious of all the Chalcate preparations it is generally given in the form of Pills, Take of Sal Martis ʒi and ʒ arabic sufficient to unite it into a mass divide the whole into 30 pills, 2 or 3 of which

may be given 3 or 4 times a day. I found the Phosphate of Iron exceedingly beneficial it may be given alternately with the Sal Martis. As I have laid down such appears to be the best method of managing the most simple forms of Dyspepsia, but associated with the disease we often meet with certain affections, which so modify the nature of the case as to demand a new and different mode of practice, among these symptoms or secondary affections Cardialgia is sometimes a very painful and distressing one and arises from the collection of acid matter in the stomach, to which I formerly alluded it will not always do to repeat emetics in this case but happily we have several other remedies to which we can resort, the Lime Water & Milk is a most excellent prescription and of the same nature are the Alkalies, absorbent medicines among which Magnesia is preferred, either of the alkalies will answer very well and when the Vegetable is employed the following is an Excellent formula for its administration, R Sal Tartar ℥ij Sav Compound sss ℥i Gum Arabic and Sacch alb ā ā ℥i. Tinct. Opium 30. gtt Aqua Puri ℥iii mft. of this mixture a table spoon full may be given at a dose and repeated as often as circumstances seem to demand. this is a very pleasant and highly serviceable mixture but the Sol alkali will be found to answer still better it may

be given in the form of Pills, or the common potatite Julep or aqua amonia. the dose of the latter is from a $\frac{1}{2}$ to table spoonful. R. Magnesia Calc ʒi . aqua ammonia ʒi . aqua table ʒi ful. But of all the remedies with which I am acquainted when the excessive quantity of acid is generated in the stomach is a very popular one made of hickory ashes and soot, it was this that cured Dr. Thypix of that painful condition of the stomach after all the medicines usually employed had failed why a prescription which seems to contain no other ingredient than vegetable alkali should be more efficacious than the Peruvian Bark. we as Chemists are unable to decide and this one of the many instances, where the pride of Science must bend to positive fact. The following is the mode of preparing it, Take of the finest hickory ashes one quart, to this add of clean soot a teacupful and of boiling Water one Gallon, when the mixture becomes cool, decant it for use, the dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ a wine glass full several times a day, this remedy is exceedingly popular in our City. not only among the poor class but also amongst the most respectable and regularly educated physicians and the current of medical opinion is in its favour among the derangements of the stomach which attend frequently the disease under con=

-sideration: not the least distressing is violent Spasm of the stomach
 denominated Gastrodynia, this is generally relieved by the rem-
 -edies already prescribed tho it is necessary sometimes to prescribe
 Ether or some other Antispasmodic (the Spts of Turpentine in
 doses of 30 to 60 drops proves highly beneficial, I have
 known a tumbler of New Milk afford relief when every
 thing else had failed distention of the stomach with warm
 water has also proved of Service, to give ease at the moment
 undoubtedly opium is the best, but the complaint often
 recurs, it will be right to apply a blister over the Epigastic
 region, this is an important remedy as well in chronic as in
 acute affections of the stomach, perhaps it is known to you
 that recently the white oxide of Bismuth acquired great re-
 -putation in the treatment of this affection. It is now 20 or
 30 years since it was originally recommended by Dr.
 P. Odier of Geneva who bore strong testimony in its fa-
 -vour, but on account of its injurious effects, which
 resulted from too copious a use of the article, practitioners
 were discouraged from using it, but within the last 30 or 40
 years its use has been revived more particularly in England
 and the attestations of respectable physicians are in its favor
 this medicine has also been extensively employed in all the
 large cities in this country and particularly in Boston.

In this city I do not know that it has been so generally used. The evidence of its efficacy in spasmodic affections of the stomach is derived from foreign sources but so far as I can judge from my own experience and of the practitioners of Philadelphia I am disposed to consider once it remedy of great power, the cases in which I used it are numerous and I have witnessed its effects much oftener in the practice of others but the result of the whole is not in its favour. The European practitioners, those of New York, and particularly those of Boston give a very different statement the dose is from 5 to 10 grs. combined with 15 or 20 grs of Gum arabic and taken in pills or powder every morning noon and evening. There is a medicine the utility of which I am disposed lightly to appreciate in the treatment of Gastralgia, I allude to the Hiere Secca this is a combination of Canella alba and aloes. The tincture is given in the dose of a Drachm or more at a time it generally relieves pain and as a preventative is worthy of notice. Dyspepsia or water brash is another affection particularly deserving attention, this is an extraordinary disease to some portions of the world it is epidemic spreading over the whole population of the country it is found more particularly in England, Norway, Sweden,

and the neighboring territory. It prevails in the High-lands of Scotland, and the western parts of the U. S. are said not to be exempt from it. By Lennox, it is stated that in the disease of the South of Europe is produced by the excessive and almost exclusive use of dried and smoked meat. and that it is cured by a change of diet. This statement is probably correct as far as I am able to determine. Pyrosis in general seems to arise from a meagre and penurious mode of living: but this is not uniformly the fact. I have often met with it among the weakly and luxuriant. It sometimes makes its appearance without any obvious cause, though more generally in the practice of this country is produced by excessive eating and drinking. distention of the stomach in any way, all predisposes to it. and hence those who indulge in the absurd practice of drinking large quantities of water are peculiarly liable to the disease. The affection of which we are speaking has been attributed to a decreased action of the Pancreas and to a vitiated secretion of the stomach. sometimes it may proceed from the first, though the latter is much more the common source. In the treatment of Pyrosis most remedies already mentioned are found beneficial more particularly the lime water and milk much has also been said of the utility of Opium in this case by many

writers, it is highly recommended by Cullen who is always so penurious in the praises of the articles of the Materia Medica, that when he says any thing in favour of a remedy his report is entitled to great attention but determining from my own observation I am not prepared to say much in commendation of opium. It palliates the symptoms and most usually relieves the spasmodic affection which preceeds the discharge of water, but in my hands it has never made any permanent, and salutary impression on the disease. Emetics are undoubtedly among the important remedies in the treatment of Pyrosis they relieve the stomach of the Watery accumulations and by making a strong impression, change the morbid action into the more healthy. Cases of Pyrosis now and then yield to a single Emetic, tho in general or many cases it is necessary to repeat it 3 or 4 times after this remedy the most important in the disease before us is the oil of amber it should be given in the dose of 15 or 20 drops mixed with sugar and dissolved in a little water, The gastric liquor and the bile of the ox have both been used. prepare the bile in the following manner, take about 1 pint in a vessel of some kind expose it to heat untill it becomes inspissated or thick as mucilage and then you can easily convert it into pills -

270 But Dyspepsia whether in its simple form or combined with any of the affections just mentioned is sometimes extremely unmanageable and cannot be relieved by the remedies already detailed, in many of these untractable cases, there is no organic injury of the stomach or any of the Chylopoetic apparatus the disease is kept up by long confirmed habit and can be removed only by some measures calculated to subvert the existing state of things. To meet this indication no remedy is so well suited as Mercury but in the employment of this article we must use some degree of discretion: if we urge it to any degree of extent, or put the patient under its effects very promptly or use a very large quantity of the article we shall derive little advantage but if we are content with minute doses gradually insinuating it into the system we shall obtain its alternative revolutionary effects and thus subvert the existing morbid action and substitute a healthy one in its place, There is some choice in the preparations of Mercury the best is undoubtedly the blue pill. Considering the disease to arise from a vitiated deficiency of gastric liquor some authors have proposed to administer the gastric juice of other animals, I may recommend to you the practice on the authority of Richter and other German authors, it is my duty to tell you,

that it has been tried by me without producing any striking effect; with the same view it has been advised to administer the bile of brute animals, I have tried it and tho it proved to be a good laxative, stimulating the peristaltic motion of the bowels and thus obviating costiveness, yet I do not know that more advantage was derived from it, This is all I have to say on the ordinary cases of this disease (Dyspepsia) and the more distinguished symptoms. but to complete my account I will go on and treat of other less forms common forms of the disease among these there is one, I have frequently met with tho I am not aware of its being described by any other person, the case I allude to depends up on a slow species of inflammation chronic of the stomach and is very apt to occur in those who are addicted to ardent spirits, so much is this the case that at one period I was disposed to think, that it was uniformly occasioned by debauchery and intemperance But having since met with it in persons whose habits were the most regular, I no longer retain such impressions this case is distinguished from the ordinary form of Dyspepsia by a strong sensation of heat and pain in the region of the stomach and a pulse hard corded

and very quick besides these symptoms, there is a diminutive symptom fever. the Fibecula of some are those often accompanied with a hectic suppression sallow complexion of the face, a hard dry cough and some wasting of the flesh, the case has so many symptoms of incipient consumption that it might be readily confounded with that disease, by Dr. Wilson a species of consumption which he calls gastric consumption is described which answers exactly to the disease under consideration, but he does not seem to be aware of its true nature: as might be supposed from the nature of the case. Section is an essential remedy bearing in mind the peculiarities of the pulse in gastric affections; we not withhold the lancet because it is not clearly and distinctly indicated but in the case before us, as in almost all chronic inflammations small and repeated bleedings are infinitely better than the more copious use of the lancet: as auxillary to this remedy gentle vomiting is also beneficial and afterwards small doses of Epecac so minute as not to occasion nausea this medicine seems to act as an attenuative changing the condition of the stomach until it ultimately restores that organ to its natural and healthy state this is no new practice by Dommeub it was recommended in dyspepsia more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a century ago it has since been used and approved of by the most eminent practitioners: but

but the cases to which it is adapted have not been exactly pointed out as yet I have never employed it except in chronic inflammation of the stomach which I have just described and here I have found it beneficial: if Speeac fails it will be advisable to resort to a moderate salivation. I have derived advantage from blisters to the Epigastrium, The remedies hitherto enumerated are calculated to meet the indication in Idiopathic Dyspepsia but there is a secondary affection of the stomach arising from the Sympathy of that organ and the abdominal viscera. Cases of this kind are very common and especially such as depend on Hepatic derangement: but as the cure of this dyspepsia depends on the cure of the primary disease, I shall not now enter into any details on the subject it will be enough for the present merely to mention that Mercury and Nitric acid are the appropriate remedies under circumstances, occasionally we are called upon to encounter cases of dyspepsia, which evidently arise from the use of spirituous liquors these are marked by extreme debility of the stomach, nausea and vomiting. great flatulence and loss of appetite if imperfectly digested or if any aliment is taken it is immediately rejected, such a state of the system may be suddenly induced and in this case may be speedily removed by the use of moderately stimulating remedies drink opium and cordial nourishment, but we more frequently meet with

it, as the consequences of long continued and habitual intemperance and under such circumstances it is more difficult of cure. Dissections reveal to us, much organic disease of the stomach, The internal surface is smooth, glass like and polished, the irregularities of the villous coat, having been absorbed, from the constant irritation which was applied to the mouths of the Sympathic, The treatment consist in palliating the more urgent symptoms as gastric irritation vomiting and the several spasms which distress the patient Many of the remedies before mentioned are also applicable here. tho they produce some good effects yet the more active stimulants are demanded such as opium, Col alkali, musk Julep, garlic and asafoetida. Tinct. of Hops. cordial drinks and nourishing diet must also be allowed, by the use of antispasmodic. the nervous system recovers its tone and health but a permanent cure is only to be obtained by a complete reformation of the habits of the patient and after the strength has been somewhat recovered by the use of such medicines as are calculated to remove visceral disease, Little however will our medicines avail us in this or any other form dyspepsia unless we also attend to the diet and other auxiliary means as the stomach is the seat of the disease and the receptacle of food nothing need be said to enforce on you the necessity of employing such aliment as is least offensive to the stomach and

requires the slightest exertion of its digestive powers in its crippled and
 disordered condition compared with all others milk diet is in every
 case decidedly preferred we may by this means often effect a cure
 when every course of treatment failed, that milk may prove effec-
 tual however the patient must live exclusively on it not even
 bread being allowed in those instances where there is great irri-
 tation of the stomach, it must be taken frequently through-
 out the day and is best when obtained fresh from the cow, This
 diet is applicable both to the simple form of Dyspepsia and to
 those which are complicated with other affections as, Pyrosis
Gastrodinia, Cardialgia and palpitations it is admitted on all
 hands, that no diet is better suited to cases of Water Brash than
 milk in cardialgia it is confessedly advantageous, I have likewise
 seen it very serviceable in gastrodinia, Milk seems to be possessed
 of some extraordinary power over spasmodic affections of the
 stomach more than once I have known to relieve violent
 spasms of the stomach from retrocedent gout and also from
 flatulent cholera, The late Col. Williams of the engineer corps
 was the victim of retrocedent gout, he found nothing so
 effectual in removing the pain, than large draughts of
 new milk this same effect was experienced by the late
 Dr. Dallas, Col Williams was ultimately cured by the long
 use of milk, I could enumerate many instances of the

advantage of this principle, It is objected to a milk diet that it does not agree with all persons, that Idiosyncracies are unfavourable to its employment do sometimes exist I cannot deny but such cases are extremely rare so much so that I have infrequently if ever met with one of this kind it is also, to milk that it crudles on the stomach and is speedily rejected but this will not be advanced against the practice for which I am contending if it is considered that in the process of healthy digestion the first step is to coagulate the milk when it has been received into the stomach, The fact is tho it may disagree with some persons at first and be rejected by vomiting yet by persisting in its use for 3 or 4 days it will afterwards be retained and produce all the good effects arising from it as above described by Dr. Boerhaave in his treatise on the gout, it is stated when milk disagrees with the patient on the first few trials, it is a certain sign that the further employment of the article is demanded I firmly believe this to be the case, by continuing the milk we place the stomach in that condition which is most calculated to receive healthy impressions, but when this fluid cannot be given on account of the prejudices of the patient, or from any other cause we should resort to Chocolate: this is the remedy next in importance—

Prepared however in the ordinary manner it is very offensive to the stomach; the proper method of making it is as follows Boil the Chocolate in water and after having allowed it to cool Skim the fat from its surface, reboil it and pour it on sugar and cream you thus get rid of the oily and offensive matter and prepare a palatable beverage but if neither of these articles can be taken we should direct our patient to breakfast on light and digestible food. Tea and coffee should be entirely prohibited I have never cured a patient who persisted in using them. the dinner must consist of beef mutton, the white flesh of poultry as that of fowls and turkey the different kinds of game and oysters, neither Pork, veal, Geese &c or fish are to be allowed, salted and smoked provisions such as Ham dried beef &c are ordinarily injurious it is a common opinion among practitioners, that soups and broths are of easy digestion but whatever may be the case in a sound state of health nothing is better established than that they are inadmissible in Dyspepsia: they are exceedingly apt to become sour on the stomach: the only vegetables that are at all admissible are Potatoes and well boiled rice the potatoes should always be roasted when bread is allowed it should be toasted and without butter. But as regards diet some other precise rules are necessary. 1st enjoin it on your patient

to eat frequently and not much at a time, it was an aphorism of the celebrated Sir William Temple who was as he was wise "The stomach is like a school boy who whenever he is unemployed is doing mischief, keep it therefore occupied and for this purpose diet your patient to eat 5 or 6 times a day it would even be proper that he should be roused up once or twice at night for the purpose of taking nourishment, if the last caution be neglected he will feel much more unpleasant in the morning. 1st The articles of food should not be combined but should be as simple as possible, 2nd Little or no drink should be allowed at meals many cases of Dyspepsia are attended with a voracious appetite often however there is a total loss of it, and it becomes necessary by every means in our power to sharpen and invigorate the desire for food, 3rd never let the patient know what he is to eat but endeavour to surprise him with some nice little article, 4th that he may not be disgusted with food by the smell of it should in general be served up cold, 5th Let the dishes be small as nothing is more unpleasant to a feeble appetite than a large quantity of food, a patient of a delicate stomach will sometimes eat heartily of a small dish when he would entirely reject it if offered to him in abundance, these remarks may appear frivolous but in practice you will find that important ends are gained by simple means, as regards drinks

I believe on the whole simple water is preferable: now and then I have seen old Porter beneficial but generally it does harm, wine however sound and old it may be is uniformly pernicious: weak old spirits and Brandy and water are sometimes useful and when the patient has been in the habit of using them, must be allowed: but whatever drinks may be prescribed, it must be used sparingly. This is a point of great importance as by indulging the stomach we shall entirely defeat our views in some of the more obstinate cases of Indigestion much advantage may be derived from remedies applied to the system generally. The warm employed twice a week is very useful. Friction with salt is highly useful and beneficial it acts not only as a tonic but also by inviting disease from the stomach to the surface of the body. The cold in other instances produces similar effects and on the whole same principles. Confessedly exercise and especially on horse back is of the highest utility, many are the cases of Indigestion in which unaided by any other remedy, it has effected a complete cure, but walking is also beneficial and should not be neglected. To obtain the full effect of this remedy it is advisable to send your patient on a long journey it is also proper to recommend him to go to some watering place, where

he will be benefited not only by the amusements in which he may mingle, but also by the mineral waters which being generally Chalybeates act as a tonic to the stomach: the best are undoubtedly those of Saratoga and Bollston in the State of New York. too little attention has been paid to the Clothing in the treatment of Dyspepsia, every practitioner has perceived how strong a sympathy exists between the alimentary canal and the surface of the body, It is important to keep up the due degree of warmth in the latter part for this purpose flannel should be worn both in winter and in summer, the army of Lord Wellington complaining of being cold, he ordered them all to wear a buckskin vest and pantaloons: it preserved the warmth of the individual more than a thick great coat and flannel next the skin, every one is aware of its utility in the bowel affections, and it is certainly not less beneficial in complaints of the stomach. I have already remarked how liable Dyspepsia persons are to cold feet, this is indeed one of the principal avenues through which the disease makes its inroad: where there is the slightest disposition to Dyspepsia habitually cold will ever fail to bring it on to guard against such a consequence woolen stocking should be worn and sometimes to reiterate the soles of the feet: red-peper

should be sprinkled over them shoemakers wax sprinkled
 spread on linen or leather may be used for the same pur-
 pose, this in many cases has relieved and sometimes altogether
 cured Indigestion and even Amnesia has been known to
 yield to such simple treatment. But what will all our
 remedies accomplish unless the remote cause be removed; we
 should inculcate on the patient the necessity of abandon-
 ing those habits and practices which directly or indirectly
 tend to the production of the disease. If intemperate he is
 to become sober, if luxurious and voluptuous he is institute a
 thorough reformation in his manner of living, if indolent he
 should be awakened to enterprise and industry, if studious
 he should abandon the midnight lamp: if affected he or
 calamitous, he must be held up by the promise of hope
 and the gilded prospects which are still before them. In the
 greatest emergency there is always some hope of a cure and ne-
 ver in this or any other disease surrender your patient to
 despair. I repeat what I have said in a former lecture the
 sources of our art are abundant you should recollect the
 maxim "that while any thing remains to be done, nothing
 no nothing has been accomplished therefore persevere and
 sometimes you will succeed when you have the least hope
 of success under this head all other diseases might be

added but as the effects of these diseases are displayed more in other parts of the body I shall arrange them in classes—

On the diseases of the Bowels

1st Enteritis, My next object is to consider the complaints of the bowels of these the first that presents itself is Enteritis or inflammation of the intestines, much of which I would have to say, has been anticipated by my remarks on Gastritis. The two complaints resemble each other almost every particular. they are produced by the same causes marked by the same Symptoms nearly and cured by precisely the same remedies, all which I formerly observed, on the danger of Gastritis, the rapidity of its progress and the urgency for bold and decisive practice in that disease equally applies Enteritis nor can the pulse be trusted as a guide to practice, The only material difference between the two diseases is perhaps the great necessity of opening the bowels in Enteritis, Constipation sometimes of a serious and obstinate nature is a common attendant on the disease before us, To remove this condition of the bowels is our first and most important duty in the treatment of the case because if permitted to continue it would heighten and aggravate every alarming Symptom, it is very commonly recommended by practical

writers, that in the early stage of enteritis, Enemas should be employed, instead of purgative articles. This advice is given under the supposition, that by the hardness of their operation, purges might prove injurious, but not having seen this realised in actual practice I presume that their apprehension influenced them. I act otherwise myself in the disease of which I am treating, commonly I prefer exhibiting calomel in divided doses till the aggregate of the medicine shall amount to a considerable quantity and if its operation is protracted or tardy I work it off with Castor oil or Epsom salts, after the obstinacy of the constipation has been removed, the bowels are to be kept open by emollient glysters or some mild laxatives as relates to the other parts of the treatment, I must refer you to the what I have already said on Gastritis to repeat my observations in the cure of the disease would be superfluous recapitulation. after the bowels are freely opened every part of the treatment is exactly the same

Peritonitis

Closely allied to the preceding disease in many circumstances is an inflammation of the Peritonium. It is a case however much more insidious in its nature and not having attracted much attention is comparatively little understood. The treatment being marked by some peculiarities it demands a more particular

Consideration, it is clearly ascertained that the peritoneum is liable to acute as well as chronic inflammation of these I shall treat separately, the acute Peritonitis comes on with chills and shivering, which are in a short time followed by fever the pulse is remarkable small quick and corded and at this period well calculated to deceive a practitioner as to the nature of the case, but from the very commencement there are certain symptoms which if not overlooked cannot fail to awaken suspicion. There is a sense of heat and pain in the abdomen, sometimes confined in one place, the more commonly diffused, extending itself over the whole abdomen, by pressure the pain is very much increased, or greatly augmented and a tenderness exists in every part of the abdominal parietis. Even at this early stage the patient complains of thirst and dryness of the tongue and fauces: indeed it is not among the least peculiarities of the case, that from the dawn of the attack these parts are affected, as in Typhus fever. This appearance however is not uniform. I have more than once seen a case where the tongue throat and fauces were perfectly moist such are the ordinary symptoms that usher in an attack but in the course of 12 or 24 hours or even in a shorter time the tenderness of the abdomen is much increased that the pressure of the bed cloths can hardly be borne by the patient. The pulse has a contracted feel and beats from 100 to 120. 130. or even 140.

in a minute, the tongue has become incrusted and a considerable degree of tension and swelling of the belly is apparent examined at this stage the patient will be found lying on his back with his knees drawn up. This should be attended to as I never knew a case were where this did not occur the reason is exceedingly obvious, by this posture the weight of the bowels is thrown on the back and the abdominal muscles are relaxed, by which much relief is afforded, and one of the symptoms of convalescence approaching is the extending by the patient of his lower extremities. If you find he does this of his own accord you may be certain that the degree of danger is over provided mortification has not occurred, as the disease advances all the symptoms increase especially tumefaction and tension of the abdomen. It is not a rare occurrence at this point, for the pain which before was excessive, suddenly to cease as if relieved by some of our remedies but we should never construe this circumstance into an auspicious omen. I never knew it to take place without being the precursor of death contemporaneously or nearly so, with this sudden subsidence of pain, there takes place a subsidence of pulse, which is vastly increased in rapidity so much so, that it can hardly be counted: dark matter is now emitted or rather expelled from the mouth by singultus or a spasmodic effort of the stomach every minute or two the patient hiccoughs and

a mouthfull of this dark matter is thrown up. In peritonitis I have seen the black vomit 2 or 3 hours before death, exactly as it occurred in yellow fever, cold clammy sweats now break out, the extremities are cold and withered, the countenance of the patient collapsed and haggard and at length the labourous and difficult breathing, marks the closing scene of life. we should be encouraged by a change, only when it is accompanied with a gradual diminution of all the symptoms. Dissections of those who died of this disease, clearly informs us of its nature or rather of its seat and appearance every part of the peritoneum which lines the parietes of the abdomen exhibits more or less inflammation and its ravages when the attack has been violent or improperly managed, it is a curious circumstance and worthy of remark, that in the proportion of peritoneum which lines the parietes of the abdomen: inflammation does not extend beyond the membrane itself, and of course is not communicated to the muscles which lie anteriorly. The fact however is exactly the reverse as regards the viscera contained within the abdominal cavity, I have seen the bowels not only inflamed, but even in a state of gangrene the only two diseases with which peritonitis can be confounded, are colic and

inflammation of the intestines and stomach, between these affections there are so many points of resemblance that much nicety of discrimination is necessary to ascertain which of them really exists. It is fortunate however that in the early stages at least, they demand the same remedies. The most unequivocal sign of Peritonitis is, that whatever may be the degree of inflammation there is no inclination to go to the stool, and not the slightest mitigations of the symptoms by a loose evacuation after the history I have given of the disease, there would seem to be little doubt of the mode of treatment: but this is not the case, in no disease has there been so much dispute and difference of opinion: while it is alledged by some, that the liberal use of opium is the only means of effecting a cure, others utterly deny its utility, and urge the lancet to its full extent: nor is the difference confined to the lowest order of our profession: many of the most eminent practitioners are arrayed on opposite sides of the controversy. The medical Schools of London particularly that of Sir G. Fordyce entertain peculiar notions respecting peritoneal inflammation and their disciples maintain that opium is the proper remedy, it must be confessed that we are not properly acquainted with the pathology of this disease undoubtedly there is something peculiar in peritonitis and indeed in

inflammation of any part of the alimentary canal, but put theory aside there can be no doubt of the best mode of treatment. I have several times encountered the disease and have adopted a plan with which I have good reason to be satisfied. Called in the very early stage of the disease it is my custom to urge the lancet as far as possibly consistent with the strength and other circumstances of the patient. I care not at all about the pulse, this is never active or strong, and is probably always depressed and feeble exactly in proportion to the violence of the attack, so that it rises as you deplete with the lancet. my only consideration is that I have under my care, a case of inflammation more rapid in its progress, than almost any other, and if not timely arrested would inevitably prove fatal, keeping this circumstance in view I generally take 20 or 30 oz at the first bleeding and if this should not be productive of relief, I repeat the operation to the same extent, at the repetition of my visit. I have taken 60 or 70 oz of blood in one day from a patient labouring under peritoneal inflammation and I do not believe that less would have answered, but simple depletion with the lancet will not always of itself effect a cure. Either from the peculiarity of the inflammation, or from the

seat of the disease being in the capillaries of the membrane
 &c. or general depletion often fails, it keeps the disease under
 tho: it cannot extirpate or completely cure it, when it is
 found that the lancet does not eradicate the complaint it
 will be advisable to us tropical bleedings by leeches or
 cups to the abdomen taking away as much blood as
 can be detracted by this means, the next measure is to
 excite copious perspiration this often operates like a charm
 in peritonal inflammation. I have known it again
 and again used with unequivocal advantage even
 when the symptoms seemed to demand the further use
 of the lancet. Diaphoretics in this case act by communi-
 cating a centerfuge direction to the circulation, thereby
 drawing off blood from the capillaries of the peritonium
 and determining it to the surface of the body. To in-
 duce perspiration we should confide in external means
 and above all in the vapour bath. The operation of
 this should be assisted or promoted by the internal use
 of Diaphoretics into which opium enters largely. The
 best perhaps is dovers powders. I once saw a case attending
 on which two of the most eminent practitioners of the
 City were engaged they had taken 140 or 150 oz of blood
 in the course of 24 hours without apparently having

derived any advantage it was then proposed to excite perspiration, and the vapour bath was employed hardly the remedy began to act, when the pulse became soft, and all the symptoms very much relieved. I have from the termination of this case been induced to resort to diaphoretics early but never till R.S. had been employed, as relates to vesicating applications, there has not been less dispute than with regard to bleeding, determining however from my own personal experience, I should say that blisters are very good, when properly timed: they are always mischievous when applied in the commencement of the case they should uniformly be preceded by the use of warm fomentations to the abdomen and a good deal of direct depletion, the best by which the former can be affected is by bread and milk poultices placed over the whole abdomen, or common mush will answer quite as well placed in a sack which should be moderately full so that it may adopt itself to the abdomen. It has lately been contended by a writer of authority in London that poultices are as well calculated for a deep seat of inflammation as when it is seated on the surface whether the fact is exactly as he states it, I cannot take upon myself to declare but of this you may be persuaded

that inflammation of the bowels and particularly of the peritoneum, poultices not only afford great relief by assuaging pain, but also makes a favourable impression on the disease. It has already been remarked that however great the pain may be there is no desire to go to stool, and afford no relief to the patient, but we should not undervalue these too much as to overlook and entirely neglect them. The bowels should be kept in a soluble condition either by mild laxatives or enema when the latter articles are employed, they should be composed of mild ingredients, and administered in large quantities so as to act as Emollient applications to the intestines, as I just stated such is the practice laid down by most, if not all practical writers, on this point I allude to the utility of purges. Influenced by the weight of this authority I pursued the practice recommended in all the cases which came under my notice, but I am not certain that it is sound doctrine or practice. There is no reason a priori to suppose that evacuations are not as serviceable in Peritoneal inflammation as many other of the Phlegmasia, we also find that there utility is supported by a striking analogy. In Puerperal fever they are most undoubtedly useful & beneficial and this a case to all intents and purposes similar to peritoneal inflammation next to B. S. by far the best method for contending with this fever.

is by constant and copious evacuations from the bowels, I have now told you what the common practice is and my own doubts with regard to its correctness. Peritoneal inflammation, let me repeat it, is a case replete with danger even from the commencement: it is so intensely so but the danger is increased by adventitious circumstances. In most cases the disease is well marked from the beginning, but sometimes irregularities occur which are apt to mislead the practitioner and direct them from the remedies by which it should be always managed now and in the earliest stages there is such prostration and the pulse is so feeble as to induce an apprehension that the patient is too debilitated to admit of direct depletion. This you may rely upon it, is a case of depression or in other words the disease is locked up in the system. But the energy of the body is so depressed by the overwhelming power of the complaint, that there is danger of its not reacting. & if blood be drawn to any great extent it would do harm if not destroy the patient. In circumstances of this nature it is my constant practice to endeavour to arouse the energy of the system and for this purpose I prefer the warm bath diaphoretics and small and repeated bleedings. after a while the case becomes more developed and then with perfect safety and even great advantage we may resort

to the more copious use of the lancet. There is also a case of the disease of an opposite nature, not less dangerous from the false securities it evades it comes on with a slight tenderness of the abdomen, little or no fever, and a pulse not very different from its natural condition, being rather quicker and slightly corded. Four cases of this kind have fallen under my observation and I was not aware of the danger, until I saw a train of the most alarming symptoms appear, the system became suddenly depressed, the pulse sunk, the surface was covered with a cold clammy sweat and a discharge of black matter took place from the stomach, when we meet the disease commencing in this way, we are not to entertain less apprehensions - - - - -

Chronic Peritonitis

In the commencement of the lecture I mentioned that peritoneal inflammation occurred in a chronic form this is a very obscure and ill defined case of disease, In some cases it approaches for weeks or even months without being attended with one bad symptom or circumstance calculated to excite observation or to cause a suspicion of its real nature: all that is experienced in the commencement of the attack is some occasional soreness of the abdomen perfectly distinct from flatulence, tormina or other uneasi-

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-ness of the bowels, the pulse is however somewhat accelerated and the tongue furred in the morning, thirst is complained of, tho' no suffusion of heat on the surface of the body, is apparent, on the contrary, the face is pallid and indicates much languor and distress, the patient continues up performing his ordinary avocations, till by some cause the disease is excited into action and the case becomes one of acute inflammation. This is more dangerous than any other form of the disease because we are restricted to depleting remedies on account of the preceding weakness, of all cases of disease no matter what the complaint may be, the worst are those, in which an acute supervenes on a chronic inflammation under these circumstances the vessels by the preceding disease have been so strongly confined in a wrong action that it is exceedingly difficult to restore them to their natural condition, we see this fact exemplified in Pulmonary diseases, Hydrocephalus internus mania and other diseases, all that can be done in chronic peritonitis is to treat the case as in the acute stages, exactly as if it had its origin in this way, but when we have reason to expect the existence of the complaint before it has become active, we should endeavour to resist it by B. S. occasionally employed by perfect rest and the

whole antiphlogistic plan, strictly and vigourously employed by such means the disease may be prevented from progressing and the life of the Patient saved.

Lecture. 18th

I neglected in the proper place to speak of the Spts of Turpentine in Peritonitis it has been the practice for many years in this City to resort to Spts of turpentine with a view of checking vomiting in Malignant fever. But application of the remedy for checking gangrene is of late date it is only 12 or 18 years since I first employed it under the circumstances alluded to and I have great reason to be satisfied with its powers. In looking over some recent publication I found a small pamphlet on puerperal fever in which the author a physician of Dublin recommends Spts of Turpentine as the most efficacious remedy in that disease, he administered it even in the early stage. I do not think it applicable to this period of the disease but exactly at that point when inflammation is about to terminate in gangrene. I believe it to be an excellent remedy it is usually employed in minute doses as from 10. 15 to 20 drops at a time it is scarcely necessary to mention that in such small quantities, it is wholly inefficient to all useful purposes in

case before us when I give it I do not prescribe less than a table spoon full every 2 or 3 hours, this quantity was also prescribed by writers above mentioned, be not surprised at the magnitude of the dose. In the case of Tinea and other worms, the medicine was always employed in the dose of ℥ij this I have done myself and the individual experienced no other effect than from a glass full of ardent Spirits, it was swallowed with great facility, and did not create more warmth in the stomach, when therefore you encounter peritonal inflammation under the circumstances above mentioned and the remedies fail resort to Sp̄s Terebinth.

Colic

Continuing our account of the bowel complaints we come next to the consideration of Colic: as you all know this is a very common and distressing affection and from the violence of the attack, calls into requisition for its cure all the resources of our profession it is defined by most nosologists to be a painful distention of the lower region of the abdomen and a twisting sensation round the Naval accompanied by vomiting constipation and a spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles: by some writers on nosology, Colic is

divided into a number of species with a preposterous degree of minuteness, but as regards practical convenience this should alone be consulted. I suspect that all the forms of Colic may be arranged under the 3 following heads. 1st Flatulent Colic. 2 Bilious Colic. 3 Bilious Pictonium

Flatulent Colic—

This may be pretty certainly known by the wind or flatus that attends it as also by the causes by which it is produced: this species almost always arise from eating indigestible food as cabbage &c or is excited by cold applied to the surface of the body or by cold extremities particularly cold feet, when it proceed from indigestible matter the stomach is uniformly troubled with sickness, vomiting and spasmodic pain. the cure of the disease is plainly pointed out by nature, we are to assist the stomach in relieving itself from its offensive contents which may be done by giving plentifully of draughts of Chamomile tea and warm Water this end being accomplished we are next to calm irritation and relieve the pain by the administration of cordials, carminatives and anodyne remedies: to meet this particular indication we may use warm Toddy, Ether, Hoffmanns Anodyne and

Laudanum combined with essence of mint or some
 essential oil A Large teaspoonfull of Cardemom will
 often effectually relieve Colics, but when the disease
 has been produced simply by cold we are to proceed
 directly with the remedies just mentioned with-
 -out premising evacuations from the stomach, appli-
 -cations of warmth to the surface under such circum-
 -stances conduces to the comfort of the patient and is
 sometimes essential of relief. The applications may be
 made to the feet stomach and abdomen and consists of
 heated bricks bottles filled with hot water or bags con-
 -taining heated sand, Salt ashes oats &c The last accom-
 -modate themselves more to the contour of the parts & and
 on that account are preferable, after the pain has been
 relieved and the irritations of the stomach allayed it
 will be right to attempt to open the bowels with a
 view of obviating a relapse and confirming a recovery
 but I shall hereafter be more particular as to the means
 of affecting this and therefore I shall nothing respect-
 -ing it at present In dismissing however the considera-
 -tion of Flatulent cholera I wish to impress on your attention
 the difficulty which attends very often, the management
 and danger to which the patient is exposed, The

Vomiting is occasionally tremulous & Especially when the stomach has been much irritated. I have seen the illiac passions induced by eating cabbage in which feculent or stercoraceous matter has been vomited up in abundance this is the only instance of the kind that has come under my notice. the occurrence is very rare and before I witnessed it. I Entertained strong doubts of its existence. I need hardly tell you that in this case and in all similar cases the patient died. I believe there never was an illiac passion cured when there was a discharge of feculent matter from the stomach or rather mouth

Bilious Colic

The bilious colic of which we are treating is a disease endemical to our climate more especially to the Southern States it has been considered by many medical Writers as a bilious fever thrown in upon the bowels now and then it arises from other causes, tho more generally it is produced under precisely the same circumstances with the fever just mentioned. It occurs at the same season is introduced by a chill, and attended with great accumulation of bile and high arterial action there is excruciating pain about the Umbilicus which is aggravated by

the constant retching and vomiting of the incident to the case, The symptoms which according to Dr Rush distinguishes it from other species of colicks is the chill which introduces it, Inflammation of the eyes is an almost constant attendant on Bilious colic and sometimes total blindness occurs which may be relieved by irritating Cathartics, This is an uniform occurrence in bilious colic: never as far as I know has been absent, The treatment may be briefly stated, as it is a highly inflammatory disease and attended with Spasms of inordinary action B. S. is imperiously demanded and should in violent cases of the disease, always take the precedence of the other remedies the last is not the least advantageous: by bleeding a surface which was before locked up, is laid open to the action of the remedies the next leading indication in bilious colic is to open the bowels, which in most instances are obstinately constipated, To accomplish this cathartics would seem obviously to be the proper remedies but such is the turbulence of the stomach that medicines of this description cannot be retained: we should therefore endeavor to calm the irritability of the organ by some of the means already pointed out the best are undoubtedly Lime water and milk, and anodyne injections, Much has been said of the utility of opium, in the commencement of this complaint, In some instances

it has undoubtedly proved serviceable, tho on the whole it is pre-
 -cious remedy in many cases opium will be rejected as soon as
 swallowed but from its great advantages when it can be re-
 -tained we should always resort to this remedy in the commence-
 -ment of an attack, but in making use of opium it should
 be recollected by you, that given in substance and particu-
 -larly in the form of a pill which has long been kept it is
 more efficacious than Laudanum or opium in a recent condi-
 -tion much more advantage will be derived from the
 administration of Opium by the rectum, among our resources
 in this stage the warm bath must not be overlooked the
 effect is always highly pleasant to the patient and tho it
 does not uniformly check vomiting, yet it does so occasion-
 -ally and the patient recovers even while in the bath it
 should therefore be tried: these remedies failing we are again
 to detract blood and copiously too and at the same time
 we should administer aperient enemas these may be consti-
 -tuted of equal portions of oil, molasses and Common salt
 and a pint of water, but these articles which will give
 much greater activity to this injection one of these is a
 strong infusion of Senna a pint or more thrown up the rectum
 will generally overcome the most obstinate constipation though if
 greater activity is demanded you may add 1℥i of powdered

Salap: not the least beneficial injection is the Turbithate, especially in flatulent colick, the method of preparing it is as follows 2 table spoonfuls of Spts Turbitha rubbed up with the yolks of 3 eggs and to it a pint of water, a highly useful remedy when the bowels are obstinately constipated, is a pint of very cold water, even ice water injected up the rectum it is also efficacious when dashed upon the abdomen or extremities this was a favorite remedy with the late Dr. Rush and I have seen it used with advantage in many cases, when all these have failed, Tobacco has much been confided in, but it should never be used except in extreme cases, the sedative effect of this article is so great that the vital energies are sometimes suspended or even destroyed, I have seen one of my patients, so low from the use of a small quantity of tobacco that all my endeavours were required to raise him, I have witnessed a nother instance of the same kind, in the practice of Dr. Parrish, there are two modes of employing the Tobacco as injections, either in the form of infusion or smoke, To make the infusion take $\frac{3}{4}$ of tobacco - to 1 pint of water, but the effects of even this small quantity are so alarming that not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint should be administered at once, A particular apparatus has been provided for injecting the smoke but as this cannot always be obtained the common pipe will answer very well, fill the bowl of the pipe, inflam the tobacco

and cover it over with a rag then introduce the stem into the anus and blow into the bowl you may thus obtain the injection very effectually, to do away the danger which accompanies tobacco given in either of the methods it has been proposed by Dr. Carl of London to substitute a suppository, by introducing a quid of Tobacco we not only obtain its effects on the system but can also remove it when it becomes dangerous. I am happy to state that in many instances I have derived great advantage in obstinate constipation from Tart Emetics given in the form of injection, 20 or 30 grs of that article dissolved in 3 or 4 oz of water will often remove obstruction in the bowels when other remedies has failed an objection to it is the extreme debility and relaxation it produces. I was called to a child who had swallowed a large bolus of meat which had lodged in his Esophagus, and not being provided with a probing, I injected 20 grs of Tart Emetic dissolved in water up his rectum, complete relaxation was produced and the meat descended into the stomach, in obstinate cases of obstructed bowels I have administered as much as 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ of distention the medicine, The last method of overcoming is by mechanical distention with tepid water: by an instrument invented by Dr. Hare any quantity of liquid might be introduced at once

3 or 4 quarts have sometimes been injected, at once. This instrument differs from a common injecting syringe only in having attached to it a tube which is so contrived that the syringe may be alternately filled and emptied as often as you please, this recourse I have seen frequently repeated and not without advantage, but happily that cases that would require this treatment are of rare occurrence: by the practice already stated we may allay puking so as to admit of the administration of purgative remedies. It is usual to select the most active articles, and to prescribe them in the most liberal doses, but it is important for you to know that in some instances the mild and laxative purges answer better, I have known one case in which after some violent medicines had failed, the bowels were opened by a combination of Flower of Sulphur and Magnesia: there seems to be a certain relation between the powers of the medicine and the state of the System, which is graduated with the greatest delicacy - what operates well at one time will fail at another tho given apparently under the same circumstances and in the same manner, this arises from the want of is called medical harmony or those medicines completely adapted to the cure of the disease, Castor Oil or Epsom salts are among the purges in this case: but the favourite with me is a combination of opium and Calomel: as general rule 2 or 3 grs of opium

with 12 or 15 grs of calomel every 3 or 4 hours, is the proper dose in cases of great danger. by remitting the medicine we obtain great advantage as soon as the opium begins to act the spasmodic constriction generally away and the calomel being thus suffered to act operate, copious evacuations from the bowels take place and the disease is entirely removed by using Opium in conjunction with the calomel the latter is also more apt to be retained by the stomach, you should cherish the recollection of this remedy I have so often derived such great advantage from its use, that I wish to impress it particularly upon you, as yet I have said nothing of blisters in the disease of which we are treating, they constitute however an indispensable part of the treatment, after the remedies above enumerated have proved totally ineffectual you will find in some cases that the application of a blister large enough to embrace the whole abdomen will succeed in removing the spasm and thereby put an end to the disease many have been the instances which have come under my notice in which a blister being applied has relieved the patient of the most eminent danger.---

— Colica Pictonum —

To conclude my account of Colic I shall now speak of

the last species or Colica Pictonum, this was at one time a common disease in this city but within the few last years it has almost totally disappeared, it derived its name from the town of Picton in France, and has also been called Devonshire Colic from the circumstance of its occurring more particularly in that country than in any other part of England, at one time it was supposed that this disease arose exclusively from the fumes of lead, but it is now ascertained that there are a great variety of other causes, among which may be mentioned acid drinks of Lemonade, vinegar, and sometimes Cider, the use of unripe fruit also flatulent vegetables as cabbage &c. also exposure to cold and accumulation of acid bile in the stomach or bowels may produce the complaint, Tho all those may occasionally act as causes, yet by far the most common one, is the internal use of lead or the fumes of the metal, Colica Pictonum comes on (especially that form of it which is caused by lead) with a slow pain at the pit of the stomach extending down to the intestines with a twisting sensation around the umbilicus eructations nausea and vomiting, great thirst anxiety obstinate constipation of the bowels and frequent tho ineffectual desire to go to stool, The pulse from the commencement in this case is very small quick and corded in which as well as in

in some other it differs from Bilious Colic. In the latter disease
 the pulse is full strong and voluminous, like that which we
 find in every other complaint of the (kind) intestines, after a
 short time the pain is increased in violence the abdomen
 becomes sore to the touch and the muscles contract into
 hard irregular knots the intestines are thrown into spasms
 so as to prevent in some instances the introduction of an
 enema and incessant vomiting of procacious bile takes place
 the head in the more advanced stages is exceedingly distressed
 and now nervous tumors come on and more or less of Paralysis
 the eyes are particularly affected and every variety of depraved
 vision is not uncommon, and sometimes total blindness ensues
 the indications of cure in this complaint are pretty much the
 same as in Bilious Colic and the remedies accordingly not
 very different. Notwithstanding the condition of the pulse
 all the late writers agree as to the propriety of early and
 copious B.S. as there is greater danger in this, than the forms
 of Colic already mentioned we should push the lancet to
 a greater extent we should next attempt to open the bowels:
 from considering the disease merely as a spasmodic affection,
 some writers preform and other antispasmodics to the purga-
 tive medicines there cannot be slightest doubt of the effi-
 cacy of this practice in some cases by the Early adminis-
 tration of Opium, a solution of the paroxysms is affected

and the bowels are afterwards easily evacuated: but in the generality of cases I would combine opium with calomel as in Bilious colic, this failing we should next employ in succession all the purgatives and all other means of removing intestinal obstructions, which I already detailed you Castor oil has been very much employed in this disease but in addition to these much has been said recently of the powers of cold applications in removing the obstinate constipation which attend Colica Pictonum. — they may be administered in the form of cold water dashed on the abdomen and extremities or injecting it directly into the bowels. I have not any doubt but applications of this kind are in many cases extremely effectual to this point we have the united testimony of the most respectable writers on the disease of the West Indies. Castor oil perhaps you all know has been always consecrated to this particular disease it is greatly preferred by all the W Indies practitioners (where the Colica Pictonum prevails to great extent), to almost every purgative article, Tho it is beneficial determining from my own experience. I cannot help thinking that it is infinitely less applicable to the case than combinations of opium and calomel owing however to the irritability

of the stomach in this species of Colic we are often disappointed in the use of purgative medicines: under such circumstances Epsom Salts which have been before mentioned as lying on the stomach in cases of extreme debility of that organ, may be restored to unequivocal utility, It has lately been stated by a writer of some authority, that great advantage may occasionally be derived at this conjuncture from the use of Volatile Tinct of *L. Guaiacum* he avers that it produces a solution of the spasms and operates actively as a purge; it is not improbable that the fact is as he stated with regard to this medicine, it is unquestionably true, that in Spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels which arise from retrocedent or misplaced gout that Vol Tinct of *L. Guaiacum* is among the most valuable of the remedies, which in this place can be employed to relieve spasms and procure evacuations from the bowels, to be effectual it must be administered in proper doses, perhaps in some instances a table spoonful or even \mathfrak{z} i might be advantageously given, but at all events not less than 2 teaspoonfuls, much good may be obtained from blisters in Colica Pictonum provided they are made large enough to cover the

whole abdomen, The constipation of the bowels being completely overcome the case appears to be much more manageable and less alarming complexion but with this desirable event, there is not always a dissipation of the spasms the reverse indeed most generally happens To mitigate the pains and carry off the remains of the disease the treatment commonly adapted is the combined use of opium and laxatives, anodyne glysters are also valuable remedies, but in this stage no slight confidence is placed by some practitioners in the employment of alum, this medicine is particularly extolled by Dr. Perceval who gave it in the dose of 10 or 15 grs every 4 or 5 hours: but Dr. Mosely still speaks more highly of it: tho he prefers what he calls his Nitriolic Solution consisting of white Nitriol & alum given in the dose of a table spoon full every 4 or 5 hours the bowels having been previously opened he informs us that it greatly relieves all the unpleasant symptoms and confirms the convalescence, To prevent a recurrence he advises that a tablespoonfull of the solution should be given in the morning for several days. of the efficacy of alum, I can say nothing from my own experience, my practice under the circumstances in which the writer above mentioned resort to alum has been immediately to apply to mercury

with a view to induce salivation, and which I believe is now the established practice it is now half a century since it was strenuously recommended by Dr. Warren of London and still more lately by Clutterbuck and other practitioners of that city it has been highly extolled it is indeed by far the most effectual remedy that has been tried in Colica Pictonum as soon as the system is under its effects or in other words, as soon as the mouth becomes affected all the unpleasant and painful symptoms are removed as far at least as I can judge, by salivation we also prevent paralysis, which is apt to supervene in in this case, and when it has once occurred the same remedy is by far the best means of relieving it, for if ever there was an antidote for Paralysis in Colica Pictonum it is mercury used to the extent of salivation My practice in Colica Pictonum may be summed up in a few words it consists in the first place of very copious V. S., next of calomel and opium combined with other means already mentioned as calculated to overcome constipation of the bowels next blisters to the abdomen and lastly in the use of mercury urged to salivation Colica Pictonum is of these diseases which having once occurred is very apt to return it is therefore incumbent

incumbent on me to indicate the best means of prevention this consists in steadily avoiding all exciting causes, by a proper regulation of the diet by wearing flannel next the skin and especially by keeping the feet warm it is also said that when there is a disposition to the complaint that great utility may be derived from a flannel collar applied round the abdomen, so as moderately to compress it. the principles on which it acts must be sufficiently intelligible to you all It imparts warmth to the Stomach and bowels and also creates a tonic impression In diarrhoea and other diseases of the alimentary canal I have long been acquainted with the efficacy of flannel collars -

Cholera Morbus

Copious discharges of bilious matter both upwards and downwards accompanied with painful gripes and spasms constitute this complaint. It is chiefly a disease of Warm weather tho. it occurs in all seasons and all climates, like bilious Cholick and the kindred affections it is undoubtedly bilious fever, turned in on the bowels, as a proof of this it may be stated that they make there appearance at the same season of the

year, are produced by the same causes and cured by the same remedies now and then Cholera may be traced directly to other circumstances especially to irritable and indigestible matter taken into the stomach, but cases of this description comparatively rare, and indeed do not occur at all unless a considerable degree of predisposition exists. Cholera Morbus generally comes on with a tenderness of the abdomen, pain, distension, and with those other symptoms already mentioned in delivering the definition, but as the disease advances, the pulse which from the commencement was weak and fluttering, becomes still more so, attended with great depression of strength, a damp palled surface, cold extremities hurried respiration, great thirst, much restlessness, cramp and other painful affections of the muscles, extremities, and abdomen, also attend in this stage of Cholera Morbus. It has been remarked that Choleræ resemble many of the intestinal complaints, and the symptoms above enumerated, shew this to be the case and fact, but still it has some peculiarities and need not be confounded with any other disease, It may be distinguished from colic by the total absence of constipation, and it differs from dysentery and Diarrhea in this, that the evacuations consists of pure bile unmixed with blood and feculent matter. Correctly speaking Cholera is a gastric affection as much.

as any other disease to which the stomach is exposed, The primary irritation is seated in this organ, and attended through the medium of sympathy to the hepatic system to this conclusion we are lead from considering the causes of the complaint which are either a constriction of the surface by cold or morbid depression made on the stomach by means of intemperance or debauchery in eating or drinking or by Marsh effluvia, In further confirmation of the Pathology here advanced we may remark that the first discharges consist of the contents of the stomach: and bile is not thrown up till the biliary organs become secondarily affected, but when once placed under the morbid impression, the liver is stimulated to increased action and hence arise those profuse biliary discharges which are always incident to the complaint, nor have we the slightest reason to imagine that the bile is characterized by any unusual acrimony as is alledged by some, on the contrary considering that it is produced much more rapidly, and in much more greater quantities: we should conclude that it has less of the acid principles than the healthy bilious secretion. deducing the practice directly from the theory we have advanced, it follows that the only indication is the complete removal of the primary circulation situated in the stomach, But it sometimes happens tho: the theory is perfectly correct

yet the practice is not directly derived from it. Of this we have numerous instances in medicine and none more striking than that which is before us in the majority of cases of Cholera Morbus there is so copious a secretion of bile and so great an accumulation of matter of an irritable nature, that these act as a new exciting cause, or rather aggravating cause and the complaint will not yield unless they can be carried off, but occasionally we meet with cases when the treatment may be reversed and the palliating remedies precede evacuations. Every Practitioner has seen cases in which by administering Opium in the commencement of the attack and thus calming the irritation he has been able at once to check the vomiting and purging and subdue the spasms and other unpleasant symptoms, here an injection is the principal for a suppository, nevertheless as the disease commonly presents itself it is undoubtedly proper in the first place to rid the stomach of its contents, most practitioners to accomplish this end are in the habit of using diluent drinks, either chammonile tea, warm water, weak chicken broth, linseed tea, or toast and water will answer very well, but they must be drunk copiously, No part of the practice of physic is more ancient than this mode of managing Cholera Morbus: it may be traced back to the remotest periods and has been retained by the

common consent of all the practitioners, but whatever may be its merits, it was originally dictated from false theory, conceiving that the disease arose from acrimonious bile the founders of this practice treated it exactly as if it were a case of poison, why the stomach should be deluged with drinks instead of being emptied by an emetic. I have never been able to conjecture The effects of the latter are much more powerful and constant, Influenced by this belief I have prescribed Emetics and can conceive no objection to their employment, Contrasted in a violent case of Cholera morbus I direct immediately 20 grs of Opoeae and that the operation of the medicine should be promoted by warm beverages. By the Emetics the stomach is relieved and the system before depressed reacts and a more manageable case of disease is presented, Opoeae not only evacuates the stomach but also by its antispasmodic powers induces relaxation of the spasms, in the next place we are to calm irritation and remove the spasmodic pain, To meet this Indication several remedies may be employed the importance of which is indisputably Sec. Section as in all other cases, the remedy must here also be regulated by the condition of the system, bear in mind however that the pulse in this case is not always to be our guide whatever may be its feebleness, if there is only ordinary vigour in the patient

The Lancet is safely used, I have often bled when the pulse was exceedingly low, and have experienced striking benefit as you evacuate you will find the system to rise it may be laid down as a general rule, without a single exception that in the early stages of all diseases, attended with much pain, if you find the pulse weak, you are to consider it an indication of the depressed system, which will directly overcome by direct evacuations. But admitting this to be true we are nevertheless to proceed cautiously with the lancet, either because the system refuses to react or because the circulation is so emptied by the accumulation of blood in the great viscera or deep seated parts that copious Section under such circumstances might create great prostration of Strength and endanger life, in one Instance absolutely saw the patient die under the lancet, we should draw blood slowly waiting the effect it produces and allowing time for the restoration energy of the body to be developed and come fully into play. In a doubtful case of Ch Morbus it is right to precede the Lancet, by the warm bath, this is at all times useful especially so in the case before us. By the general and widely diffused impression thus seated in the system we hardly ever fail to raise it out of its stupor and depression to produce irritation of the stomach and to relieve spasms

and other symptoms of the case. Much has justly been said of the powers of Opium in Ch. Morbus it may be given early or after evacuations of the alimentary canal, but in whatever stage it may be employed we derive greatest advantage from it given in the form Enema and repeated every 3 or 4 hours but when the prejudices of the patient or other circumstances render it necessary to administer Opium by the Stomach it should be prepared in a solid form, cooperating to the same end, that is to allay the irritable state of the Stomach and to relieve pain warm fomentations to the region of the Stomach are always beneficial, the best of these is the bag of cloves as formerly directed, I have not the least doubt but that Sugar of Lead will prove of advantage in this form of the disease Calomel is a very useful remedy, given in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain daily as an alternative. applications of this nature are always exceedingly comfortable to the patient, and in some instances are not without utility, most of the remedies calculated to allay vomiting may be prescribed and lime water and milk should always be preferred, but if these fail a blister should be applied over the Stomach, and if a decided tendency to sink be manifest the same application should always be made to the extremities, as a blistering application in this disease, the writers of India

recommend the following, take 2 pts of nitric acid, and one
 part of Water, with this rub freely the Epigastrium: in a short
 time, the cuticle is removed and we then drop it as a com-
 -mon blister, as I have stated such is the best practice in
Cholera Morbus. A large majority of cases readily submit
 to the remedies enumerated, where judiciously employed,
 But occasionally to encounter violent cases in which
 we must call into requisition all the remedies in our
 profession, I have known cases so rapid as to be termin-
 -ate in 3 or 4 hours such cases however are very malignant
 ones of the disease, and occurred only during the prevalence
 of Yellow fever, in ordinary times, it occasionally terminates
 in 24 hours, I once saw a case of C. Morbus which arose
 from eating Water Melons at noon and all that me-
 -dicine could do was unable to prevent a fatal issue
 before night, To guard against a relapse all exciting
 causes should be avoided as exposure to the hot sun
 and night air except in eating or drinking, the use of
 improper articles of food violent exercise intemperate
 paroxysms of passion, and above all cold extremities
 attention to the bowels is also demanded those sho-
 -uld be kept in a suitable condition by the occasional
 use of mild laxatives as Magnesia or Caster oil

and tone should be imparted to alimentary canal by means of tonics: of these the Quapia and Columbo are to be preferred with the addition of Elixir Vitriol, the wearing of flannel next the Skin is not to be overlooked in the prophylactic treatment of this disease, because I do not know a better preventive in all bowel complaints than this article. I have known C. Morbus to prevail as an epidemic and this I have seen more than once in this City: it is sometimes preceded by bilious fever, and at other times bilious fever is preceded by C. Morbus, this disease or one very similar to it lately prevailed over the whole India for 3 years and swept off no less than 30,000 of the population the cause of which was not known, it would seem to me however to depend upon what we call the Epidemic influence: but cases were ascertained to be contracted by contagion, during 2 years it run on resisting all the modes of practice employed, from the depressed state of the system, they were deterred from the use of the Lancet, and pursued an opposite course, stimulants, But lately they used depleting remedies and succeeded in arresting the fatal progress of the disease, here the pulse rose by venesection and other depleting remedies —

Cholera Infantum

By a very natural transition we now pass from the consideration of *Ch Morbus* to that of *Cholera Infantum*, the latter is a complaint almost peculiar to the United States, children it is true in other countries are liable during dentition to various affections of the alimentary canal, none of which however resemble precisely the epidemic of our country. Much has been written on the bowel affections, I have been unable to find any account in a foreign author of what I consider *Ch Infantum*, except an imperfect notice contained in the work of Clegborn in the diseases of Minors. Considering the immense mortality occasioned by this complaint even the writers of our country are strangely silent on the subject, as far as I know only 4 tracts have been published respecting it, the 1st by Dr. Rush, 2nd by Dr. Jackson of Boston and the 3rd by Dr. Miller of New York, the 4th by Dr. Savid of N. England, as the account of Dr. Rush is most neat and correct, I will read you the history he has given of the disease under consideration *Ch Infantum* affects children from the first or second week after birth, till they are 2 years old, it sometimes begins with a Diarrhea which continues for several days without any other symptoms of indisposition, but it more frequently comes on with

a violent vomiting and purging with a high fever. The matter discharged from the stomach and bowels is generally green or yellow, but the stools are sometimes slimy and blood without any tincture of bile. In some instances they are nearly limpid as water. worms frequently discharged in each kind of the stools, that have described. The children in this stage of the disease appear to suffer a great deal of pain: they draw up their feet, and are never easy in one posture the pulse is quick and weak, the head is usually warm while the extremities retain their natural heat, or are inclined to be cold, the fever is of the remitting kind and discovers evident exacerbations, especially in the evening. The disease affects the head, so much so that in some instances to produce symptoms not only of delirium but of mania, inasmuch that the children throw their heads backwards and forwards and sometimes make attempts to bite themselves, and scratch their parents, nurses, and even themselves, a swelling frequently occurs in the abdomen, and in the face, and limbs. A intense thirst attends every stage of disease the eyes appear languid & hallow and the children generally sleep with them half open such is the sensibility of the system in this disease, that flies have been seen to alight on the eyes

when open without exciting a motion of the lids to remove them sometimes the vomiting continues without the purging but more generally the purging continues without the vomiting throughout the whole course of the disease, the stools are frequently large and extremely foetid, but in some instances and resemble the drink and aliment which has been taken into the body The disease is sometimes fatal in a few days, I once saw it carry off a child in 24 hours, Its duration is varied by the season of the year, by changes in the temperature of the weather a cool day frequently abates its violence and disposes a favourable termination, it often continues with occasional variations in its appearance from 6 weeks to 2 months, where the disease has been of long continuance, the appearance is gradual and attended with a number of distressing symptoms, and emaciation of the body to such a degree, as that the bones come thro the skin, livid spots, singultus, convulsions, a strongly marked Hypraceatic countenance &c. sore mouth generally precedes the termination of the disease, Few children can recover after the last symptoms which have been mentioned make their appearance, The predisposition to Ch Infantum consists in the debility of the operation of the heated or impure air of large cities, The disease is excited by improper diet,

clothing &c. and it is often brought on, or aggravated by
detention. worms and a variety of other extraneous and
adventitious circumstances distinct from the causes, and
external phenomena and symptoms of the complaint
dissections clearly reveal to us its nature and its seat,
The brain exhibits no morbid appearance, and the
vicus of the thorax are as little affected, it is on
the contents of the abdomen that the disease spends
its force the effects of previous inflammation may be
traced thro the whole extent of the alimentary canal
but the mucus membrane is principally diseased, dark
livid spots are to be seen on the coat in the stomach
and small intestines but particularly the Duodenum
The large intestines are seldom involved in this disease
except when it takes on a dysenteric form, the peritone-
um is partially affected, tho the appearance of disease
are not very considerable in that membrane, as might
be expected the Hepatic apparatus is much deranged
the Liver as far as my observations extended is universally
enlarged in size and sometimes considerably altered in
condition very often it is indurated, but more generally
it is soft and flabby in its texture, The gall bladder
is usually filled with bile variously vitiated and

altered in its nature, the small intestines are covered with
 a thick tenacious mucus, in small lumps spread over the
 surface and covered with bile. of the spleen and pancreas
 not much is to be remarked, tho they are occasionally des-
 cribed to be more or less affected, it would appear that
 this disease is very closely allied to the one which we last
 described. Like that it is in the commencement a gastric
 affection and the Hepatic system is sympathetically
 drawn into a state of disordered phenomena and dissec-
 tions, and plan of treatment, compel us to support such
 a view of Pathology of the case, as already mentioned,
 The disease generally commences with a disordered condition
 of the alimentary Canal, it is now very generally admit-
 ted that our earliest endeavours should be directed to the
 evacuation of the stomach and bowels, but as regards
 the precise course to be pursued, to effect this purpose,
 there is by no means the same unanimity of opinion:
 most generally purges and especially castor oil is employed
 cases of a mild nature may undoubtedly be treated in
 this way but in the more violent cases attended with
 vomiting it will be impossible to get such medicines to
 be retained by the stomach, it is therefore required that
 we previously allay irritability of that organ by anodyne

injections, fomentation to the epigastric region, or by the use of the warm bath after this indication has been properly fulfilled we may resort to purges, and except in very young children, I am in the habit of giving Calomel combined with small doses of, the advantage of this over castor oil and any other purgatives are that from its insipidity and the smallness of its bulk it may be readily exhibited and that from its weight it will remain on the stomach even tho vomiting be excited. These in actual practice are important considerations to the advantages of this combination already mentioned we may add that as an evacuant it operates much more effectually while at the same time the spasmodic uneasiness is either mitigated or wholly removed all this perfectly intelligible from the well known effects of Calomel and opium, adapted as the treatment may be to the ordinary cases it is not susceptible of universal application, sometimes the disease is combined with such vehemence of gastric distress as to preclude altogether the use of purges. Every minute almost there is violent vomiting accompanied with violent thirst, pain about the umbilicus febrile heat on the surface, and a very quick and irritable pulse, what is to be done under

such circumstances of the disease, There can be no doubt of the propriety of purging with Epecac. this it is true is not the customary practice and in using it I go contrary to the sentiments of many respectable practitioners but I am not influenced by such considerations when my experience tells me I am right, emetics to check vomiting are always sparingly prescribed and with no little solicitude and apprehension, what is the foundation of this alarm, I cannot ascertain, certainly where there is reason to suspect active inflammation of the alimentary canal they may be safely and efficaciously employed, to relieve the stomach of its contents and impart tone and strength to that organ so as to prevent the occurrence of vomiting but they do more: by determining to the surface they invite disease from the enteral parts and equalise the action and excitement of the body, as in every other bowel complaint accompanied with fever and excitement of the pulse, No Section in the case before us is imperiously demanded, bear in mind the insidious character of the whole of the diseases are particularly the marks of inflammation, which dissections uniformly reveal to us, in cases of Ch. Infantum, cases are of frequent occurrence in which the lancet is fatally neglected or omitted it is common with me to bleed several

times, in the more violent cases and uniformly I believe with unequivocal utility, venesection prudently employed is a remedy against inflammation and its proximate and immediate effect is to tranquilise the child both as regards the stomach and general condition, but here as in all other instances you must regulate the lancet with a sound & discriminating judgment, after the stomach has been prepared for their reception much good may be derived from mercurial purges, Calomel may be administered by itself or in combination with opium already mentioned it is infinitely preferable to the oil for reasons before stated, but where prejudices against mercury are insurmountable or we are forbidden from using it by peculiarity of constitution or any other causes we should always resort to a solution of Epsom salts, this medicine is admirably adapted to all cases attended with irritability of the stomach. It possesses some quality, I do not know what which enables it to allay vomiting, but having once thoroughly evacuated the bowels, I would no longer employ purges except in those cases where there was strong tendency to bilious accumulations or some other vitiated matter in the alimentary canal my conviction is, that in C. Infantum and the bowel complaints

generally, physicians have urged purging too far, cherishing this moment the antiquated doctrine of morbid humors many practitioners are accustomed to continue purges as long as any thing can be brought away, this they do under an impression that the contents of the intestines are of an irritability nature and while they remain must continue the disease, The reverse I hold to be correct, it manifestly appears to me that all bowel affections originate in a primary irritation of the stomach and intestines and that the discharge which attend the complaint are the effects of primary irritation. Employ therefore such measures as are calculated to tranquilise the irritation, afterwards the purging will subside, deducing my practice from this view of the case after the bowels have once been freely evacuated, I resort to those medicines which quiet the existing irritation excite the Liver to a natural secretion and at the same time determine to the surface of the body, combinations of Calomel, opium, and Opoeac, are eminently calculated to meet this indication, as regards children the following are the proper proportions, R Opium grs 1. Cal ppt. grs ij
Opoeac grs iij mft. pill N^o viij of which may be given every 1. 2. or 3 hours according to circumstances if the powders

are too small add a little hyarabic, when the pain, and irritation are violent and the evacuations are frequent, increase the quantity of opium, or what is still better resort to anodyne injections, these in severe cases should be employed every 3 or 4 hours by this means we may speedily calm the irritation of the bowels and as soon as that is removed, the symptoms subside or disappear as entering fully into this plan of managing the disease I am much attached to those remedies which make a direct forcible impression on the skin, independent of its diaphoretic property the warm bath is an important remedy, In *Ch infantum* there is generally great inequality of temperature when one portion of the body is parching hot another is icy cold the same symptoms also occur in *Cholera* of advanced life by immersion in the warm bath, we equalize the temperature and diffuse a glow over the surface, while other not less signal advantages are obtained, as however the effect is evanescent, the bath should be repeated daily and sometimes twice a day it may be rendered more effectual and especially when there is a tendency to sinking in the child, by the addition of Salt & mustard cayenne pepper, bitter herbs, or what may answer better

Still, brandy or other ardent spirits: By this means we may excite an increased action in the cutaneous vessels, or draw from the internal parts, as cooperating to the same end blisters should not be neglected, they may be employed in almost every stage and may be applied to the abdomen or extremities according to the circumstances of the case, after a few days or in the same instances after as many weeks or even months, the disease passes into a Diarrhea attended with Formena or Tenesmus: it is usual at this conjuncture to find the stomach greatly debilitated with total loss of its powers of indigestion and so irritable as hardly to retain its nourishment the remedies generally resorted to under such circumstances are the alkaline and acetaceous preparations, They may be prescribed as follows. R Cret ppt or oyster shells will answer ℥ij Sand 15 drops loaf sugar ℥i aqua cinna or mentha ℥i to these may be added a few drops of oil of peppermint. The dose is a desert spoonful every 2 or 3 hours of it, if you prefer the alkaline the following is a good formula Sac Tartar ℥i Tinct opium xv gtt Sach alb ℥i aqua 3 oz mft a little peppermint may be added the dose the same as the preceding mixture Rhubarb may also be resorted to, with great advantage, I will tell you the best method of

of administering it R P Rhei x grs Magnesia lat. xxx grs
 Laud xv dps of aniseed vi drops Sacch alb ℥i aqua ℥iij mft
 dose desert spoonful at the intervals before stated this pre-
 -peration is calculated to overcome the Tormentas and Tenes-
 -mus which are apt to occur, connected with the disease
 in this stage, there is sometimes great acidity and great
 intestinal irritation one of the best preventatives is the
 following R Castor Ol ℥i Sacch alb ℥i the whites of two
 eggs rub down the whole together untill a complete min-
 -ture is formed then gradually add stirring at the same
 -time 5 oz of Lime Water and xx drops of Laud, this will
 often remain on the stomach when when oil in any
 shape would be rejected this preperation is admirably
 calculated to meet the indication it is intended to
 answer, but when the irritation is excessive nothing
 but the anodyne injection will be found to succeed,
 as the complaint advances it looses all or most of its
 powers painful symptoms, and a Diarrhea ensues
 attended with such profuse evacuations that the
 child has from 10 to 30 or 40 stools in 24 hours but as
 the the treatment in this is the same as that of Diarr-
 -hea in grown persons I shall postpone an account of the
 remedies till I come to treat of that disease. There are

however some remedies more particularly adapted to children of these I will briefly speak of the mineral astringent the only one from which I have derived much advantage is alum given in the dose of 2 or 3 grs combined with $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of *given every 2 or 3 hours* it produces very beneficial effects in the case Tho Sack pattern has been much recommended of late years, I have tried it again and again and from my personal experience can say nothing in its favour, no advantage is derived from its use and by its astringent operation is apt to occasion severe pain, a combination of Chalk with the Tinct of kino or the infusion of Galls with lead is worthy of attention. Columbo in powder or infusion is much employed and well deserves its reputation, The Hamatoxylon Campecheana or Common Logwood is an astringent in this stage of *Ch Infantum* and is much used by many practitioners of this City, it may be administered in the form of infusion it is a favorite remedy with Dr. Physic but of all the remedies in the case, the most decidedly efficacious is a strong infusion of the blackberry or dewberry the root of this plant is an agreeable aromatic and the most powerful astringent with which I am acquainted, it is 8 or 10 years since it came to my knowledge, it has long been employed as a popular remedy

but never before that time as far as I know by any regular physician it not only lies comfortably on the stomach, but is so active that a few doses will put an end to the complaint, so powerful indeed is its astringency, that it is sometimes necessary to prescribe laxatives after it, to prepare it take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bruised root and pour on it a pint of boiling water, but after all the only sovereign remedy and one attended with uniform success is a change of air, as long as the child continues in the city and is exposed to all the causes that produced the complaint, we may palliate or suspend the attacks, but we shall never effect a permanent cure relapse on relapse will occur till the child worn out by repeated attacks will sink under the disease, much advantage will be derived from sending your patient in the country in any stage, it is even asserted by Dr. Rush that during a practice of 50 years, he only lost 2 or 3 of the children whom he had sent into the country, my own experience will not allow me to go so far, but it must be admitted that no other remedy is sufficient: as soon as the child gets into the free air of the country, you may often observe a beneficial change in its condition even while it was yet in the carriage I have known a great

alteration for the better experienced, but when a country residence can not be commanded it would be proper to order that the patient should be taken to ride or should be carried out of the city once or twice a day, another remedy of the greatest importance when the child can not be removed into the country is to expose it to the air of the river and especially to the motion of the boat or vessel. It has come within my own observation to see very great advantage to even in the worst forms of Ch Infantum derived from a child being conveyed once or twice a day over the river the incessant vomiting and purging which attend the disease have been entirely checked by this simple remedy, To prevent a disease so difficult to cure and so destructive to life and happiness becomes with us a high and paramount duty, I will therefore indicate the Prophylactic plan of treatment which in the experience of practitioners has been found most successful. 1st never permit the child to be weaned within a year, as food is so salutary at this period, as the mothers milk. The remark has been made by all the practitioners of this city, that were children are kept a long time to the breast, they are not apt to be affected with Ch Infantum, but on the contrary such hardly ever escape who are nourished altogether upon victuals or are nearly weaned 2nd When a predisposition to Cholera is supposed to exist you should recommend the daily use of the cold bath

this acts not only in preserving cleanliness but also tone by the direct sympathy to the alimentary canal. The cold bath does however not always agree with the child and in this case you may resort to the warm bath with equal advantage. 3rd you should direct the wearing of flannel next the skin and the use of worsted stockings. the greatest benefit is experienced by grown persons affected with bowel complaints from this practice and less in children. It is common to deprive the child not of stockings but also of shoes this custom is very dangerous. I have sometimes cured the complaint by ordering that the patient should wear worsted stockings. 4th pay particular attention to the diet of the child let it eat sparingly of fruit and let unripe fruit be or unwholesome fruit be wholly excluded. the proper diet of a child is milk and aerenaceous substances as arrow root, Tapioca, powdered rice &c what are called spoon victuals are also suitable these are made of biscuit ground down and boiled in milk after a few months the child should be accustomed to a little animal food. the powers of digestion will thus be strengthened & tone imparted to the al canal generally. 5th during the process of dentition, the gums should be frequently and freely lanced if swollen. the influence of the process of dentition over the whole economy of the child

uniformly disposes to Cholera and other bowel affections, I have seen violent convulsions, Hydrocephalus and a cough produced so obstinate as to be taken for consumption, all produced by difficult dentition, there is a common prejudice against lancing the gums arising from the belief, that the tooth will meet with greater difficulty in protruding a cicatrix: but this is not true, the tooth is not protuded thro the gums, but they are generally absorbed and we know that cicatrix is more readily penetrated, than the original structure after all if you wish your patient to recover you must send him to the country, but if either on account of poverty or other causes, a residence out of town cannot be commanded let your patient be carried once or twice a day over the river, and exposed in every to pure air, it is a curious fact that this city has of late been nearly exempt of C. Infantum, 3 or 4 years ago. I had 2 or 300 patients annually with this disease, and lately I have not attended more than six so much has the same complaint diminished among us wether this is owing to the increased purity of the air, to the coldness of the weather or to the introduction of the Schuylkill waters such is the experience of every practitioner of Philadelphia.

Gonorrhoea.

In the management of Gonorrhoea every one disclaims the utility of Mercury at least in its primary stage and perhaps also of constitutional remedies the generally use injections exclusively. A great variety of articles have been used for this purpose as the following —

R Sulph Zinc	grs	vij
Saturni Acet	do	x
Laudanum		ʒi
Gum Arabic		ʒij
Aqua		ʒiij

This injection however must be used cautiously, because it will cause pains, swelled testicles, strictures &c if used too strong Diluent drinks should be copiously employed I have frequently cured the disease by this plan alone when there is cordae ardor Urinae &c an injection of Opium & Camphor is very good viz —

R Opium	grs	vij
Camphor	grs	xx

Warm Water ʒviij. make it

into a solution then strain it, this is a very valuable prescription, the free use of Opium internally should not be overlooked in the treatment of Gonorrhoea. It often

effects a very prompt cure, The late Dr. Kuhn of this City treated it exclusively with Opium he gave a grain morning noon and evening, of the effect of this plan, I am not acquainted, but there are few practitioners entitled to more confidence than Dr. Kuhn, Ever since I commenced the practice of medicine, I have trusted to the Balsam Copaiba alone in this disease but this by no means a new practice, tho it is generally given by others after the inflammation is reduced and then in too minute doses to be of any signal service, I give it from the very commencement of the disease regardless of the inflammatory symptoms, the proper dose of it is about 40 or 50 drops morning noon and evening this mode of treatment generally effects a cure in 4, 5 or 6 days, one caution I would particularly press on your recollection. I mean entire abstinence of Strong drinks of any kind whatever and very low diet and also perfect rest, without this no cure can be effected one circumstance induced by Balsam Copaiba must be avoided or else it will be of no service, I allude to purging under such circumstances Laudanum must be given in conjunction with the Balsam Copaiba but if this want do we must give the Balsam untill the bowels become accustomed to it, some stomachs will not bear, or retain it and in such cases we must give the following

R. Bals Copaibia Sp Nitre ℥ss
 Sp Lavd Comp^d ----- ℥ij
 Laudanum ----- ℥i
 Gum arabic ----- ℥ij
 Aqua ----- ℥iij or the following is
 also good

Bals Copaiba, Sp Nitre ℥ss

White of an egg —

Loaf Sugar ————— ℥i. Stir these well

together in a Mortar then add Laud^m ℥i. Aqua ℥iij
 The dose of the two following preceding Formulas is a
 table spoonful 3 times a day. I really believe I can say
 that this of real practical importance. no complaint of
 such trifling nature is more troublesome to the patient
 or more vexacious to the practitioner than this, the
 practice which I recommend I consider very effectual
 it causes no structure swelled testicles, or gleet behind
 How this acts is not known, nothing is more absurd
 than speculations respecting the *modus operandi* of
 the medicines it seems to have a specific relation to
 the genital parts and those in the neighbourhood,
 This manifest in stranguary from blisters, and the pain
 in inflamed and irritated Hemorrhoids. Notwithstanding

this you are not to expect always to succeed with the Balsam copaiba in Gonorrhoea because it is apt to be adulterated, of an inferior quality with which you will not succeed. The utility of B. C. in this disease does not rest on my solitary authority alone, the English practitioners as well as those in this City use it. Gonorrhoea in its advanced stage when the discharge becomes thin is called Gleet under such circumstances it was usual to resort to B. copaiba, but tho it is good it is less effectual here than in the first stage. I think it is inferior to Resin or any other of the Terebinthate preparations. Of those common resin is the best, given in doses of three grains every 3 or 4. hours. Much has been said of the Tinct Cantharides. I have tried it and never derived any advantage from it, I have therefore discontinued the practice and I shall not recommend the article to you. The Uva Ursi is by far a better remedy than this, more than once I have cured this complaint by this alone. dose ʒi to ʒij 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. The muriate of Iron has also been used, but I cannot say much in favor of it, as Gleet seems to be kept up by local irritability of the Urethra the treatment ought to be such, as will give tone it, for this purpose, we must use tonics and stimulants of these the following is very good R. Gum Kino ʒij Alum ʒi Opium grs xx aqua ʒviij. The infusion

of galls. I have sometimes found good as follows. add ʒij of Galls to ʒviij of water. the best of all the common Tar water with which. I have cured hundreds of cases. If a more active remedy is required the following will answer —

R. Blue vitriol $\text{grs } 16$
 Opium ————— $\text{grs } 20$
 Aqua ————— ʒviij to be used as an

injection, This is notorious in the city, that the common people call at the shops for it, it is powerful and often effects a cure. The following is also good and used,

Corrosive sublimate $\text{grs } \text{iii}$
 Sal. Ammon. $\text{grs } \text{xx}$
 Warm Water. ʒviij

I have often cured gleet by injecting a solution of Common salt, if these remedies fail we should suspect the existence of a stricture and examine with a bougie and if there is one we must use the common remedies, but even where there is no stricture, the disease is often cured by the use of a bougie. If necessary it can be more stimulating by putting Tar ointment or weak Citron Ointment on it, these occasion inflammation which overcomes the weak morbid action — Were these remedies fail, I have known it cured by sea bathing or exercise on horseback. now and then protracted cases of gleet by exchanging a low for a nourishing diet. The use of Porter sometimes cures it, and also animal food. upon the whole it is a very troublesome affection — Chapman.

I shall pass Gentlemen from Gonorrhoea to Syphilis —
 But as I have already said I shall dwell long on this complaint
 I will only mention what is new and refer you to the writers
 on this subject for the remainder. Dreading the consequences
 of Syphilis practitioners were prone to suspect all complaints
 of the genital organs to be of a venereal nature and the
 mistake is yet of frequent occurrence it is sometimes of
 a serious nature, contrary to the common opinion, I am
 convinced that Syphilis is comparatively of rare oc-
 -currence and I am confident that most cases are not of
 a venereal nature. In all warm climates the secretory
 surface of the genital parts takes on a morbid action
 and the matter excorates and ulcerates the parts forming
 a sore resembling chancres and may be mistaken for
 such, by one of those of narrow experience, all writers
 tell us of complaints resembling the venereal disease
 and even the old testament does the same, The practice
 of circumcision was instituted for the purpose of preventing
 this very complaint by the removal of the prepuce this
 end is obtained as well as to prevent the virus from being
 entangled, as to give greater texture to the glands: The
 ulcers to which I allude are of the nature of chancre
 and they run the same course, of which the inguinal

swelling is the most conspicuous. By the following marks they may be distinguished from real Chaneres, when there is no venereal taint (as in this case) the ulcers are more shallow and they had less of the retarded borders, quick in their progress and the sides scab over, which the genuine chanereys never does. If treated with lead water and the like, they often heat, but if they dont their character is much changed for the better, they are sometimes very obstinate and refuse to yield, destroying the prepuce and glands. In this the practice is the same as in Syphilis, excepting that no mercury is to be used, because it is not only useless, but sometimes very pernicious. It is proper to change its nature by touching it. Caustic alum &c or carbonate of Lime, water, will answer, after which it is to be washed with stimulating lotions: if it is flabby decoctions of Peruv Bark &c must be used: if it is irritable wash of any of the Narcotic articles, a solution of Opium is good, but a decoction of cibuta is to be preferred, I have seen cases in which the ulcers assumed an alarming aspect, If the Ulceration is very bad it must be arrested by the use of caustic and afterwards by the fumigations (Cinnibar is best) but tho this disease is distinct from the Venereal it still resembles it, so closely that it even exhibits now a few of

the constitutional symptoms, more than once have I seen tumefaction of the groin, soar throat, and even blotches on the skin, when I first advanced my ideas on the subject it was almost treated with disdain, but there has a work of late appeared written by Carmichael in which my views are fully verified, his opinion is that there is at least 3 distinct poisons, which produce primary affections of the genitals and are followed by constitutional symptoms, 1st Is the Syphilitic poison characterised by Chancres followed by scaly eruptions, 2nd the Gonorrhoeal: this he says exorates and is followed by constitutional symptoms, 3rd he says is characterised by a flabby ulcer, he says this is so from the commencement and is followed by eruptions and constitutional symptoms, he does not understand the nature of the poison, which causes the 3rd kind, but I think it is caused by the morbid secretion already mentioned there is no doubt that the ulcers, described in the old testament, afterwards by Hippocrates and after him Celsus arise from the morbid secretion of the genital organs but more of this presently Depraved conditions of this kind are not confined to the male sex alone, but the same takes place in the Vagina of females, this throws out diseased matter which affects the male organ, There is scarcely a day in which I am not consulted by men in cases arising from the correcting secretion of the Vagina, In this case

Dr. C. excludes Mercury and treats it with antimony Sarsaparilla
 &c. locally he uses lotions of the Muriate of Mercury in lime
 water. Differ as we may from the preceding doctrine every
 one must be pleased with the novelties thrown out on
 the subject, which will at least lend to make others enquiring
 into the nature of it, who is this Carmichael, that he is
 a man of great knowledge is shown by his publications
 and he is also the physician of an institution for the re-
 ception of venereal patients so that he has had great
 opportunities to investigate it, as regards the manage-
 ment of real Syphilis my own experience tells me
 that we frequently most wantonly and unnecessarily push
 mercury too far. In recent attacks very slight sali-
 vation will suppress it. It is better to induce syc-
 tism gradually. Many cases of local affections may be
 cured by steadily persevering with local applications
 they should be removed by caustics, never have I seen
 found it necessary to prescribe mercury in recent
 cancers: between the appearance of the chancres and
 the constitutional symptoms is at least three. 4 or 5
 days and sometimes even months untill constitution-
 al symptoms appear it is safe to use local remedies
 I have cured it even when chancres and Buboes had

made there appearance, consulted on the incipient stages of Syphilis, my practice is at once to destroy the chancre so effectually, that it want affect the constitution, This may be done by caustic, the chancre is then converted into an ordinary ulcer which can be by proper treatment healed in a very short time, my treatment is precisely the same in this as in poisons of rabid animals

Pneumonic Inflammation

This is divided into 1st Pneumonia vera, which consists of 1st Pleuritis - 2nd Pneumonitis or inflammation of lungs
2nd Peupneumonia Notha consists of 1st Catarrhus suffocatus or Bronchitis 2nd Appoplexy of Lungs.

Pneumonia vera, — Under this head we have two divisions viz. Pleurisy or inflam of the Pleuro, and Pneumonitis, inflam of the Paronchymo of the lungs, These two cases being very similar may be treated of under one head. Symptoms, Pyrexia difficulty of breathing, dry cough, pain, more or less acute, in some parts of the Thorax usually in the side, sometimes in the breast or back, — The pulse is strong and active; The pain in this country is generally in the left side — — —

Causes, It occurs generally in the winter and spring and is dependant upon the vicissitudes of the weather.

Prognosis, may be easily inferred from the symptoms.

Post mort, Ex. Inflamm of the Pleura, effusions of lymph, adhesions of the Pleura to the lungs &c. are found.

Pathology, is simple and well understood.

Treatment, This of all other diseases is the most easy of cure. B.S. copiously and from a large Orifice. — Never tie up the arm untill the pain remits and the breathing is relieved. — When arterial action is reduced, we resort to topical applications, — blisters my practice is to apply them after the reduction of the arterial action though the contrary has been the practice of some respectable physicians. —

Cups and Leeches these are very important means to remove remnants of pain and Dyspnea under circumstances where B.S. would be improper. here 6 or 8 oz of blood thus removed will afford great relief, when it is improper to remove any more blood. Warm fomentations bags of sand hot and oats &c. may be employed. — Purgings has not yet been mentioned. Laxatives, as Caster oil and Neutral Salts have commonly been employed, but I cannot

help thinking that we purge too little, especially in the U.S. — Diaphoretics have been much resorted to, but I believe they are often worse than useless, except in the commencement of the disease when a decoct of Asclepias or Eupitor, will often cut short the disease Nitre, Specac or Tart Emetic combined with calomel may however be sometimes advantageously employed, as soon as the disease breaks, known by the free expectoration it must be treated like a common catarrh after the more violent symptoms have gone off, we still frequently have a dry cough scanty expectorations and tightness of the breast Chest, here a combination of Opium Specac and Calomel is the best remedy Indeed I think a moderate salivation after all pulmonary affections, would be useful in removing the remora of the disease, These are the general rules of practice in Pulmonary (affections) inflammation, but there are many rareities all of which cannot be detailed, though there are some which require the particular attention as —

Bilious Pleurisy

The particular symptoms in this disease are, Impedent respiration, redness of the eyes, gastric distress, vomiting

of dark bile brown tongue and sallow complexion,
 The inflam here is less active.
 M.M. the lancet must be here used with caution
 depending principally on Emetics and purges especi-
 ally the mercurial purges we will not induce
sweating, by large draughts of infusion of Sript.
Virgin.— This medicine is exceedingly well adapted
 to those cases — — — — —

Asclepias and Dovers Pow. may also be resorted to.
 Dyspnoea and uneasiness about the breast may in-
 =dicate a further abstraction of blood, and this is
 best effected by Cups and Leeches after this, a
 blister over the whole breast is very useful. —

Pneumonia Notha. we have also 2 divisions
 viz, Catarrhus, Suffocatio, or Bronchitis. — 2. — San-
guinous Congestion or Appoplexy of the lungs, we
 come now to treat of the (management of or) en-
 =gorgement of or Appoplexy of the lungs. — Symptoms
 It attacks persons of debauched habits, and very sud-
 =denly we have impeded respiration, dull heavy pain
 in the thorax, flushed countenance, wild eye great
 restlessness, and anxiety. — The patient must be propped
 up in bed, pulse slow, full and compressible. —

M. M. The first step is copious and prompt. R. S. and the bleeding should be as full as in apoplexy. The patient should be relieved before the orifice is closed, no matter how much blood is drawn. In some cases however, 5 or 6 lbs of blood are withdrawn from the general circulation, and gorged in the lungs consequently R. S. cannot be carried so far, in such cases we must draw small quantities of blood and watch its effects. Blisters here become very useful. Exhalations of Ether and Balsam of Tolu in warm water are here of the highest utility. These substances stimulate the lungs and irritate them, to perform their functions. For a composition is very useful, difficult respiration and allays the cough.

R Opium $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. - Speecac 2 grs - Cal - 5 grs.

Catarrhus Suffocations, or Bronchitis.

Symptoms, It attacks persons advanced in life, commonly, but sometimes children, it comes on suddenly with difficult respiration, amounting sometimes to actual suffocation. The surface is cold, the pulse weak, great Dyspnea, little pain, except deep inspiration, which occasion a distressing cough. - Pathology. is Inflamm. of the bronchia

and infusion of Coag. lymph. - M. M. - B. S. for the most part is inadmissible in this form of the disease and when you used it must be with caution. - Vomiting with Ipecac or Sulph. Zinc is the best practice. This is to be followed by purging with Calomel cupping between the shoulders is also very good. Blisters are very useful. - Opium in the following recipe, R Sacch. Armon - 8 oz - Ex Scill - 2 oz - Elx Paragor $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ m. dose a table spoonful Musk, Crab. Armon: inhalations of Ether, Balsam Tolu, Resin, Tar V. Crab. Armon: and Seneca alternately have all been used - - -

Catarrhus Senilis

This form of Bronchitis, assumes several shapes, one species is peculiar to old age. - It consists in an infusion of mucus matter, into the trachea which the feeble powers of the aged patient are not able to remove. The paroxysm comes on in the morning with cough weakened pulse. haggard countenance difficult breathing. - M. M. This is the same as in Bronchitis except that it must not be urged to the same extent. i.e. B. S. - This disease may also exist

as a Chronic affection, which is generally incurable. - we may however prescribe some mild articles to remove the mucus and palliate the cough, such as, Honey 1 ℥. - Vinegar 2 ℥. Tr of Opium. 40 drops Water 6 oz. - M, dose Table spoonful, - also the following, - Sach. Amomi 4 ℥. - Tr of Castor oil, 1/2 ℥. Tr of Opium XL Gut. - Water 2 ℥ M, table spoonful dose.

Cynanche Trachealis.

This disease is Epidemic in some districts it is also known to epidemic. Symptoms, Children from the age of one year up to 5 are most commonly the subject of this disorder. - The child appears drowsy and inactive, some days before the attack, which generally takes place at night, and the patient is awakened with a hoarse and shrill voice, difficulty of breathing flushed face, and inactive pulse, All. this consists in the use of emetics, copious A.S. the warm bath, and after arterial action is reduced, various expectorants (the best of which is Dr. Cox's hive syrup)

Chronic Pneumonia

This may be primary, or secondary, it may be the consequence of acute pleuritis or pneumonia - or both the diseases in the protracted cases retain their original symptoms for some time, but finally organic lesions take place, — Symptoms, pain in the breast, which is rather dull than acute, and which is seldom disposed to change its seat. There is Dyspnea, loud and violent Cough, expectoration of mucus, or phlegm. — M. M. In treating this disease our leading indication is to prevent the formation of an abscess, by evacuations such as B. S. local bleeding and blistering, antimonial preparations, and low diet, having by these means reduced the system we resort to mercury as a salivant, this is one of the most important remedies in all pulmonary affections, except where tubercles are formed. when the abscess has actually formed it will either point externally and may be opened or will be discharged into the cavity of the thorax, The pulse may also be discharged into the air cells and brought up by the efforts of coughing under these circumstances, the lac ammonia with nitric acid will promote expectorations, and heal the ulcers —

Opium here is also highly important and has a peculiar salutary effect upon the Ulcers as I shall hereafter explain—

Chronic Bronchitis

This is not as frequent as the acute form, It may either be the consequence of ill managed acute bronchitis, or a primary affection. The latter is here to be considered. The variety of Bronchitis is very common among drunkards, and is found in the greatest abundance in our almshouse. In these persons, as well as in other cases it arises from abdominal irritation—Symptoms. To those of acute Bronchitis I have only to add, that this species is accompanied with dropsical affusions and adema of the lower extremities, The best diagnostic Symptoms is the wheezing respiration and hacking cough Post mort Exp. Instead of the functional derangement, of the acute form we here have structural derangement as supperation & ulceration of the membrane of the Bronchea Tabercles of the lungs, and most of the abdominal viscera are in a state of disease. M. M. moderate V. S. when admissible is very useful, but we must here rely on Cupping, Blisters, Antimonials, Purgings with Calomel, Expectorants, Inhalations of Balsam

and Turpentine but this disease commonly proves fatal

Laryngitis

This disease was first described by Dr. Bailey in but it existed from a very early period and was adverted to by Dr. Dick of Alexandria in 1808 in his paper on the croup. - It comes on like a common sore throat and we have hoarseness, or even a loss of voice, pain in the larynx, slight Inflamm. of the fauces, and little febrile excitement. - In other cases it is more insidious, the patient does not complain of much indisposition, and there is but little febrile excitement. This state continues for some time when violent spasm comes on, a hacking cough by which a tough phlegm is brought up. The stomach is irritable, and we have vomiting, sometimes of bilious matter, at other times, pine water as in pyrosis. - In one case I witnessed the profuse salivation. The bowels at first are in a laxative state; but when the disease is translated to the Larynx the bowels become costive, the pulse sinks, the skin becomes cold; we have dyspnea and spasm, wild eyes, the mouth is open, and the patient gasps for breath, the lips are pale and livid the tongue is thrust out, the arms are thrown out and

extended, in short every thing shows the greatest agony. After each such paroxysm, there supervenes a short calm and it commonly ends fatally in 3 or four days. The causes, are cold particular confirmation of the Larynx and is peculiar to some families, it may also be traced to inflam of contiguous parts. This disease is found in persons who have died in consequence of bursting of Steam Engines from inhaling the hot vapour. It attacks males somewhat advanced in age, but I have frequently met with it in Children. Post m Exe - The Larynx is inflamed and edematous & lymph and pus are thrown out on the parts, Diagnosis, - It is distinguished from Cynanche Trachealis by the absence of cough and that peculiar whizzing noise and also the age at which it attacks, and from Cynanche Tonsillaris by an absence of the swelling of the tonsil glands and not much difficulty of deglutition. M. This disease is very difficult to cure, R. S. & diluquium, Emetics of Speac, Calomel & tart Emetic of Seeches, Epispastics and afterwards purging with Calomel are the best means, Spt. Turbiths in large doses appeared to be useful, in one case, and is worthy of farther trial, Trachotomy has been recommended by Dr. Bailey

It was performed several times in this city by Dr. Physic without success. Dr. P. has a peculiar instrument for keeping open the divided Trachea, Dr. Carmichael cuts out a square piece of the cartilaginous rings like diamond (□) on a playing card —

Chronic Laryngitis.

This disease arises from Scrophula, the abuse of Mercury, squala of measles, Syphilis &c. — Symptoms, It comes on with stiffness of the neck, difficult, of breathing and slight fever, These symptoms increasing we have a constant sercatus or hawking up of phlegm, pain in the breast the hectic flush and postmeridia exacerbation. At this stage we have confirmed Phthisis Laryngitis and all the symptoms much aggravated. The paroxysms of coughing are very visible and lymph or a matter resembling flesh, with blood and pus are thrown off. About this time death often closes the scene of distress. The disease may continue from several weeks to as many years. — Post m Ex — Ulceration Sedema of the laryn affections of the Lungs &c. are found as in the acute form. The causes are the same as in Bronchitis Acutis. — M. M — Topical bleeding with Leeches, and blisters alternately are the most usefull means. Emetics

are detrimental and Expectorants, useless. A Salivation with Sarsaparilla in the venereal form are very good. — opiates and inhalations of warm water = Symp. Sarsaparil are useful — palliations. The fumes of Tar, inhalations of Creta Ether &c. with alteratives, doses of Calomel are good. — where the wound is eroded is must be truncated by an operation. —

Dianthoea —

Symptoms, Frequent feculent ejections with or without fever, It is Idiopathic & Symptomatic — Causes the 1st arises from suppressed perspiration, improper ingesta and all the causes that produces Dysentery, and Colic, The 2nd may arise from passions of the mind, phthisis &c. &c. U. M. First Indi. To remove the cause, 2nd Indi. to allay irritation. and brace the bowels if it arise from debility If it arise from improper ingesta give an Emetic If there be fever &c. then purge with Magna & Rheubarb, now resort to Diaphoretics, as Dovers powders Aetis Amonia, Warm Vapour baths, this will cure recent Dianthoea, Chronic cases are more obstinate. Small and repeated V. S. Emetics of Specae twice or thrice a week to determine to the surface and attractio. Then give the following — Powd: Rhei 30 grs Specae 40 grs,

360. Pulv Apie 4 grs m. Pulv or pill n^o. x one every two or three
hours during the day and Dovers powders grs x at night
Warm bath will here also be useful. If these fail
we next give alum: grs iij or v. Opium grs ss. 3. or 4.
times in 24 hours. Moseley solution is also prescribed
but it is too nauseous. When all these means fail,
blisters should be applied to the upper and lower
extremities alternately as revellents. From debility
of the bowels, - here astringents are necessary.
Infus. Gall. Fort ʒiv Lret ppt. ʒiij R: opie ʒi - Ag. binan:
ʒiv m. dose a table spoonful — Gallae Contus: ʒij -
Brandy 1 gill set it on fire and burn it out, then
add Sack alb ʒss. dose Tea spoonful —

Dewberry root (Rubus Villosus) is one of the
best astringents: Dose, wine glass full of strong
infusion. Small doses of Calomel are sometimes
used Nitric and Nitro muriatic acids are
often found eminently useful - It is given in
doses of from 10 to 5 gut. 3 or 4 times a day to
increase to x℥ to ℥. - The Flannel Roller is one
of the most useful auxiliaries and should never
be neglected. Diet should be the same as indigestion.

Constipation

Pertermatural retention of Faeces M. M. laxatives are the

remedies, Sac Sulphur: and Magnes: Ust pto egl. - Hill:
Hyarg^a: grs v. at bed time, worked off in the morning.
Inspisated Ox Gall grs x or xv - Charcoal Table spoonful -
 The following is one of the best -

Pulv. Rhei	ʒi	} Divide into 40 Pills one or two pror. v. nato - These are the <u>Pre-crystalline Persuaders</u>
Aloes	ʒss	
Specac: grs	xx	
Ol: Carni gut	x	

Stew lb. p of prunes. & ʒij of Loaf Sugar in an infusion
 of ʒij of Senna Strained. One or more of these may
 be eaten occasionally. When general oppression is felt
 after eating use if following -

R Senna	ʒij	} Dose a Wineglass ful.
Gentiana	ʒi	
Aqua. Buli: Oj		

Colocynt: grs	xv	} Make into Pills grs v. each.
Aloes	ʒi	
Rhei	ʒss	
Calomel grs	xv	

Catarrhus.

Causes - Cold in some shape is always the cause: damp
 Sheets laying off Cloathing &c. It is not limited to spring
 or winter but is common to all seasons that are chargeable.

Symptoms. It comes on with a sense of fullness in the head, sneezing, discharge of acrid fluid, from the nose, eyes inflamed, general lassitude, shivering, hoarseness, aphonia stricture or oppression of the chest, dry cough, more or less fever. - Terminates in Pneumonia Phthisis Hydrothorax & Asthma. - P. M. Ex. In recent cases we find coag. lymph, adhesions &c. in old cases commonly effusions. - Pathology, catarrh consists in phlogosis of serous membrane, called in common language, called cold in the head, this may either extend to the mucous lining of the lungs, & we have cough without pain or to the serous membrane & there is acute pain or to the parenchymatous structure and there is a sense of weight and oppression M. M. this is divided as it is applicable to 1st Recent & 2^d Confirmed Cases 1st Recent cases Laudanum on going to bed is the best remedy, — Pedibevium, which may be rendered more stimulating by adding ashes or salt warm drinks as Hot Lemonade infusion of herbs as balm &c. Molasses toddy Whey, made by adding to one pint of boiled milk, molasses gradation a sufficient quantity to separate the curds. This is used by actors in y green room to obviate hoarseness. Bran Tea and the infusions of Crepatorium

and Asclepias, Decumbens, Dr. Physic makes the patient inhale equal parts of Saudanum & Liquor: anod: bicuto dissolved in Ether & inhaled is found very good—
 2nd Confirmed Stage v.s. Saline purgatives if there be much oppression. Calomel is the better remedy. To keep the bowels open after this give a Table spoonful of the following pro v. nata.— Sulph: Pot: or Mag: ℥j. Sal: nitre: ℥ij. Tart: Emet: grj Aqua ℥iij vel IV. Emetics...

are good but cant be given except in children. Antimonials are very serviceable & act on y principle of revulsion by producing irritation in y stomach.—

Blisters are very useful in the decline of the disease after the febrile symptoms are removed the following cough MKs may be resorted to —

R Ext Gly eqrt ℥ij
 Aqua ——— ℥iv
 Spt nitre ——— ℥ij
 Vin: Ant: ——— ℥i
 R Thebia gut XL
 mft MK.

R Or mel Scil ℥j
 Vin Ant: ——— ℥i
 Spt. Nitre ——— ℥ij
 ℥ Arb, ——— ℥ij
 R Thebia gut XL
 Aqua ——— ℥iv or v
 mft MK.

The dose of
 Either is a table
 Spoonful 3 or 4
 times a day

R Sal brab. Potas: ℥i
 Vin Antimon ——— ℥i
 R Thebia gut XL
 Spt Lavend. com. ℥ij
 Aqua ——— ℥iv

Dose is also a Table spoonful
 Also Brown sugar & Lemon juice
 or Sharp vinegar formed
 into a Syrup, Or Sugar candy

and Gum Arab: a ʒi. Water 1 Pint Lemon juice qd simmer into a Syrup. Or, Hoarhound Syrup, Diet should be of the mildest kind, as Barley jelly, Potatoes turnips &c &c Sugar candy, G. Arabic & Cream of Tartar a ʒi put into 1 pint of water forms an excellent drink, Take 2 potatoes 2 turnips 1 Onion Or a stalk of celery, a large slice of bread - pour upon them 3 Pints of water and boil down to one; strain & pour it over some slices of toasted bread, seasoned with a little salt, This preparation will be eaten by the patient for animal broth, the patient ought to be confined to his room, or what is better to his bed, when he is very susceptible of taking cold his breast should be covered with a Bur: guleh bladder—

Catarrhal. Consumption.

This is one of the terminations of Acute Catarrh and might therefore merit the term of its Chronic form Symptoms. Dry cough, pain in the side, soreness of the throat, but little expectoration at first & is mucous but soon becomes more copious and is purulent, this is not necessarily a consequence of abscess, The pulse is small frequent and corded and emaciation

very great. Diagnosis, very difficult & can be determined by Stethoscope alone. It resembles Tubercular Consumption very much (which See) P. M. Ex. - In recent cases the vessels of the mucus coat of the trachea & Lungs are injected with blood; this appearance is sometimes seen distributed over its surface in patches, where the disease has continued a great length of time the mucus coat is formed thickened and pulpy, and sometimes ulcerated. The air cells are often filled with various matter which renders the lungs more solid. In the pleura we often find adhesions & effusions of The liver is also often affected. M. M. & cupping leeching blistering and the use of Tart. Emetic either alone or with nitre - Emetics where the bronchia are loaded with mucus and inflam. has been subdued, are very useful, Here also the Balsams are useful, particularly Tolu & Copaiba = R. R. Tolu ʒi Digital and Thebia a ʒi. dose gut. 40. or 50. 3 or 4 times a day. Bals of Honey a popular remedy, Constry of Tolu & Laud is also very good. The Terebinth may also be used. Also Tar and its vapour, where all those fails Try a slight Salivation.

Catarrihus Epidemicus

This disease spreads with great rapidity commonly from N. to S. Its Symptoms & M. M. are so exactly the

same with common Catarrhs that they need not be repeated

Infantile Bröchitis

It commonly attacks children from 1 to 2 or 3 yrs of age
 It is most frequently in the spring, but may occur in
 all seasons. In 1825, it prevailed epidemically commence
 -ing at Boston & running in a S. W. direction - Symptoms
 They resemble those of common Catarrh very much for
 a day or 2, but we now have a train of more severe
symptoms - dry cough, breathing quick, appetite good
 but dull and sleeps much, pulse and tongue nearly
 natural, bowels, constipated, The disease still progress
 -ing, we have cold surface, transient glows of heat,
 dry nostrils, scanty urine, debility, and collapse, weak
 pulse, respiration, rattling, no cough, but a distressed
 wheezing which comes on by paroxysms, The alimentary
 canal & Brain are often deeply involved M. M. Emetics
 contrary to what we should a priori suppose are of
 no avail in this disease, But constant and unremit
 -ting purging with Calomel is the best means of cure
Calomel thus employed acts by revulsion & increasing
 the secretion of bile the appearance of which is always
 a welcome harbinger N. S. is not only unnecessary
 but dangerous Leeches or Blisters to the breast or epigastric

are good in order facilitate expectoration, Hive Syrup may be used. In the sinking stage we resort to the ordinary stage remedies Siniprismo to the lower extremities will scarcely fail to give relief but it is seldom permanent—

Cynanche Trachealis—

It is spasmodic at first but is soon converted into inflammation. Symptoms At first the patient drowsy and indisposed to action, after which he is seized with commonly in the night with the peculiar dry cough & noise well known to all who have once heard it. M. M. in the early stage, R. S. and Emetics of Sart. anti. are the remedies, after this calomel purges, Then Polygala Senega or Dr. Coxes Hive Syrup This is the treatment to be pursued in the first onset of the disease, or while it is truly Trachitis, but in the course of a short time the inflammation extends to the bronchia and we have all the symptoms of Pneumonia Notha, either bronchitis or engorgement. The symptoms of the advanced stage are: great restlessness irregular temperature defective circulation; lungs oppressed breathing laborious cheeks have a circumscribed flush, eyes prominent, pupil much dilated and distressed countenance. M. M. Put the patient into the warm bath and while there give an

Emetic of Spicac: Part anti: or what is very good & certain
 a tea spoon full of garlic or onion. Smoking a Segar
 I have found very promptly to relieve the patient, After
 this R. S. by little & little may be tried as in apoplexy
 of the lungs. If R. S. is inadmissable, Leeches and Cups
 to the back and a Blister to the back breast, must
 be tried where the blister will not have time to draw
 we must apply clothes dipped in boiling water, or
Spts Turpentine, in which Cantharides have been boiled,
 or nitric acid. After this we may give Expectorants as
Pow Antimon Oxymel & Syrup of Squills, Alye syrup,
 and small doses of Calomel, which in these cases is
 one of the best Expectorants. — — — — —

Cynche Tonsilaris (Tonsilitus)

Symptoms, It commences with Huskiness, slight fever,
 difficult deglutition, swelling of the tonsils, The inflam
 is often purely local without any fever and is of the
phlegmonosis kind, The inflam is also sometimes, Ery-
-sipelations & Exhibits a dark or purple hue with super
 ficial small ulcers covered with white sloughs, In
Scrophulous habits the tonsils enlarge & remain stationary
 for months and weeks, Tonsilitis is not a dangerous disease

unless. it spreads to contiguous parts. — Causes cold ac-
 ting on a peculiar predisposition which is much increased by
 a repetition of the attacks, The best means of preventative is
 to wash the throat every morning with cold water, M.M.I.
 In the forming stage it may often be cut short by Stim. Gargles
Rubefacients applied externally as Spts Turpentine Warmth &c. D^{no}
 In the confirmed stage, The best remedy is an Emetic, this must
 be followed by mercurial purges and the bowels kept soluble by
Saline Laxatives N.S. is sometimes demanded, but is not so
 useful as we should a priori suppose, Cups & Leeches are pre-
 ferable, Scarfying the tonsils is also very good, the applica-
 tions of warm Mush or Potatoes in the form of poultices.
 are excellent. Blisters, followed by the application of poul-
 tices are often better, Gargles are not good in height of Inflamm.
 but equal parts of Sal nitre & Loaf Sugar, left to melt on the tongue
 are very useful, the inhalation of the steam of Juniper & warm
 water is useful, when pus is formed which is known by the
 white or yellow colour of the tonsils and rigours, it should be left
 out by puncturing the tumour, after which mild astringent
 Gargles should be used, In Erysipelatous Inflamm. we must
 persevere with Topical bleeding and blistering, Indolent tumours.
 must be treated by the application of stimulants one of the best
 of which is Burnt alum. Elongated Uvula must be treated by

astriugent gargles and if these will not answer, Truncate it, This is done without the least danger.

Cynanche, Parotidea (Parochitis)

This disease is an Inflamm. of the paroted gland commonly called Mumps. It is recognised by swelling and pain at the angle of the jaw with great difficulty of mastication, In all slighter affections it is of no moment and passes off in the course of 4 or 5 days, In the more violent cases however we have a considerable degree of gastric distress with headache. Causes are said to be contagion. this though cannot be so as it is governed by the laws of contagion, It attacks but once. M M, in the slighter cases it is sufficient to keep the patient within doors, and on low diet, we may at the same time employ externally Sand. Oil & Brandy, In the more violent form, the whole antiplogistic plan must be strictly adhered to, Metastasis frequently takes place either to the testis or mamma, here the disease must be restored by applying heat to the part by means of poultices &c. and heating the local affection on the common plans for resolving inflamm. The disease is much milder in the children where metastases rarely occurs, Where the mamma become schirrhous, Leeches and dissections must be resorted to, with an alterative course of mercury. —

Pertussis (Hooping cough)

This disease is of recent date, being first noticed about the middle of 17th century by Willis, it attends Children principally, at first bears a strong analogy to common catarrh but running on for about 3 weeks the disease assumes its characteristic form. It attacks in paroxysms of most violent convulsion coughing, with suffused countenance livid lips, starting eyes, with an appearance of immediate strangulation. During this violent fit we have sometimes hemorrhage from the nose, mouth, and eyes, and very often terminated by vomiting. A peculiar sound is emitted by the patient during the paroxysm whence it has its name, Hooping cough. In the interval the patient is perfectly free from any disease. Hooping cough is commonly three weeks in forming, lasts 3 weeks - and occupies the period of three weeks in its decline. Causes Is an epidemic disposition of the atmosphere, though in practice we may treat it as contagious and err (if we err at all) on the safe side. — Pathology of Pertussis is an inflam. of a very peculiar kind, affecting the lining membrane of the lungs, ending in structural arrangement. The contents of the Cranium also sometimes suffer which is indicated by luna, convulsions &c. &c. M.M. / Indica. Is to subdue Inflam. &c. to overcome the habit of wrong action

¹⁴⁶ Ind. is fulfilled. v.s. Emetics, particularly in children where there is much oppression. and may be repeated every day or twice a day, after this give small doses of Specae or Emet Tart, for which Rosies Hve Syrup is very good. - Cathartics of calomel, Blisters cups and Leeches particularly when the head is much affected and where the pulmonary congestion is very great, After inflam. is reduced the alklis become useful - - - - -

Sub Carb Soda grs iij	}	Sub. car. Potas. --- zi	}
Vin: Specae: gut v		Coccinella, grs x	
Tineh. Opium. gut ij		Sach, purif. --- zi	
Aqua --- zi		Aqua ziv mft Haust	

mft Haust for a child a year old. - Dose a tea spoonful, Opium, is one of the best palliatives, Stramo may be useful when smoked, but is only admissable in adult patients. Belladon, has been very much extolled by Gollis in the following (manner) form.

Pulv. Rod. Belladm: gr ij	}	Make into 8 powders
Opium --- grs. ij		
Sach. purif. --- grs iv		

One twice a day.

When the face becomes flushed (the ^{em}Opium) it must be omitted. The efficacy, however is in all probability owing to the Opium and not the Belladon. - Musk, is said to be a very

good remedy, particularly the artificial. Dr. DeWees almost entirely relies on it. It may be given in Emulsion of Almonds or in R. made by taking, Musk artifi. ʒij . Alcohol ʒ. viij Dose 5, 6. or 8. gut. Ol. Succim in doses of 5 or 6 drops, on Sugar is very good. Assafoetida in watery solution, is the best of all these remedies where the child will take it, Dr.

Indication To over the habit of wrong action, to this end various articles have been prescribed as Bark, Sulph, Linc, so much relied on by Dr. Kuhn, is a better remedy: Sulph. cupri: has also been used, But the best remedy is Linc

Canthor: R Fr cincho- ʒij } Small doses 3 or 4 times a day,
Fr Opim lamph ʒss } Stranguary is produced, The Fr.
Fr Canthor ʒi } Canthor. with Opium is the common

prescription of which Dr. Physick is very partial to Sp Turpentine and oil or garlic juice rubbed along the tract of the Spine is very good

Tart Emetic ʒj } has been extolled as an external application
aqua --- ʒij }
Fr Canthar --- ʒi }

It is very beneficial to apply a burgundy pitch plaster, or the Emplastⁿ califaciens on the back. Vesication is also very useful. A change of air, is one of the best means of cure. Vaccination has been proposed but with little advantage

in this Country. Regimen must be strictly attended to in Pertusis

Angina Pectoris

Heberdeen first noticed this disease, it occurs so rarely that its existence has been doubted, it comes on slowly, sometimes suddenly. The patients are most commonly attacked while ascending an eminence however any cause that disturbs the system, as coughing, violent passions &c induce it. there is an uneasiness felt in the region of the sternum, extending to the shoulders, particularly to the left one or even to the elbow, this is succeed by great oppression, palpitation, a sense of suffocation and an idea in the patient that he will immediately die. Sometimes there is most violent pain, men are more subject to it than women, and it is commonly believed that the plethoric are most commonly the subjects of it - but I have seen it as frequently among the spare and valetudinary it commonly attacks at middle age P.M. Ex. The heart is enlarged, the valves ossified, the stomach disorganised and the liver Scirrhus —

Pathology

The opinions on this subject have been various such as ossifications of the coronary arteries atresia &c my impression is that it is gout in the stomach extending to the lungs and sternum —

m. m. 1st During Parox^m Rest. b. s. xx or xxx ℥i which must perhaps be repeated - where bleeding is inadmis: apply cups to the back and blisters to the breast - after this open the bowels freely... Antispasmodics have been highly extolled and they are beneficial in the very commencement - or where b. s. has been premis-
-ed. Saud & Ether are among the best, also musk Julep. we should also endeavour to bring the disease to the extremities by means of Siniprisms - stimulating pedeluvia &c. 2nd In the Interval, Tart Emetic. Ungt. or setons on inside thighs have been highly extolled - white and blue vitriol - Nitrate of Silver, Peruv- Bark have all been prescribed - my plan however is simply the following - avoid exciting causes and treat the patient exactly as you would a dyspeptic. giving cholebeates and avoiding plethora -

Asthma.

Causes. are 1st direct as various matellie vapors; dust of acids matter &c. air in crowded cities always better than in country. 2nd Indict: as impression on al: canal. as worms inanition, overeating, recessions of Fetter metastasis of gout &c. Symptoms great oppression commonly any cough sometimes copious expectoration patient cant be down on account of dyspnea - this continues during the night at which time asthma commonly comes on, the attacks

now gradually declines, but returns the following night
 This disease may be easily distinguished from others by its
 paroxysmal returns P.M. Ex. - the lungs are often found
 entirely healthy in which case death must have been
 induced by spasm, at other times there are vast effusions
 of serum extravasation of lymph &c the heart and great
 vessels are also often found disorganised. Pathology there
 has been various conjectures in regard to its Pathology, but
 in my opinion it is an affection of the lungs most gener-
 ally proceeding from irritations primarily seated in the
 stomach and this affection is at first spasmodic, but
 finally an inflammation. Asthma is divided into
Spasmodic & Humeral but this is of no account in
 a practical point of view M. M. this may be
 divided into 1st Such means as are necessary during
 the paroxysm & 2nd during its absence. 1st b. S.
 is the best remedy particularly in plethora habits
 sometimes we cannot take the pulse as our guide and
 then we must take into consideration the whole
 State of the case and determine pro or con, where
 the patient will not bear general bleeding, cups
 to the back are very efficacious - Emetics, I prescribe
 them habitually and with the greatest advantage

Spææ ℥j as an emetic and 5 or 6 grs repeated during
 the interval was the favourite prescription of Akenside. The
Squill answers very well in old persons. Sulphur Linc was much
 used by the late Dr. Kuhn - but I prefer small doses of Spææ
Squill, garlic, Crab, Ammon^a & Lac Ammon^a ℥viii with ℥i of
 nitre acid in it all very good in elderly persons - active
Purging should not be employed, but the bowels should be freely
 opened with Calomel and kept soluble, Opiates, after the inflam:
 action is reduced may prove serviceable and paragonic is one of the
 best preparations - where this disagrees use the Black drop: Blisters
 are not so usefull as we should at first suppose, Tart Emet, ointment
 deserves a fair trial. During the paroxysm a drink of iced water
 sipping down hot or coffee without cream or sugar are good.
 Exposure to cold air or roasting the feet before the fire are
 also very effectual. Smoking Stramonium root or tobacco
 often very useful. I^m. Indicⁿ to prevent a return use tonics
Chalybeates are best. Garlic is very good so also is myrrh
 alone or with Peruv. Bark where there is much dyspnea
 and dry cough. the Squill Digitales and senega may be
 used. Mercury even pushed to a gentle salivation is one
 of the best remedies. Blisters to the extremities and the
 establishment of issues are of the highest importance. the
 diet must be regulated as you would do in dyspepsia. - Flannel

should be worn next the skin, a long journey or even the privations of a military life should be recommended - all these failing we should advise change of residence, for which a crowded city or a low marshy country should be selected, Sea bathing is one of the best means we possess and when this cannot be had we should recommend the cold bath with the addition of Salt -

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

It is very difficult to define this disease, there are a great many varieties noticed by different authors but I shall here speak of but one the Tubercular or True Phthisis which is as much the result of specific action as Cancer or Syphilis. Tubercles are formed in the cellular substance of the lungs and generally exists in clusters like grapes in the posterior and superior parts of the lungs, when they are cut into they resemble cartilage without any red blood circulating through them or having cavities in their centres as they become larger however small holes form in them filled with matter resembling pus, these tubercles when fully developed are mere capsules into which a ramification of the windpipe runs, through which the matter finally ~~runs~~ discharged: they are probably formed by a deposition from the capillaries, of

stony, bony, cartilaginous bodies &c. and which are often found in the same lungs: the disposition to form them might be termed the Tubercular Deathesis. Tubercles may thus a long time and even produce hectic without manifesting their existence as they increase the envelope becomes vascular and the cartilaginous sub: softer and more yellow, proceeding from the centre outwards, Thus finally large cavities are formed lined with a delicate membrane which as long as they are closed are called occult pormica but when the discharge their contents they assume the name of Open pormica as soon as all the pus is discharged and the constitution is but little impaired the abscess will heal and the patient be much better but on the least exposure others will become active and discharge and so till the patient is destroyed

Glandular System

Hepatitis.

Acute Hepatis commences with pyrexia and all its concomitant symptoms with pain in the side cough &c. caused by wounds blows vicissitudes of weather &c. men are more liable to it than women owing to their taking greater quantities of liquors m m R. S. to the extent of xx Zi repeated daily, less than this makes no impression.

Then resort to cups and leeches and Epispastics, we should keep up a constant purging with Cal: given at night and worked off in the morning. Salivation if it is possible, to produce early proves mischievous, it should be gradually induced when suppuration takes place it is known by the cessation of pain, absence of pain throbbing &c. The abscess should always be opened when it points externally for it is proved by experience that the patient's chance is much narrowed if it be left open spontaneously because the lesion becomes much more extensive if it is opened, in the suppurative stage, mercury is of no use, for salivation cannot be induced when suppuration is going on in any part of the system - after the abscess discharges we must resort to tonics among the best of which is nitric acid.

Chronic Hepatitis -

Is induced by the same causes as the acute form to which may be added the great abuse of mercury so common in the autumnal fevers. Symptoms Dull pain in the side dry harsh skin sallow complexion - Costiveness - clay colored stools. - Pulse quick and feeble or hard and corded, urine scanty and high coloured often terminating in a hydropic tendency. T. M. Ex. The liver is variously

diseased from simple congestion to depositions of various coloured matter and a removal of the parenchymatous structure leaving the vessels only, as in the case of Sir W^m. Jones, in order to examine the liver lay the patient on his back direct him to draw up his knees and take a full inspiration. M. M. Small and repeated B. S. frequently repeated. cupping and leaching and a caustic issue in the side. Continued purging with Cal, Dandelion & Hy Ammon^a have been recommended as deobstruents the former may be useful in the dose of a table spoonful of the juice or in the form of extract: when this fails put the patient under the influence of mercury by giving the blue pill. Cicuta has been recommended, but if narcotics are necessary Opium is better, The Nitric acid may sometimes be substituted, the Sulphur springs of Virginia and Adams County when the system is properly reduced are very useful. — — —

Jaundice or Icterus

Symptoms, comes on with languor headache nausea, colic, cramps costiveness, stools light colored, and commonly oily like fullers clay, but sometimes the secretion of bile is very copious, The urine is scanty and of a brown color, the tongue is loaded with a brown fur, skin and adnata discolored from a pale to a very deep yellow, Fever is sometimes present and the pulse is full and strong or intermittent: the pain is sometimes diffused at others circumscribed and sometimes so severe that the patient cannot lie down. Causes. are not well

understood it may arise from poisons violent passions &c and is commonly found among the studious and dissipated, it was produced in Genl. Gaines by percussion, a gun bursting in his room, the colour is sometimes black or green from which recoveries never take place, tho the patient may live a long time,

Pathology, it is not owing to absorption of bile, as Richter met with a case where there was no gall bladder, the serum in the capillary vessels is changed to a yellow color from their sympathy with the capillaries of the stomach. mm Emetics are often useful - Calomel purges are better, where there is fever we must resort to N. S. &c use emetics and the warm bath to favor the passage of calculi, cups and leeches are also useful. Solvents are much spoken of as Ether, turpentine &c the alkalies have been justly celebrated, they have been given in the form of soap either alone or combined with rhubarb aloes &c the following is the best formula

R Crab Soda ℥i

Sapo Venet. ʒ

Gum Arabic ā ʒss

Brandy pint 1. Mix them well and

digest. dose ½ wine glass full for 3 mornings on an Empty stomach. if the cure is not performed, omit one day and repeat again. this though a popular remedy, has performed more cures than any other thing with which I am acquainted, The extract or a Syrup made of the Extract of butter nut is also a very useful

remedy, Electricity and Galvanism passed through the region of the liver are very useful. Regimen must be the same as in dyspepsia -

Schrophula

This disease is commonly found among children between the ages of 3 and 5, and is seldom known to attack after the age of puberty, it is generally met with in the sternous deathesis i.e. in children of a fair complexion, blue eyes, hazel hair and prominent upper lip - it is hereditary commonly descending from the father's side several intermediate generations may escape - Causes - Exacting air extremes of cold and heat suddenly alternating and combined with moisture as in the climate of England: even sleeping in damp clothes & Chambers will often excite the disease, Syphilis, Small Pox & probably all the exanthema will produce it. It is not contagious as was once supposed. Symptoms the first sign of indisposition is a disordered state of the prima via soon after this small tumors appear on the neck and sometimes on the joints, after these have continued for some time they open and discharge a serous matter interspersed with flocculi resembling the curd of milk, when these ulcers heal others are formed and thus the disease will often continue for years: The large glands as the mamma and testis also sometimes suffer from the disease, also the eyes and large joints whose ligaments are eroded and the patient

dies of hectic, when the disease attacks internal parts it is the lungs & mesenteric glands that generally suffer, Pathology. I am inclined to believe the disease has its origin in a highly disordered state of all the organs subordinate to digestion.

M. M. Scrophula is divided into 3 Stages 1st Forming stage M M where stomach is much loaded Emetics are usefull the better practice however is to give a purgative every 3 or 4 days for 4 or 5 weeks together at first the best articles are cal and rhubarb but after some time aloes and Rhub. or the blue pill will answer better we may now commence the use of Park Iron &c., the cold bath is also useful when it is followed by a glow on the surface when this does not happen the warm bath is better, to this it will always be very useful to add sea salt. The patient should take regular exercise on horseback, and his diet should consist chiefly of milk and the lighter kind of meats in order to guard against cold flannel should be worn next the skin.

2nd Stage where tumors are formed here the purging may still be continued whilst so far from the medicine will give strength to the patient, this practice must be continued for weeks and even months where there is febrile movement much pain swelling &c moderate b. S. may be necessary if this treatment will not succeed, Mercury must be

resorted to and very gradually introduced avoiding salivation
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gr of cal. may be given 3 or 4 times a day. Sulphur
 is by some given along with calomel but without any advan-
 tage, tho. I have seen the Gold Sulpt. Antim. combined with
 it. when the tumors are much inflamed, leeches or discentients
 must be employed, but they are generally indolent, & stimulating
 articles become necessary, as strong brine of mercurial ointment
simple or camphorated tart emetic oint. codine internally & ext.
 this latter article is not found so useful here as in southern
 climates which is probably owing to the greater curability of
 the disease in the south. when discusion appears impracticable
 we should favour suppuration, for which purpose the best ar-
 ticles are, hot lie, hot brine, hot spirits &c after the tumour
 points the matter be safely discharged: indeed Sci. A. Cooper
 asserts that incisions are seldom left if the tumors are opened
 with a sharp lancet 3rd Stage where ulcers are formed,
Alkalies have been recommended and in as far as they
 correct acidity they are usefull, The mariate of Barytes
 and lime are now deservedly neglected, Narcotics are a
 useful class of remedies of which cicuta is the best. It should
 be given in small doses at first but rapidly increased untill
 some effect is produced on the system, Stramonium is
 also good & will often succeed where the other has failed

Duleamara and Opium are also excellent remedies Corros. Sub. is also found to be very useful given in conjunction with the narcotics Guaiacum Sassafras Sasaparilla are all very useful the latter is one of the best efficient remedies in the form of Syrup De Cusum or Rob. antoxyphit Arsnei has been recom^d but I think it not worth much. Nitric acid is much better given int^y and ext^y applied Carmichael recommends large doses Chalybeate preparations of which is as well as the preparations of Gold. Peruvian Bark is one of the most useful tonics in serophula—

Dropsy—

This is an accumulation of serous fluid into the cellular substance or cavities of the body, Pathology is most commonly the result of inflam. in which nature endeavours to preform a cure by pouring out serum as she does in haemorrhage by pouring out blood. There is however such a thing as atonic dropsy in which the vessels are passive and the fluid escapes by a kind of leakage. Blackhall has attempted to distinguish these Two kind of dropsys by inspecting the urine. The urine in dropsy of high action will coagulate by heat and nitric acid, whereas in dropsies from opposite states, there will be no coagulation—

Anasarea, Ascites

The Symptoms which characterise these two kind of dropsies are so unequivocal that they will require no detail. m. m. of these two is the same. 1st Indication is to remove the Water when collected, 2nd To prevent its accumulation in the those cases where there is febrile action we must resort to the depleting measures the first is B. S. repeated as long as the surface is hot and the pulse active, Emetics are usefull where the stomach is foul and much oppressed, as a very general rule however they have given place to purgatives, of which the Tartaris are best, as $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ of Tart potash combined with 10 or 15 grs of Salap after the system is properly reduced by these means Diuretics may be employed one of the best is, Tart. Potash largely diluted with water, The Sub. Carb. Potas is also usefull but chiefly where the digestive organs are impaired which occurs more chiefly among drunkards, If the Potas be combined with the bitter tonics its efficacy will be much improved. The acetate of Potash in the dose of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ has also been recommended The common alkaline mixtures is a very convenient mode of prescribing it, the Nitras Potas is one of our most usefull saline diuretics, it should be given largely diluted with water as $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ to a quart of water, The Spts. Nitru. Dule. in large

doses, may be also tried as ʒij to ʒss 3 or 4 times a day. A strong infusion of common Parsley is a usefull auxillary where the bowels are torpid and there is a general want of susceptibility to remedial agents. Drastic Purges should be prescribed and Elatin is one of the best given in the fol. Combination -

R. Gombage	grss	} Dose table spoonfull
Elatin	$\text{gr } \frac{1}{2}$	
Spts Nitro dulcis	ʒi	} Every two hours untill it operates
Aqua	ʒiv	

Digitales is usefull when prescribed where the pulse is weak the countenance pale and surface cold: which symptoms generally occur in intemperate persons. The infusion is best in the following formula -

R Infus ⁿ . Digitalis	ʒss	} Forms one Dose.
Tartar Acid	ʒj	
Crab Potash	xxiv	
Spr niter	ʒi	
Tinct Scilla	$\text{gutta } \text{iv}$	
Aqua Mentha	ʒij	

Tobacco, has been highly extolled by Fowler, it is given in infusion (ʒi of leaves to 1 pint water) in the dose of 10 to 15 drops. 2 or 3 times a day. The squill is one of the efficient remedies we have. Dr. Chap prescribe it in

Small doses with Calomel. Fleisc recommend the following

R Oxyrmel Scilla

Oxyrmel Colchicum. Tr Nicotian. Sp. Niti Dule

ā ā ʒi. Dose a teaspoonful morning and evening

The Squill should never excite vomiting, The Tinct of Canthar:

in the dose of ʒi is an excellent remedy, Senega has in some in-

stances proved useful partic. when combined with Cal. in the

quant. of gr 1 to 20 of senega, The Camaphylla Umb: has been

much used of late years in London with a considerable share

of success, The Pipsiseva is most useful in cachetic condition

of the system as it possesses also a tonic property, it should

be given in infusion. Colchicum autumn in the form of

Oxyrmel was highly praised by Baron Storich but is now com-

monly prescribed in the form of Tincture dose 30 or 40 gut

there are however two kinds of tincture kept in the shops

one of the Root which is stimulant and one of the seeds

which is narcotic. The dose is the same and may of course

be applied to the state of high action or of debility albacea

are often useful particularly in the cases of drunkards,

Diaphoretics have also often proved very useful in the treat-

ment of Dropsies and they act by restoring the functions

of the skin. they are principally applicable to those cases which

occur after intermittents from obstructed viscera The Vapor

Bath also proves useful and should be kept up for 10 or 12 hours every day. Frictions with warm oil are also recommended. Opium particularly in the form of Dovers powders have been very successful. The common Sudorific mix has on several cases occasions evacuated the water. The Cupat Perfoliatum may probably prove useful in miasmatic districts. Mercury is one of our most powerful medicines in dropsy: it is generally prescribed with squill or digitalis. This remedy seems to me best adapted to cases occurring in some constitutions, it is sometimes usefully introduced by frictions. The system should always be properly reduced before mercury is administered when the mercury disagrees with the patient the nitric acid may be employed. In anasarca where the distention is very great small punctures may be made to let out the water. These are however liable to be followed by erysipelas gangrene always difficult to be managed. Gangrene also often comes on without any ostensible cause. In this case a flannel roller applied above and below the affected part is often very salutary. Blisters although not generally successful, have in several instances performed cures. Paracentesis should be performed as soon as the water becomes inconvenient. when the patient is weak he will very often die from the abstraction of the stimulus

of the fluid before tapping however it will be right to apply a large blister to the abdomen which has in many instances perfectly evacuated the water.-----

Encysted Dropsy

This is distinguished from common Dropsy by the absence of oedema of the legs and face the fulness of the abdomen and want of fluctuation from the thickening of the peritoneum circumscribed swelling, presence of the menstrual discharge unless it be ovarian dropsy &c. m. m. Mercury in these cases is the remedy most to be depended on. Blisters are also useful. The Sac should be early punctured.-----

Hydrothorax

Symptoms uneasiness at lower end of sternum, great difficulty of breathing increased by lying down countenance pale or livid, great thirst pulse irregular or intermitting cough violent palpitation of the heart, want of sleep coma and death, causes are those common in other dropsies particularly drunkenness ill cured pleuritis dyspepsia &c. &c. &c. Diagnosis must be collected from an accurate investigation of its history an enlargement of the diseased side of the thorax and oedema of the leg on the same side is nearly a certain sign of hydrothorax

592. P. M. Ex. we here find diseased lungs, signs of pleuritis, and effusions into the pericardium called (Hydrop. ean.) Hydrop. Pericardii it is not always certain that effusions have existed during life for it may be effused in the act of Death. Corvessat found 8 pints in one case. I have remarked contrary to the experience of others, that the Pericardii effusion does not ~~exist~~ increase the difficulty of cure. -- m. m. of Hydrothorax -- this is an Inflam.^y species of hydrops & of consequence requires B. S. freely cups & Leeches should also be applied to the back, and breast reserved for a perpetual blister after the pulse is reduced. Diuretics should be given Nitre & tart Emt. is a useful combination acting on the skin and kidneys Squills & Cal form one of the most efficient means I am acquainted with, when the mouth becomes affected it is always auspicious of a speedy cure, as a general rule. I have found no advantage for the use of Digitales tho in several instances it has cured very promptly Colchicum generally answers a better purpose. Garlic has been found of great advantage in the case of drunkards, The following prescription of Dr. Ferriar. most useful prescription I know.

}	R. Elatin -- gr 1	}	Dose a tea spoonful 2 or 3 times per diem.
	Syr Niter --- ℥ij		
	Oxynt Scilla -- ℥		
	Tinct. Colchic ^m āā ℥ss		
	Syr Symp --- ℥i		

Emetics, have been recommended but often prove prejudicial, Purges should be administered with some caution as all thoracic diseases bear evacuations of this kind ill, nevertheless when properly prescribed they prove useful and particularly in women who under all circumstances bear Cathartics better than men. The drastic have been commonly employed, particularly Cuton oil and Elatereum. Expectorants are here often resorted to but they act merely as palliatives, The Lactuen plicosa has been recom^d but I have no knowledge of it. Regimen, the diet of course must be recommended according to the stage of the disease, Drinks should be freely allowed such as wine gar or cider and water penetop or faundice juniper tea gin where there is no fever &c. 2nd Indication is to eradicate the disease this is done by avoiding all the exciting causes and using tonics as Bark. Iron &c. here the Crab: Potash combined with the simple bitters is very useful. Cold Bath is particularly adapted to

anasarca frictions are amongst the most usefull remedies, as also are tight rollers, The application of cold must be avoided in hydrothorax as in all other breast affections, Exercise alone will sometimes cure dropsy The following is generally said to be the order of curability in dropsies, Anasarca ascitis hydrothorax but I have had as much success in hydrothorax as in either of the other species, probably more.—

Hydrocephelis

This disease is divided into acute and chronic 1st acute
This occurs chiefly in Children and says Boerhaave in boys more frequently than girls It also often arises in from a metastasis to the head from the uterus in young females
Causes are in Children the disposition of their heads, the liability of their heads to injury, their diversions as standing on their heads also rocking them &c it may also arise from disordered digestion, repulsion of eruptions, worms, costiveness &c Symptoms sometimes it comes on slowly, the patient feels fatigued, capercious appetite, pale countenance dark lines under the eyes harsh skin, scalp feels tender, puffy abdomen disturbed sleep &c at other times it attacks suddenly there is fever, pain in the head, noise in the ears, active and often irregular pulse

fever has a remittent type pain in back of the neck is an unequivocal but dangerous sign of hydrocephalus there are 3 Stages 1st the Incipient here there is aversion of light, costiveness or lax, picking at the nose grinding of the teeth at night dry cough. 2nd there is dilated pupil, knitted brows, stools, oily sleep disturbed by moaning wild looks 3rd Paralytic here the pupils are either dilated or contracted, rolling of the head unmeaning use of hands, spasm or convulsion of one arm or leg difficult deglutition &c in this Condition the child may lie for days. P. M. & C. Effusion into various parts, within the cranium veins filled with dark blood, marks of inflam: as thickening of membranes &c the brain is sometimes preternaturally hard or soft, serous of sification &c in some cases we have not even a vestige of disease in the brain, In these cases death must have been the result of Sympathy, from disorders of the prima viæ. the liver is most commonly affected in various ways. Diagnosis where the history of the case will admit not to help us out, it may be distinguished by an inclination to vomit, dilatation of pupil, and above all a disposition to syncope as soon as the patient is raised. Pathology, This disease consists in a deranged and increased action in the vessels of the brain often resembling arachutis, and the effusion is not

the cause but the consequence, it is also probable that the primary disease is in the digestive organs, M. M. Antiphlogistic plan, B. S. & C. Emetics are sometimes useful, but purging is the chief anchor. Blisters should be applied to the head and continued 36 or 48 hours or until suppuration has commenced, when effusion has taken place. Mercury must be fearlessly employed both externally and internally, this is our only remedy.

Chronic Hydrocephalus.

Weak and scrophulous children are commonly the subjects of the disease, There is also a predisposition to it in some families, the disease comes with long continued fretfulness, a disposition to keep the recumbent posture, rolling of the head, toping of the arms, tumid abdomen, costiveness, a plenitude of high colored urine, harsh & dry skin, Prognosis, The bad signs are inability to be raised up, noise in the ears, giddiness, dilated pupil, and above all, a pain in the back, of the neck, large quantities of pelucid urine, is also a bad sign, as it always denotes a prostration of nervous power, one of the best signs is a running at the nose. M. M. these cases are very difficult to cure, but we must attempt it by, Blisters

cups moderate purging and mercury either with or without squills and Digitales I never saw a case of this kind recover. Puncturing has been resorted to with advantage particularly in one congenital case reported in the 9th vol. of medico Chirurgo Transactⁿ of London.

Diabetis.

Insididus & Mellitis, the latter probably alone exists, hyper-
-uresis may occur but the urine is not changed, more com-
-mon now than formerly, in 1684 Willis, described it occurs
in decline of life, digestive organs are disordered, it may
occur at any age, dyspeptic symptoms appetite good,
tongue white bad taste dry skin costiveness, pain in
lumber region, &c &c. Emaciation now comes on, vertigo
dyspnea, gums ulcerated, despondency, impotency,
ruethia, adphymosis, ends in Pulm disease, dropsy,
pulse weak, urine in great quantity 30 pints in
24 hours - Dr. C. in 1817. saw a woman who
weighed 200 lbs, first had colic. then discharged
wash tub $\frac{2}{3}$ full, when died corps weighed not 100 lbs
80 pints lost in 24 hours urine is of a straw color
smells like whey yields sugar, drunkards are subject
to it. sometimes the indigent, depreping passions

inordinate use of mercury, acid diuretics - pre disposition,
Diagnosis easy analysis of urine will determine it,
 taken in early stage it may be cured, P. M. Exs.
 all viscera of abdomen are affected, kidneys ash colored,
 and flabby, bladder is contracted with thick coats,
 Liver and kidneys chiefly suffer lungs are also often
 diseased, Pathology Mettles is certainly owing to
 disordered digestive organs sugar is formed out of the
 beg. subst. (Rollas opinion) Wollaston could detect
 no sugar in the blood cant account for quantity
 Secretion of urine is affected by digestion as in gravel
 here then it may be altered in quantity as well as in
 quality - quantity is supplied by absorption from other
 parts M. M Indication is to correct digestion. Emetics
 where the stomach is disordered, Purges - blue pill
 very good. Magnesia &c &c then give tonics or astringents
Carb Ferri I have found best. Phos Ferri gr ij to ʒss. has
 been very strongly recommended, Alum in whey is very
 good. Kino gr x. Opium gr i twice a day is better -
Rolls used Sulphuret Potash (Sach: sat) Bark Uva
ursi aa ʒi Opium gr i very good says Seucai. Antispasmodics
 as Opium in nervous irritation gr i. 4 or 5 times per diem
Wanen gave it in very large doses as gr ʒ - Warm bath

is very good. Diaphoretics Dovers powders best. R. S. is a remedy of the first consequence. Rush used it freely we should be regardless of the pulse even where the extremities are cold and adema. R. S. may be used 3x to 4x is commonly enough. -
Topical bleeding is often good - large Blisters after this for diet animal food should be taken, eggs and milk are very good, give little drink acidulated must not deviate from this regimen take little food. Exercise must depend on state of system (R. S. animal food and opium will cure the disease - -

Cutaneous System

Acute and Chronic, Contagious are called Exanthematous from the redness they produce on the skin they are decidedly of gastric origin. always begin with great gastric distress, it eruption recedes, it effects the stomach the converse is equally true for tainted food will produce effluence with manifest relief - case of a body in whom the idea of tainted fish produced consequences as if it had been eaten, such examples are common. - acid fruit produces pimples in barlisle - same thing occurs to Dr. Deverax on eating young chickens, cucumbers &c - these are the modes nature takes to cure disease by producing irritation on the skin and removing it from

the Stomach. Dissections prove the same fact. stomach is inflamed and often gangrenous, skin and mucous membranes have the same structures, they are merely divided by a red line. they are alternately convertible. treatment goes to prove same thing -

Erysipelas

May occur on any part of the body. lower extremities most liable. dont extend deeper than the skin. Erythema is a mere blush and is local sometimes extends deeper and looq. lymph is thrown out all symptoms are those of pyrexia head is much affected, coma - pulse full and hard skin hot, redness and hardness soon appear is dusky - disappears on pressure, extends over face and scalp. as low as clavicles not much swelling at first - eyes are closed, vesicles appear, cuticle desquamates where there are vesicles, very liable to Metastasis and is called creatic this dont often occur in face, it appearance dont diminish fever - last 10 or 12 days patient dies apoplectic on 7th 9th. or 12th day - Diagnosis is easy when it has once been seen - Prognosis dark color is a bad sign deficiency or suppres of urine are all fatal. Causes Is never contagious as is proved by its solitary appearance, when

When typhoid it may be so in crowded places a predisposition is merely caused, sometimes Epidemic depends on Arthritic diathesis cold, ingesta, is always eradicated in stomach, drunkards are very liable to it, there is generally gastric disorder at first - M. M. Emetics will often cut it short they are too much neglected more prompt than any thing else, Desart gave Tart. Emet. Purge with Cal. and Epsom Salts. Diaphoretics Spts of Mindeneri & tart emetic, when disease is confirmed we must resort to N. S. purge with Cal. every day, when brain is effected leech and Cup with blister to neck even here Emetics are sometimes useful. Sput very strong dependance on them epistaxis is very good, part may be dusted with flour it often forms crusts but parts must be washed with bran or elder tea and poppy heads. Sol. of opium - lead water and Opium - aqua-ammo diluted one half. mercurial oint. is best means - Corros. sub. gr i to ʒi water, Bitum. Oint. very good in shingles - ʒi of Cal to Lard ʒi. best for sore ears in children, Ung. Hydrarg. will commonly salivate on face, in gangrene use a blister - sometimes runs deep and forms pus or coag. lymph. here also we must resort to N. S. topical bleeding purging foment. of warm vinegar, cover part with blister if it will suppurate apply a poultice, let out pus when formed Flutchison advises incision to be

made through integuments then apply foment^t. I know nothing of it, objection is we should never cut through in flamed parts, we do it in paronchia experience must determine its value One form occurs in children soon after birth cellular tissue is commonly involved, lower parts mostly affected - is scarcely curable best remedy is foment with vinegar. Ung^t. Hidiⁱ may be tried Erycepelas may also end in typhoid here we cant bleed purge diaphoretics then give Stim^t. Carb Amomo. Bark. mint. acids Opium &c when occurs from stings of bee &c use cold applications, liquor ammon^a. blister alcohol &c.

Scarlatina

Is of modern origin first appeared in Spain in 1610 in 1735 in N. England. more common in winter and spring and among children may occur in advanced life -
 1st Sixplex. 2nd anginosa. 3rd Maligna or enanche
Maligna. only different degrees of same disease in first throat is not affected all three may prevail at same time in the same family, Symptoms are those common to all fevers catarrhal affections are common in Maligna the symptoms are very violent, Vertigo? Singultus of dark matter, surface pale, eye muddy death may suddenly occur in 2nd or 3rd day skin becomes

florid and painful pulse becomes frequent full irregular or
 resisting red points sometimes occurs first on neck & face joints
 and ends of fingers. continues 4 days and desquamates tonsils
 become swelled and slough in Malign cases all these symptoms
 are increased inflamm may extend to Larynx and is mortal, said
 to be contagious, not so, is epidemic, better to act as tho it were
 contagious neither Withering or Willen ever saw a recurrence in
 the same persons. Diagnosis. more catarrh in measles & rough
 to touch does not appear till 4th or 5th day and is dark red harsh
 sound and sneezing in measles there is also less swelling tongue
 has red elongated papilla. in scarlatina are very florid passing
 through burst - Prognosis depends on malignancy, vesicular very
 bad. mahogany color very bad on 3rd or 4th day death may
 occur, may occur very suddenly. Tell. Ex Mucus coat much
 phlogosed, brain is affected, throat gangrenous, gangrene some
 times thro whole canal is undoubtedly of gastric origin -
 M. M. to treat on common principles in simple form. 2nd
Anginosa N. S. Emetics highly useful will often cut it short
 so much so that patient will be attacked a second time
 this occurred very commonly in London. Purges Cal is best
 for it unloads vessels afterwards you may resort to laxatives
Cold & Warm Baths I have not used, sponging at first is very
 useful, immersion is dangerous, I would not try it, but sponging,

is safe. Warm Bath in repelled eruptions would be good. Luse
Siniprism to feet and blister to Epigastrium in these cases Local
 we bleed locally, blister warm & fomentations as potatoes &
Capsicum 2 Spoonfulls Salt $1\frac{1}{2}$ Sea Spoonfull Vinegar and Water $\bar{a} \bar{a}$ $\bar{z}viii$
 In 3rd Maligna nearly same, purging with Calomel is
 American practice. R. S. is here seldom necessary but give
Carb ammo. wine Sp Turpentine muratic acid I know
 nothing of it.

Sequela, Deafness I never knew it permanent except in ulcer-
 =ation. Oedema R. S. purge Digitalis, here it is often very
 useful. Bandages Exercise & Belladonna is said to be
 a preventative several good authorities in its favor, I know
 nothing of it. it may act by making a strong impression
 on the system. 10. or. 15 gut of wat. solution to Extract griij
 to $\bar{z}i$

Rubola (Measles)

Sydenham gave best account of it Occurs in winter and
 Spring and in young subjects perhaps because all old subjects
 have had it all extremes of temperature aggravates it said
 to occur once in seven years - Caldwell says every 6th year
 is epidemic and spreads very rapidly. brute creation is
 subject to it, those who have had it get rubelous fever
 is probably not contagious because epidemic, Home says

inoculation succeeded in rendering it milder. used the blood -
 the experiments have not been repeated - they were probably
 incorrect Mucous Matter &c were tried without producing
 disease. It occurs in about 8 days. Willen says 10 or 14, this
 discrepancy is opposed to contagion. Baillie saw 8 persons take it
 again in the same family. it was perhaps Rub. pini. bataricho:
 this is like other except that mucous membrane is not so much
 affected. Rubeola comes on with common febrile excitement
 Symptoms, eruption occurs about the 4th day throat is
 affected eyes inflamed sneezing eruption first on face and
 neck from their great vascularity gets brown in two or three
 days and disquimates about 7th or 8th day becomes livid
 and continues some days called Rub. Nigri It is sometimes
 yellow fever dont abate sometimes fever ceases sooner, cough is
 protracted sometimes amounts to pneumonia. Diagnosis
 can be confided with Scarlatina only which see eruption
 prominent, in measles not so diffused. Prognosis, weak
 lungs bad - darknes diarrhoea slow eruptions &c are bad dont
 come out well because deeply rooted in mucus membrane
P. M. Ex. see Scarlatina in Rubeola lungs are more affected
 small intestines inflamed brain inflamed liver engorged is
 seated in stomach m. m. measles are commonly purely
 inflamed sometimes malignant called Petrus debility

begins early - boma black tongue imperfect livid eruption - disposed to recede gastric distress, great. takes very firm hold of System, is stronger than S. Fox action, for it passes through first. In lighter forms we need nothing in more violent cases 62 to 65 is the best temperature should not be too low, as lungs are affected. Emetics followed by salts Diaphoretics in high fever bleed, particularly as lungs are involved. Cups leeches &c. must also be used. Demulcent drinks sudor: mixt & pediluvian

Typhoid. V.S. cannot be emp. topical B. is good -

Emetics & cal: Diaphor: cordial warm drinks and bath, stimuli Blister an Epigast: very good - Sequelae are common, Hoarseness Emetics, carb amm: Inhalations of ether &c. in thickening use blisters and Mercury. Diarrhoea treat on common principles and give astringents R.S. and Dovers Powd: Blisters, mercury in small doses with opium - Black Measles is removed by Muriatic acid -

Variola Small Pox

As a disease of modern times in 572 they appeared in Arabia in 9th Century Rhazes gave first account of it is undoubtedly contagious 8 or 10 feet is its greatest distance of infection in the open air. I think as far as Odour is susceptible it is contagious it can perhaps not be conveyed formites, but still some facts

prove contrary attacks in 4 days - all ages are liable to it. foetus
 is affected and mother protected, this is unequivocally proved 11th Vol.
 Med. Churge of London. 1 in 50 escapes, but susceptibility may be
 awakened is sometimes Epidemic - is perhaps produced de nova -
 at least there is such a thing as variolous state of atmosphere
 In this state it is more malignant here inoculation scarcely affords
 protection. vaccination only mitigates disease in 1823 there was
 source of contagion all diseases partook of it. 1st Distinct &
 2nd Constant. Distinct fever is Inflam^y increases to 3rd day
 Convulsions in children - not dangerous - eruption on 3rd day in face -
 complete in 48 or 56 hours on 4th day like button mole - areola on 6th or
 8th day become spheroidal filled with pus. is discharged forming a
 crust. dark spot in centre scabs form and fall off. Secondary fever
 comes on - throat is affected. 4th Stages Febrile Eruptive maturative
 Declinative all have intervals for 3 or 4 days. Sometimes pustules
 assume various other varieties, sometimes there is only efflorescence. -
Confluent fever is often typhus all symptoms are more violent
 convulsions in children often occur. erup: appears earlier. - No areola -
 Fever dont cease on eruption - pustulous run into each other fluid
 is not so thick, leaves deep pits throat very sore salivation
 and diarrhoea. Secondary fever very high. there are also many
 varieties of this, as erysipelas miliaris - bloody gangrenous -
 Difference is not owing to matter rete mucosum is seat of it

may extend to cutis and leave pits be confounded with varicella or
Chicken pox dry off at 5th or 6th days appear successively, vesicular
 and not pustular - Progn: distinct is not dangerous, confluent
 always so: 1 out of 5 or 6 die - in Natural S. Pox, 3 out of 5. in
Malignant Dr. Bell says $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1823, P. M. Ex as in Typhus
 fever, weak inflam. or congestion, eruption occurs only where
 air has access, Croft, found pustules in prima viæ has its
 seat in stomach poison dont act through lungs as they
 never absorb acts on stomach, M. M It is incurable
 will run its course - may be palliated, Emetics first, Saline
purges, diaphoretics Neut Mix or Sal tart Emet. where
 skin is dry, B. S. is demanded, local bleeding may also be
 used, Cold water is equivocal, sponging is safe, in convulsions
 exposure to cold air or put into warm bath also B. S. Laud
-anum & sinapisms, if eruption dont come out give Emet.
Camphor wine Whey pediluvia, barb Ammo apartment
 should be cool, even cold air is usefull - Sydenham
 1st pursued this plan, confluent when inflam: treat as
 above, in weak action = Emetic and purging may be
 used - Cal is very good: Bark and Opium with wine
 whey will cause pustules to fill Blisters to epigast. sin
-ipisms wine &c. to bring back eruption: Spt Turpentine
 may probable be useful, Secondary fever treat it common

principles, in debility like burns may not external applic: be useful. they are good in Erysip⁹ to prevent pits exclude air - Camphor said be good. Lunar caustic destroys pustules - Saturnine lotions pustules must be punctured. Ophthalmia bag of camp over eyes Gargles of camp says Rosenstine - - -

Innoculation

Only 1 in 500 died in London - Origin not well known, Chinese claim it. Lady Montague introduced it into Europe in 1721. Dr. Baylston into the U.S. age at 6 months spring or fall best season - much milder in early life. preparation was Cal and and low diet preparation should be commenced as soon as matter is introduced - need not be so rigid as formerly need not take matter from mild cases put virus under cuticle - no matter how much 4 or 5 day small red specks. 7th constⁿ sym^{ts} begin (causal on 14th) you might inoculate immediately of infection and patient would take it sooner, have common sym^{ts} soreness in arm pit. m m as above - what are the signs that system is affected fever and pustuli was formerly considered sufficient this is incorrect - - -

Vaccination

Its history from horses hoof called the queen Philosph⁹ Soc^y

of London returned the paper of Jenner and advised him
 not to publish it, will not be taken a second time, disease
 will be local only, 1st must not be done sooner than 3rd
 week, should not be done where any eruption exists, when
 pustuli is punctured matter is often bad, scab is therefore
 best, may be preserved a year or longer, should be compact
Mahogany color: & defined edges are best, grey and lamelated
 bad all loose parts must be removed - Central hard pit, alone
 should be used, introduce with a lancet - matter not washed
 away but produces phlegm, Inception should be healed
 3rd day - red speck feeling hard - enlarges - 6th vesicle
 round margin flat on top, 7. 8 & 9th day areola commences -
 vesicle is now perfect, Centre darkens first, forms scab which
 drops off during 3rd week, 7th day in adults there is slight
 fever, tumefaction in axilla - Pustuli is sometimes slow as
 14th or 21st day which I have seen, commonly but one
 pustuli, sometimes more but they are imperfect, Suppurious
 is premature itching - pustuli too rapid - centre elevated
 purulent matter texture is soft, edge not well defined
Scab is amber color apt to ulcerate when punctured
 Constitutional symptoms more violent and depend on
 cicatrices - Genuine scab should be distinct small areolar
radiated says Gregory, here you cant produce vaccine pustuli.

Smooth and polished scars are spurious M. M. laxatives sp. nitric
if violent treat pro u nata, Locally cold water sugar lead
diluted sp. Menderei ung. Hydrag. Citrus Ung. or Cal oint.
best for spurious ulcers want no preparation - patient should
be seen on 4th and 9th day and in 3rd week to see its
declination. By puncturing the pustules you destroy its
effects. Eruptions and Fivers destroy the virus - Ulcers &
wounds should not exist - "A Tertium Quid" may sometimes be
formed. Effect is suspended by Exanthema Time temperature
will destroy matter. Matter should not be taken too
early for it affords no protection - Genuine Pustule may
be entirely local this is a common cause of failure. -
Pearson says vaccinate on the 6th day and it will run
on so rapidly as to produce a pustule on 9th day, also at
first except its genuineness i.e. both dry together. English
Surgeons say there should be more than one pustule, this
is not correct pathology for one particle is enough -
Thompson says 3 pustules failed as often as one. Chicken
Pox is often taken for small Pox, vaccination is quite
as good as Inoculation in regard to older S. Pox.

Varioloid

First prevailed in Edenburg in 1818. it attacked the
1st Inoculated. 2nd Vaccinated. 3rd Unprotected

one in 4 died of unprotected says Thompson - 1 in 23 of inoculated died - 1 in 310 of vaccinated died, and this was in a very weakly child - in some it occurred twice in several three times, not 1 in 20 will take the S. Pox - 1 in 50 will varioid - in a population of 6000 - 2 only died at Edinburg of those who were (inoculated) vaccinated, there appeared in Philadelphia in 1823 many eruptive diseases. Varioid appeared in winter of 1823 (see North Amⁿ Journal) 4000 or 5000 of vaccinated and only 30. or 40 - Inoculated were attacked - in 148 - 47 vaccinated none died - 8 Small Pox 4 died - 98 unprotected 41 recovered - 2 out of 8 had the sm pox naturally 8 out of 47 were recently vaccinated - This is the report of Dr. Bell and J. H. Mitchell: vaccination is not a preventative of S. Pox not $\frac{1}{4}$ will escape - is valuable by modifying the Small Pox and rendering them much more mild. $\frac{1}{2}$ unprotected died and one only in 1000 vaccinated died in this City.

Muscular System, Gout.

Tonic & Astenic in the toe called, Podagra

Pyrexia in hand &c, sometimes comes on suddenly, like electric
 Shock, many cases of it related, but commonly feet are cold-
 puckering in them, disordered digestion costiveness, urine pale-
 Spirits dejected - occurs at night commonly feels pain in great
 toe or foot - then rigor fever - sometimes both feet swell,
 towards morning goes off a number of attacks form
 a paroxysm, the intervals become shorter concretions some-
 times forms at joints, robust and full are affected some-
 times in the spare and debilitated, children are said
 not to be affected - this is not so - said to be heredit-
 ary perhaps not so common as supposed 1/3 only are such
 says Scredamore - Causes full living, drinking wine,
 Punch, lemonade, are ordinary causes, high seasoned food
 indolence Exciting causes, cold feet - fatigue - bad ingesta-
 &c &c Diagnosis, can only be confounded with rheuma-
 tism: Regular attacks seldom fatal - Pathology gas-
 tric affection - much connected with calculus, lymph
 and pus never formed, M. M we can only palliate,
 much can be effected in paroxysm, Purgings, active
 and continued is the best remedy I know dyspeptic
 Symptoms always precedes an attack, Calomel alone
 is very good followed by Rhubarb Sulphur. and Emetics
 are always resisted when stomach is loaded they

are useful, C. S. may sometimes be required, Diaphoretics are often very useful, is one of the nature's means, reduction should precede, carb. ammon. Dovers Pow. whine whey &c. Diuretics may be sometimes advantageously used. Eau medecinee we don't know its composition, purges and vomits. I have seen it tried in 4 or 5 cases with advantage leaves no bad effects as I know of costs, \$8- per dose, Colchicum has been given with advantage, but is inferior to Eau-

Magnesia gr XV to XX

Sulph. Magnesia

Tinct. Chocicum ā ā ʒi to ʒij

Aqua q. s. -----

Dose, this is

Scudamours

prescription

Local treatment, Opium aggravates paroxysm it constipates too much, Blisters are useless, they will fasten it on part, Moxa has been used -

Leeching is useful and safe in their stead, use fomentations hot as Chammomile foment, hot

Steam may be used, Cotton on limb is useful

Cold is dangerous except in rigorous constitutions

Raw beef is very soothing, fomentations of Alcohol

and Sp. Camp. all these applications are mere palliatives - - - - -

Retrocedent Gout.

So called when it goes from extremities to some internal parts, stomach is commonly effected, all the various Stim^s should here be employed. Opium Ether Bol or Musk Julep are best, Spi Turpentine often very prompt - they must be given in very large doses. Hot foment^s to epigast: very useful. V. S. should be employed some time is spasmodic at first in lungs is like pneumonia treat pro it nata - also on Brain in kidneys Colchicum is best remedy in Heart it proves suddenly fatal - always try to restore disease by stimulant applications.

Misplaced Gout.

Eccratic when it wanders about, kidneys are very liable to it sometimes in form of an eruption - occurs in region of Anus Testicles are also sometimes affected. m. m. employ common means, tight shoes and boots often good.

Atonic Gout.

Women are subject to it in hysterica, that is in form of Hysteria, headache &c. all symptoms of dyspepsia are present mind much affected - there is here no febrile action - m. m. very much like dyspepsia - Steel, Bark, Portland Powder, Col. Tinct. Guaiacum. Crab. Ammo & Mearnes Cordial very good - Mercury as alterative very good in

in this stage prejudicial at other times, Regimen

Rheumatism

Acute & Chronic, Middle aged most subject to it, in children head, joints, mostly affected, may attack Skin, chills and fever usher it in, local affections exist first bowels constipated stomach not affected tongue white skin Sallow, fever remittent - exacerbations in evening all viscera may be attacked, Causes alterations in temperature dampness &c. Diagnosis ~~Rheumatism~~ preceded by cold - in gout stomach is affected occurs in one joint. always seated in stomach, rheum: never Rheumatic gout is a combⁿ of both diseases it is very liable to become chronic - Continues 2. or 3 weeks, Pathology is inflamⁿ of fibrous tissue - may be resolved or end in chronic or throw out lymph, m. m. much like gout. C. L. Bark has been given is generally injurious, Purging by Calomel and Saline Salts not so useful as in gout, only act by reducing action - Emetics good in oppressed stomach, Antimo: best articles at this stage - use milder Diaphoretics, Dover's powders must be continued - Capows

Bath, very useful. Snake root, Boneset, Pleurisy root, latter very good -
Pyrola Umb. Tr Colchicum is worthy of trial. Mercury slowly introduced,
Opium when there is much pain. Locally cold is not useful, tho. recommended
 may produce metastases, Leeching Cupping, blistering are better. Warm
fomentations hop and chamomile poultice cabbage leaves tulip
 and poplar leaves are very good. Good where pain in head
 in common fever. Balfour uses bandages of flannel - probable
 better in Chronic stage. Opium good when pulse is reduced
 Anomalous forms as in Cutis, in loins in hip joint, called
Lumbago and Scatica sometimes attacks very suddenly
m. m. pro. u nata.

Chronic Rheumatism.

Pain without fever, may be original or follow acute, white
 tongue small frequent pulse, limb often cold, sometimes no
 signs of fever. sometimes muscles are absorbed, horses are liable
 to it, m m always protracted U S Sometimes useful, purging
 very good. Warm bath vapour bath, is much better, Do-
vers powders, sweating is sometimes injurious - carb. ammon.
Glyciacum are much better should be given in doses of $\frac{3}{4}$ ss
 at bed time, with hot whey - this dose is too large for
 many patients. Sarsaparilla is very good. Syr De Crisin
 they must be long continued $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of Poke berry juice is

very useful, particularly where lungs are affected, best remedy
 in Asthma, I know of Savin Savin is very useful (see Thera-
 pautics) dose gr XII or XV. increased till some effect is produced
 must be long continued it has proved most useful. Barks
arsenic must also be long continued. Sulphur is also valua-
 -ble & latter in miasmatic districts. Pyrola umbel. in cold
 infusion or decoction is very good - Colchicum very good in
 Nephritic (affections) rheum: Nitre in free solution. Terebinth
mercury useful when all has failed. Opium & Spicae
 along with it very useful. Stramonium has sometimes been
 used instead of Opium. Decoctⁿ Sarsaparilla with Corros.
sublim: very good - mercury may here be used (have known)
 to salvation. sometimes can't cure without it. nitric Mu-
riatic acid I have known it sometimes prove useful,
 best in debilitated cases. Locally Topical bleeding, tart
Emetic, plaster issues, Flannel roller Acupuncture
 has been performed in pain of this kind - Sulphur
Springs useful when all fails, In Rheumatism of
 Heart patient should go to south. N.S useful cup-
 -ping also good. Digitals, Tinct colchicum are only
 useful - latter best. guard against cold sometimes laying
 a side flannel will answer very well. Cold Bath
yellow Springs

Dysentery

Comes on with chills and fever. Gripping in many instances local symptoms are first perceived. tormina and rumbling prolapsus ani - natural faces are retained. Dysentery alba or mucosa when there is slime. Cheesy fecula are found produced by morbid secretion. scybala give relief, membranous substances called scraping of guts. they are coagulable lymph. all symptoms of fever - pulse not very full surface cold feeble pulse - acid discharges - putrid blood &c. Diagnosis this is easily distinguished - Prognosis the more inflam the better at first. Dr. Physic says it is incurable - Causes not contagious under common circumstances - moist cold heat often alternated. certain ingesta putrid aliment sudden changes of food, sometimes epidemic it is then commonly Typhoid prevails in country and high grounds thought to be owing to cold air on high ground in marsh effluvia, diseases begin in stomach - large intestines much affected - sometimes the small. P. M. Ex - gangrene contractions - adhesions &c. in hot climates Liver is affected - Pathol: phlogosis of great intestines modified by tissues fever is also an attendant (in Cholera confine patient on his back & he cant vomit. This is late

practice) m. m. R. S. should be immediately resorted to it allays irritability - spasms - & pain are removed - the spasms retains the faces, which are thus removed. R. S. should be early and large. mucous coat easily mortifies which is prevented by R. S. Leeches should be employed so long as phlogosis exists. Sydenham gave Emetics, these are useful only where the stomach is loaded with bile &c. Playfair gave Opiae with 30 to 50 drops of Laud. only useful in the commencement, English confirms this - I have not used it, but think it is good, castor oil is good in lenient cases only - we give too little ʒij - should be taken during 24 hours - mercurial purges are much better - the objections to Rhubarb are idle. after bowels are fully opened use oil. Epsom St. gamboge has been recommended - it may probably be good by producing large watery stools, we should purge till natural evacuations appear. Opium should be early given for mischief arises from irritation. I give it in combination with diaphoretics Sach Saturni combined with Opium are here very good it relieves tormina removes morbid secretion - Once in 24 hours a purge should be introduced. Al. Rucini ʒi G. Arabic ʒi Sugar ʒi Fr. Theb gut XL Aqua. ʒiij - Dose. tablespoon

ful repeated every hour or two- - - - -

Ol. Ricini	℥i	} where much tenesmus and termina
Sach. alb.	℥i	
Vitel ovi	n ^o . 1	
Tr Shebac gut	XL	
aqua calis	℥iij	

Salt and Vinegar is often very good. 3or 4 grs of Opium may be passed in rectum. Enemata. Butter and Sard in tenesmus is very good. ℥iij of Opieac to 1. gut of water boiled to 1½ pint injection. Flaxseed tea in injection Dr. Baker of Washington gave large enemata of cold water. Topical bleeding is best in these cases of great pain. leeches best when applied to anus Aken-side recommended sweating Richter says it is a catarrh or Rheumatism of the bowels. before sweating is induced v. s. and purging should-

Opium	grs IV	} 8 pills. 1 every two or three hours- - -
Cal.	grs XVI	
Specac	grs viii	

Dovers Powd: where actual sweating is required, should not be given so long as evacuants are necessary. Specac is best where there is much tenesmus and pain it relaxes spasm and induces perspiration. Antimony has been highly recommended but on the whole Specac will

answer our ends sufficiently well. Fomentations are very useful
 they reduce phlogosis &c. Warm Bath cant be generally
 resorted to, better in cases of children. Vapour Bath is better
Flannel roller is an excellent application, it may be used
 even in the inflam. stage. I knew nothing of it in the early
 stage, but after the acute stage the roller is very efficient
Blisters should be applied to abdomen. pain is not so much
 as was supposed. after B. I and purging a large blister
 should be applied. dont permit false tenderness. divert
 your determination - Mercury best as a purge. Spurge in
 day and give Opium at night it might probably be
 good combined with opium when spasms causes retention
 of feces. Opium will induce purging - Cleghorn salivated
 in this part of our country it is seldom demanded -
 is no doubt usefull in hot climates, when sinking
 comes on use Opium Wine Whey carb. Ammo. Spts
turpentine this is found very useful dose a teaspoon
 full every hour or two, Infusⁿ of Capsicum per crem
et. amm is used in S. America - when phlogosis
 is over it may be very useful. for its use in Cynanche
Maligna its use is well known. Diet should at first
 be of a fluid nature - Rice Water step elm arrow root &c.
 &c. they dont sheathe bowels.

Malignant Dysentery

Contagion is said to be the cause arises from faces. this is not so. contagious only when Typhoid fever occurs, even this is doubtful. I must object to it entirely - it is often Epidemic - there is here more debility pulse more feeble gastric disorder greater, scraping of bowels skin more hot at first then more cold. m. m. Treat like common cases of low fevers. N. S. is inadm: generally - W. Bath, Vapor Baths, then use frictions this will reduce int phlogosis - if pulse now rise and there is much pain we must bleed. Leeches are always admissible so long as phlog: exists. Emetics may be used - then purge, now give Wine whew carb: ammo. Dovers powdery & Vapor bath here very good - Mercury should be employed - it may fail - while you give it. Sp. turpentine should be used particularly where passive hamorg occurs - Infus: capsicum here is very good - Bark not very useful - Diet, same as at first described, after this we may allow animal food - sometimes occurs with Intermitt. Moutton gave Bark in int: this is incorrect bark irritates bowels too much - Charcoal has been used. I disregard Inter: and afterwards cure it - — — —

Chronic Dysentery.

Stools small and painful - food not digested - skin hot - tender abdomen pulse hard and small, liver is deranged
m. m. R. S. small purging. Dovers Powders - at night.
 Roller low diet where liver is fault give Mercury, nitric
Muriatic acid int and externally where patient is weak

Hematuria

Voiding of bloody urine, caused by violence, riding
 &c. stimulating Diuretics - Occurs in fevers - Symptoms,
 are pain in back, disordered stomach &c &c m. m.
 where there is inflam. R. S. Leeches, Blisters. Peach leaves in
 decoction a wine glass full best remedy. decoction of Rose
leaves - is also good if connected with calculi, use opium
 and warm Bath - an Emetic is often the most useful.
Blisters to loins are perfectly safe and efficacious. in
 ulceration Opium gives most relief.

Hemorrhoids.

Tumors about anus blind when there's no discharge of
 blood they are internal or external - Open where there
 is discharge of blood when profuse, blood has been seen
 oozing from arteries - causes a general as high living on

Local as costiveness - pregnancy - aloes &c most common among females - discharge is often periodical. Symptoms are nausea - flatulency - tenderness and even pain in tumour - m. m. cases of great discharges, blood here was probably from the liver or spleen. Astringents and cold injections must be used here - compression with sponge, recumbent posture in occult files &c. laxatives Sp turpentine Balsam copaiba 20 or 30 drops of former to 40 or 50 of latter - leeches not very advantageous say surgeons, better where not applied to the tumours directly - tumours may be punctured - sometimes results in great hamorrhage

Lard	℥ij	} As an Ungt.
Sperm beti	℥ij	
Goulard's Ext.	℥i	
Laud - - - -	℥i	

Lead water and Lard - poultice with lead water lard - steam of hot water - soft extract of bicuta Embroc. with Stram^m narrow dock - elder ointment rotten apple or lemon pulp of gourd or squash very good vinegar and wat. and lemon juice tepid - Enemata & Suppos: of Opium Rest and elevation must be used tumors should be returned - Wards paste may be used
"Black pepper Elecampane ā ā ℥viii. Fenmel seed xxii ℥j.

Honey & Sugar a a lb. Dose size of a nutmeg. Cubels
 XV to XX grs. several times a day - Gall oint. Ungt. bees
Tar water compression by conical lent T. Bandage.
 if inter: wax candle - tallow - soap or bogie, Exterpa-
tion, Constit. treatment same as in other hemorrhages
Udeng will sometimes remove them when inflam: is
 subdued. when necessary restore original discharge, when
 it is necessary to restore piles purge actively - apply
 leeches - Semipuum - piles will often produce a revul-
 sion from other parts as brain &c cant be attributed
 to discharge. piles should always be cured when admissi-
 ble may end in festula in ano - Cause Dyspepsia
 and affections of lungs - producing great pallor -
 Operation is here necessary irritation in rectum
 always produce great disease.

Poisons Poisons

Vegetable and Mineral - Opium, excite vomit-
 -ing by Tart. Emet. Spicac Sulp Zinc the powers of
 this last one is overated. Combination of the two former
 is the best give it large doses - Distending stom-
 -tickling fauces Catap: of tobacco inject of Tart. Emet.
 Cold applicat. to head to remove stupor. Stomach pump

When stomach is evacuated apply sinapioms - Stim-
enemata - Castigation - Coffee and Vegetable acids,
carb. Ammo said to be very good - Cold Applic:
 are here also very good - Acids should not be given un-
 till Opium is removed - Orfila says infusⁿ of Coffee
 is best patient often dies of a congested state of system
 in these febrile affections do not require N.S. to a
 great Extent. This treatment will answer for all the
 other narcotics. In poisons from Digitales, Tobacco,
Prussic acid require stimulants immediately - Brandy
carb ammo Sp turpentine Beddoes says Opium is
 the best corrector in a case of poison from Colchicum
 I found Opium very useful. Murray says he would
 take a large dose of prussic acid if he had some
 one to give carb Ammonia. Alkohol much determi-
 to head pouting of lip odour of breath m. m. excite
 vom: Coffee carb: ammo said to be best - Cold to head
N.S. and cupping if there be apoplexy: from analo-
 -gy I should suppose Opium might be useful - when
 fever follows treat it as an ordinary case, we must
 not here carry the lancet too far -

Mercury

Corros: Sublim: most commonly causes danger - pulse

small and quick skin cold prostration of Strength- this is the case with all metallic poisons- Antidote- is albumen white of Eggs- in water- milk may be used-

Tin Tin

Symptoms same as other mineral poisons- m. m as former. also in Zinc

Copper

Here we have its taste- Sugar is the antidote

Nitras Argenti

Muriate of Soda is its Antidote- _____

Lead

Taste is sweet and astringent- Sulp Soda or magnesia. this should also be used for Barytes.

Antimony

Constriction of Fauces is present- Astringents are antidotes- Bark- Tea &c.

Mineral Acids

Give magnesia and Alkalies-

Alkalies

Give Acetic acid

Nitri

Give Emetic, the demulcents largely- This

treatment will answer for all those poisons for which we have no antidotes. Magnesia for Arsenic

Carb Magnesia... $\mathfrak{z}i$

Water... $\mathfrak{z}v$

Vini Opii... $\mathfrak{z}ip$

Sp Savend... $\mathfrak{z}ij$

Sugar... $\mathfrak{z}p$

Table spoonful every

5 minutes for poisons

with arsenic.

Should not trust entirely to these antidotes but use Emetics first. Oil is said to render Arsenic more active where stomach is inflamed, treat it on common principles where Nitri is taken phlogosis is very intense Where the System is sinking. I would use Sp Turpentine per Anum et rectum, also externally - in poisoning from arsenic patient lives a long time. —

Autumnal Billious Fever

Very common in marshy districts quick changes in temp: heat: stim: system at \mathfrak{f}° and then leaves it in a debilitated state sometimes Epidem: Exciting Cause exposure, too little covering &c Symptoms languor - pain - in limbs sometimes rigors like intermit. fever comes on - fixed tongue loss of appetite - head ache - hot skin & breath

full strong pulse - sallow skin - delirium red eye bowels
 first constipated urine deficient red and turbid - pres-
 -piration and abatement of fever. then comes exacerbations
 &c Prognosis is always fav: when there is perspiration
 &c Diagnosis season of the year situation state of tongue
 &c distinguishes it. P. M. Ex Mucous coat of Stomach
 phlogos'd also in duodenum - stomach situated - liver
 is often engorged - Spleen engorged arachnoid coat is
 inflam'd, trace of P. M. infl. & effusion. in cavities
 lungs rarely affected m. m. Can fever be arrested this
 question has been much discuss'd many answer in the ne-
 -gative particularly Fordyce - exanthematic diseases cited
 to prove this - is fallacious because these are specific
 diseases every days experience shows the contrary have not
 purging vomiting salivation bleeding &c often arres-
 -ted fever. there is a disposition to crises at certain periods
 3rd 5-7-9-11-14-17-20 or 21-27-35th & 42nd -
 Hippocrates Called them the days of judgment - we are
 not so distinct in our country - as in Greece and in
 the days of simplicity - the practice also was more
 mild - diseases are changed by our active curative
 measures we find the tendency however in all mias-
 matic diseases it was supposed that all fevers were

disguised intents: this indeed seems to be true explanation
 the fact however is plain, for we may use our remedies
 to greater advantage, Duration depends on various causes
 Jackson says 10 on 3rd 10 on 5th 20 on 7th 10 on 9th 5 on
 11th 2 on 17th days recovered, fever observes a biphasic period
 reduce action by B.S. must not prescribe for
 name of disease, B.S. must be large and repeated
 pro re nata it is a rule with me produce Syncope—
 it is great error to use small bleedings at first.

Purging may sometimes arrest Fever alone all fevers arise
 from irritation generally in the prima via - Emetics
 and antim^a are best experience proves their superiority
 to purgatives must be repeated where tongue is furred
 and there is nausea. high Bilious fevers would in Egypt
 would not yield to any thing but emesis, this is also
 the experience of Practitioners in the W^{Indies} all symptoms
 become more favourable after their exhibition, they also
 destroy the train of morbid association, also change
 state of capillaries upon which much of their efficacy
 depends their administration requires much circumspection on
 account of gastric phlogosis when this is great known
 by internal heat - pain - prepare &c we must abstain
 from their use after vomiting we must resort to purges

indeed in many cases we may dispense entirely with emetics
 use Cal. Salap. Gamboge or else combined in inflam. of
 Stomach, however we must use them with caution combin-
 -ations of purgatives will often operate more mildly.

Cal.	grs	x	} 6 or 8 ⁿ Pills
Gambog: ..	iii		
Elativ.	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Salap & Rhubarb: a	v		
Ol Cinna	gut ij		

Small portion of Emetic substance will increase the activity
 give purges during the remission we must continue purging
 till dark tarry, fetid acid stools appear this substance is
 very tenacious and adheres closely to the sides of the bowels
 and require long purging here 1 or 2 grs of Cal: every hour
 or two purged off with oil will answer best. nothing will
 succeed but these small doses of Cal: I have seen the whole
 tract of the prima Vicia covered with this tarry substance
 if the evacuations are watery or natural they will afford
 no relief - There is also a deficiency of bile from great
 torpor of the liver - first there is great action which is fol-
 -lowed by congestions - the above mode is that employed to
 remove the torpor we next use saline purgatives

Sal - Epsom $\mathfrak{z}i$
 Emet. Tart. - gr 1
 Water - $\mathfrak{z}iv$
 Lemon juice - $\mathfrak{z}ss$

Table Spoon ful every hour.

Enemata may here be used, molasses and Water &c
Cold applic^t they are very useful. ablution, aspersion,
 emersion and affusion, must be used, except the pulse
 be strong skin hot, it produces sleep and perspiration
Refrigerants their action not well understood there effi-
 -cacy is clear. Nitras Potasa in the form of antimoniz-
 -al powders -

Nitrate of Potash $\mathfrak{z}i$
 Calomel - gr x to xv
 Tart Emet - gr - 1

10 Powders

This is the best for robust patients. Calomel and
 Tart Emetic must be varied pro re nata -

Diaphoretics these are commonly used in every class
 of Society they should not be trifled with excitement
 must always be reduced before they are employed
 if too early given they invariably produce Typhoid, there has not
 been one case of typhus in the U.S. for 20 years, typhoid
 cases are made by Practitioners giving stimulants &c after
 depletion. Diaphoretics come in with great advantage, lenient
 means should be employed - When we find the skin to relax

we should resort to them, Antimonial Pulv: Jacobi not as good as many others, it is rarely well prepared, it is variable from the large quantities in which it is prepared. Pulv: Antim does not deserve the confidence reposed in it. Golden Sulphuret, I know not much of it. Tart Emetic is the best preparation. Cullen says it must produce nausea. Fordyce says nausea impairs its febrifuge qualities - Nausea diminishes the circulation, but the consequent reaction is very great this I know from much experience. Digitales Tobacco &c should be superior if nausea cured the fever. Antimonials operate specifically it is often difficult to obtain its precise effect, Dose $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr in solution of cochineal - Spice & Opium are better in phlegmasia I can't explain this but the fact is plain - efficacy not in proportion to quantity of preparation. The neutral mixture is very good. Take Lemon juice ʒij - Carb Soda grs - aqua ʒij - Sach alb; ʒi dose table.s. full every couple of hours bitrate of ammonia is also very good Vapor Bath better in Typhus state - Tepid water and vinegar are here better. Diaphoretics have been much misused we should not therefore reject them may be considered evacants - they also change action - of the capillaries - they remove deep seated congestions, if the capillaries can be changed - we disregard the cutaneous discharge - Blisters

at this period- are also very useful, they should be applied to the extremities- Fordyce says they aggravated the fever- they always do harm when applied while there is vascular action, they should be applied alternately to y ankles legs- thighs- wrists- &c they act by changing the action of the capillaries when the skin is dry, they often excite perspiration- Bark its use requires great nicety- cullen used it in all miasmatic fevers, this would prove precious in our country, It induces- nausea- head-ache Stricture of chest &c to cure this fever we must confide principally in evacnants- where however the fever is slow, paroxysmal, particularly in miasmatic districts bark may be used, but tongue even here should be moist if the skin cool- and persperable and an absence of cerebral affection- Sulp: Quinine some say is exempt from these bad effects. Dr. Hecum in N. I. gives it all periods during bilious fevers- Dr. Perrin of Natchez it proves eminently diaphoretic he gives it in 8 or 10 grs serpentaria Sulph: Centaury: Cripat: are better when the intermissions are imperfect- the bark of this country are very inferior, best Bark will cost \$4. or 5- per lb. I have seldom seen cases of this fever which would justify the use of Bark- arsenic is much better of Quinine I know little- when this treatment has failed, we must use Mercury it is too slow in its operation

it should be liberally employed and principally by inunction we seldom find it necessary to salivate. To remove congestion of Liver is the object in view in giving mercury ʒij iii to ʒiv . of Calomel are given per day in the south. these doses are too large. Determination to head use cold vinegar-ice water-cups-bleeding-Open temporal arteries-it is perfectly safe it only bleeds 4. or 5 oz and then stops. if these measures fail, shave head and apply cold and a blister to nape if this will not do apply a blister to head leave it on 24 hours-in coma with livid countenance and sulleness. Opium is the very best remedy, I state this with much confidence-Want of Sleep use R. S. Sponging surface immerse arms in water will act as an Anodyne will fall asleep-Opium should not be used Camphor Julep may here sometimes prove useful-in the last stage Opium is very useful or the black drop may be used. Laud^m ʒi } Dose a table spoonful every hour.
 Tart acid ʒss X } is said to have no stimulating effect
 Aqua ʒiv } also Anodyne Enema

Thirst, 1st cleanse tongue with an acid or yeast or charcoal and water. 2nd acid drinks 3rd cold water. 4th hold ice in mouth. 5th Chew crackers or ginseng. 6th Small doses of Cal. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Gastric distress is removed by emetics

or warm water 1st Effervescent draught. 2nd Soda Water-
 3rd Potash Lime water and milk or milk alone 5. magnes-
 -sia 6 bal 4 Opium Mint Tea-horse mint-bread & Water-
 toast Water-coffee a table s.f. Sach Saturni gr 1. Ether
 in Syrup-peppered vinegar a tea spoon ful-Bitter infⁿ
 R capsicum or cloves-Toasted black pepper in infusion
 clove Bag-Pediluvium-with mustard-Sinapisms-or
 Blister-Saud-or old opium pill-enemata or suppositories
 of Opium 2 or 3 grs, before we use these stimulants we
 should be assured there is no phlogosis indicated by
 pain or pressure and corded pulse here we must leech
 or cup-cold lemonade and mild mucilages are here the
 best remedies-barley and rice water acidulated-we cant
 appreciate local bleeding too highly all these autumnal
 fevers, have their origin in the stomach, the arachnoid
 membrane also becomes phlogosed-congest, may also happen
 in the brain Drink lemonade-vinegar & Water-
 Tamaunds and water-herb teas- rennet whey-barley water
 ice water-common Water-they should be moderately
 warm and given in small doses sometimes the coldest drinks
 as ice water are most useful-these drinks are generally suffi-
 cient nourishment to the patient-he should not be in-
 -dulged in solid food-its great desire is a bad sign-

Keep room still and dark - must be ventilated - patient must not sit up: Convalescence must be treated by removing patient to another chamber all boxes vials & removed must be clean dresed. Diet should consist of fauceous articles then partridge water - beef tea - eggs - raw oysters - eat little at a time and often - drink aqua communis - or diluted malt liquor - must not exercise - the mind - should refrain from conversation dont let patient go out too early - Certain Symptoms must be attended to - when debility continues too long give Elix Vitriol - Cammonile tea infusion of Bark Columbo - Gentian & Morbid Vigilance give Black drop for Hops Camphor Sulep. web: Pill. Hoffmans liquor - little food and Porter - pay regard to if bowels - opium will not affected of Rhubarb therefore both may be used at same time pro. re nata. - Bilious fever often ends in a Typhoid fever at commencement often end in Febricula for which see Febricula -

Pathology

In speaking of Pathology, I labour under a great disadvantage, because I have no work for my guide It is nearly a century, since the last treatise appeared

on this subject. I allude to that of Gaubius and that is not of much use - for he was an advocate of humoral pathology, all what I shall advance I have acquired from my own observation - The term Pathology is of Greek origin and signifies a treatise or dissertation on disease. I will limit my enquiries on the general causes of diseases and their diagnosis. In the technical arrangement of the schools - the causes of diseases are divided into the Remote - predisposing - occasional or exciting - and proximate. To make you acquainted with the precise meaning of the above causes, I will select an instance for the demonstration viz - Inflammatory fever. Here cold is the remote cause, the debility occasioned by it the predisposing - the subsequent application of heat or any other stimuli, the excitement and derangement thus produced the proximate. The remote and predisposing causes are evidently one. Two causes should be only retained in the nomenclature of medicine viz the Remote and exciting. We now pass from intrinsic cause of diseases to those which are external or adventitious, The atmosphere holds the first rank in the new series of causes. I need hardly tell you that it becomes so by certain properties which it occasionally acquires amongst which the most operating and

and conspicuous are heat and cold: The effects of heat, or in other words of a heated atmosphere in the production of disease have been uniformly confessed, its influence in deed has been proverbial from the dawn of medical science to the present day. Hence in the time of the Greeks & Romans and by the earlier modern writers a burning atmosphere and the devastation of disease were considered as invariably associated. Even the poets, who tho' the sons of fancy and the father of fable are yet among the most accurate of observers of nature always connect the rage of with the ravages of pestilence, the influence of the atmosphere over the health of man is too well attested to demand any particular illustration, we see it own climate and still more in the tropical regions when an inhabitant of a higher latitude visits our country in the temperate season, he seldom experiences an injury in his health, but if he comes in the heat of summer he hardly ever escapes an attack of some malignant disease. The action of heat in producing is highly intelligible, it is a direct stimulant which at first excites the body and then leaves it in a state of lassitude and debility, extremely favourable for the inroad of disease the coup de Soliel or stroke of the sun is one of the immediate

consequences of Extreme heat. To this may be added a long train of fevers, intestinal diseases and cutaneous affections, By imparting due activity to the circulation, it occasions apoplexy (Hæmorrhagy) and many other complaints depending on an increased action of the blood vessels. Cold is another state of the atmosphere which proves a fruitful source of disease, more especially when it succeeds to heat, as is frequently the case in the vicissitudes of our valuable climate, this change of temperature produces more complaints in our country than all the other causes united. The effects of cold are modified by the manner and degree in which it is applied. Exposed to a low temperature, the system is directly depressed. Cold in this case acts as a sedative and the debility induced by it predisposes to diseases, But suddenly applied it is a stimulant and proves the exciting cause of a multitude of complaints. The predisposition for any disorder is called into action. Thus when any epidemics as the influenza &c are prevailing the system becomes impregnated with the seeds that are floating in the air atmosphere, which by a sudden change from heat to cold, are roused into action extend widely the malignant influence and swells the bills of Mortality like heat cold lays the foundation of one of our worst series of Pestilential disorders. Long

ago it was proved by Heberdeen, intense and long protracted cold never failed in England to induce some new Epidemic, or to aggravate the disease chanced to be prevalent. The same may be said with respect to other cold climates. The north of Europe during the severest part of winter is very subject to Epidemics. We all know how the Northern States within these 5 or 6 years have desolated by a disease whose origin may be traced to cold. no opinion is better founded than our clear cold winters are prejudicial to health, my own experience satisfies me that no condition of temperature has such an effect on disease. every form of Int. is aggravated to an enormous extent. It deranges the functions of health and destroys that just ballance which should always be preserved much has been said of the humidity or the moisture of the atmosphere as a cause of disease. By many medical authors this is thought to be more active than either of the preceding circumstances and popular prejudice confirms these sentiments. No one can deny that sudden transition from one state of the atmosphere to another may prove the cause of a variety of complaints. By the laws of our system any new action, by whatever

cause excited - causes more or less derangement in the healthy
 operations, But for a climate permanently moist, will have
 the same effect is not so accurately ascertained, notwith-
 standing what has been alledged to the contrary, I cannot
 help believing that it promotes health and vigor of the con-
 stitution and is most for longevity, contrary as my opinion
 may appear to the whole tenor of medical reason and
 observation, I do not fear to defend it against any attack,
 however ingenious, This is not the place to enter minutely into
 a discussion of this nature so fully to unfold the grounds, on
 which my doctrine rests, It is enough at present to mention
 that people the most hardy, long lived and possessing the
 greatest exuberance of health are to be found in low countries
 Enveloped in clouds we behold the Hollanders the most
 vigorous of his species, while the Italian who lives under a sky
 of perennial brightness, is puny of a cadaverous complexion
 and constantly liable to sickness, Let us extend our enquiries
 into other sections of the globe and will be followed by the same
 result - considering the striking analogy in many respects
 between the economy of animals and vegetables it is not un-
 likely that a certain degree of moisture will be found equally
 indispensable to the well being of both, nevertheless I do not
 wish to be understood as entirely deranging the correctness

of the common impressions, that a humid air under certain circumstances may prove the cause of disease, but I deny it in the extent to which it has been carried. In diseases in which it was originally thought extremely injurious has now been found the best remedy - Every one knows how much it has been deprecated in Pulmy Consump - Practitioners have always chosen for patients afflicted with disease, situations most distinguished for purity and equalities of temperature - lately it has been denied that such places are peculiarly suitable to the disease, and even the opposite condition of climate has been preferred. It is now 50 years Dr. Bond a gentleman not less distinguished for his general abilities, than for his eccentricity of character introduced the innovation into the practice of the times instead of sending his patients to Bermuda he was ordering them into countries where there was marsh and intermittent fevers, were apt to prevail. we universally see them in the lower parts of Delaware or some parts of Jersey where the atmosphere was very humid and his patients if not cured very much benefitted - especially if an attack of fever and ague preceded. It is well known that no part of the world is more subject to Pul-Consump - than the Island of St Britian - There is one country however I allude to

Lincolnshire) where the inhabitants are not all liable to the disease. Dr. Young a physician of celebrity has been for several years in the habit of sending his patients into this country and has uniformly found that they do better in dry situations. Lincolnshire is one of the most humid parts of England. It has been stated by that in Holland Pul. consump- is entirely unknown Dryness or acidity of the atmosphere is also not a little fruitful in the production of disease that such is the case as regards the old world cannot be doubted. we read that the atmosphere of the deserts in Africa is so parched as to be unfit for respiration By its rapid absorption of moisture it causes a dryness of the throat and fauces and difficulty of breathing approach- ing nearly to suffocation, painful constriction of thorax the perspiration is carried off from the surface so rapidly that the Skin becomes as dry as parchment and feels rough and hot as in hectic fever such are the effects of the pyrocia rounds, the depend upon its extreme dryness which is caused by an absorption of all its moisture as it passes over the burn- ing sands of the desert. To prevent absolute suffocation Travellers are forced to hold wet sponges to their mouths and nostrils so that the vapor may be inhaled with the air we all know how oppressive a room is when heated

by a stove and that its effects may be prevented by placing on the stove a basin of water. Commonly speaking in this country and other temperate climates very dry weather is salutary, but this is not owing to the mere quality of dryness so much as exemption from those poisonous exhalations which are produced by the combined action of our summer seasons, I have known the heat to be so great as to prove of itself injurious to health. By drawing of the respiration it relaxes the frame and produces debility languor which eminently predisposes to disease— of late some speculating philosophers have imputed not a few of our complaints to a rarefied condition of the air; that on the summits of high mountains the respiration becomes laborious and painful is universally admitted, nor is it less certain that all mischievous effects are produced on the animal economy— Persons afflicted with asthma are unable to live in very high situations and always prefer those which are very low (for the remainder of this Lecture see Richardson, Chapman's edition, Page 215. I pass from consideration of the sensible qualities to the atmosphere to an Investigation of its Influence in a vitiated constitution— It is easy to imagine, that the air may become changed in its properties by admixture with pernicious articles, that state which is most noxious to health

and when influence is most extensive arises from the diffusion of Marsh exhalations or what has appropriately been called miasmata: what are the pestiferous exhalations notwithstanding the attention which this subject has received we are still ignorant of their precise nature. Examined by the Eudiometer and other tests, The atmosphere which from its effects is known to be loaded with miasmata, exhibit no signs of their existence. But though they elude our search we have nevertheless ascertained with tolerable precision the circumstances under which they are given, and that they consist in a subtle and poisonous exhalation from vegetables and animals in a state putrefaction. how are we acquainted with the laws of their action and the morbid affections resulting from their influence. It is said that they never arise in any quarter at a temperature under 80° of Falt tho' they are partially produced when the heat is not so great. There have been many instances of rainy seasons which have not been unhealthy owing to a want of sufficient heat to occasion the exhalation. From a record of the weather kept in this City for the last 25 years it appears that a certain average temperature during the summer months is necessary to the production of Yellow fever. continued rains also operate by covering the Surface with water so that the baneful exhalations cannot escape. It is a remark by those who have paid attention

to the subject that during the continuance of heavy and protracted rains the low marshy situations are perfectly healthy while those which are more elevated are liable to ordinary diseases resulting from miasmata. The reason of this difference is that the one is entirely covered with water the other only moistened or partially covered. In the first instance nothing can escape in others a considerable exhalation takes place. But rains when long continued operate unfavourable in many ways. To wash off the green pellicle which forms on the surface of stagnant waters and which by excluding the sun, hinders the production of miasmata. Another occasion they act by bringing down the effluvia which during the hot and dry weather floated in the upper regions of the atmosphere. The effect is experienced in our own country, but still more on the coast of Barbary and some other parts of the world. Rains produce diseases in another way, by causing cracks and fissures in the dry ground, they open passages thro which miasmata may escape. It often happens that while the surface is hard and dry the earth underneath is moist and sometimes contains reservoirs of water when as soon as a passage is allowed, the exhalations are poured forth, as to the distance to which miasmata may be transmitted, so as to produce their

their usual effects nothing accurate has been determined.
 certain it is they may be wafted by winds a considerable extent.
 There can be no doubt of this, since diseases which could arise
 only from this cause, occur sometimes far from the place of Ex-
 halation some facts warrant the conclusion that they may
 be wafted to the distance of 8 or 10 miles Dr. Rush used to
 say that they may be carried to the distance of as far as 30-
 or 40 miles but that this may take place it is necessary
 that a current of wind should be set strongly in that
 direction. That the wind is the vehicle by which they are
 conveyed is demonstrated by the fact, that diseases occasioned
 by their influence occur most generally in those situations
 to which the prevailing winds of the season are directed.
 Thus in the U. S. the eastern side of the water courses is
 often sickly in the summer and autumn, while the
 opposite shore is entirely exempt from disease. Every one
 knows that the wind in those seasons is most commonly
 from the S. W. It is also perfectly well known that what
 ever interrupts the current of wind, interrupts also the pesti-
 ferous effluvia of which it is the vehicle. hence in these
 situations which are exposed to action of miasmata, rows
 of trees planted between the dwelling and the source of
 exhalations, will often secure the health of the inhabitants.

How long the System may remain under the impression of these effluvia without the approaching of any morbid symptoms is a point not completely decided many days usually elapse before the accession of disease though it has sometimes occurred in a few hours and on other occasions has been delayed for several weeks. Dr. Jackson who wrote on the W India diseases says he has known the period extended so long as 6 or 8 months no one supposes that the miasmata remain all this time in the body what is meant is that the predisposition induced by this primary operation remains in the system and only waits for an exciting cause to be raised into action and to eventuate in disease the same thing takes place in Hydrophobia with which the patient is frequently not attacked for a long time after the bite has been inflicted Dr. Rush says he has seen the variolous matter lie dormant for 60 days. I have witnessed one instance of Vaccination where the pustuli did not appear for 3 weeks and another in which 14 days elapsed before any sign of the disease were visible in the arm. In all these cases the predisposition was early created but no cause had existed sufficiently powerful to excite it into action. By moisture it has been said that the production of miasma is favoured, their effects however are destroyed by cold rains. Habit accustoms the

system to their impressions and these upon their Influence
 where this exemplified in this country Newcomers into the sickly
 portions of the southern states are much more liable to the
 diseases of the climate than the inhabitants, as to some forms
 of disease there seems to be an entire exemption in favour of
 the native resident - the countries of the East and West
 Indies remark that if the inhabitants are attacked with
 any disease of the climate it is much milder and more
 easily manageable than when it attacks foreigners. It is
 said to be a fact that the animal system becomes at
 length so much accustomed to the action of miasma that
 they constitute one of the stimuli by which life is supported
 It is alledged that old persons who have resided all their
 lives in a marshy country soon languish and die if
 removed to a situation where the air is more pure and
 healthy, whether this is the case I am not from my own
 Experience either to confirm or deny - We might however
 nearly suppose that such an event could happen, and
 the supposition may be supported by analogy - Many
 Stimulants after the system has become habitual to them
 cannot be laid aside without endangering fatal conse-
 quences This truth exemplified in the use of Spirituous
 Liquors, Opium, & Tobacco The influence of Marsh effluvia

is widely prevailing. No section of the body prevades their attacks hence there is hardly a disease which may not result from them at its source. Time will not permit me to go through the whole catalogue. I shall notice such only as are most prominent and interesting, miasmata may act as the cause of every grade of bilious intermittant. Remittent or continued fevers, nor is it less true that they prove the source of many intestinal diseases as Cholera Morbus - Infantum Dysent - Diarrhoea - acute and chronic affections of the Liver, Spleen and other large glands may often be referred to similar impressions and we are correct in considering many cutaneous eruptions which occur in summer as depending on these unhealthy (eruptions) exhalations, notwithstanding this we are warranted by indisputable evidence in concluding this that so many diseases proceed from one common source or in other words do Marsh miasmata always exist the same as regards their nature and the degree of their powers - It is impossible to give the question in the present condition of our knowledge any satisfactory answer - But I cannot help believing that in the process of putrefaction a poison is produced with various degrees of strength and causing and equal variety in the diseases concurrent upon its actions - thus

it is my conviction that the miasmata are graduated to the different species of fever. In one degree producing the interm. in a 2nd the Remt. or common bilious fever and in a 3rd the malignant or Pestilential. Look into the whole compass of Pathology and you will find no such variety of effects proceeding from the same cause on the contrary you will perceive that perfect identity of cause is almost always productive of similarity in effect - the Venereal matter invariably produces Sm Pox - the matter Syphilis. the venereal disease, and the contagion of measles always occasions the same disease. The difference of structure in various parts of the body will afford some explanation of the dissimilarity in the nature and character of the complaint - thus miasmata acting on the alimentary Canal may produce the various kind of bowel complaints in contradiction of those of the blood vessels but this is no solution in the case of fever - these are situated in the same parts and if they were perfect identity of cause, of course should be the same disease - but in no two have fewer points of similarity than a mild Intermt. and a mild malignant pestilential fever, both of which are produced by Marsh miasmata. I will next make some remarks on the Exhalations from the human body which constitute

another great source. These have been denominated *Idea*
Miasmata they proceed from all the secretions & Excretions
 in a state of putrefaction but the most prolific source
 is the perspiration so much is this the case that on res-
 pectable authority it is stated that the linen of a
 person in perfect health has caused disease in the
 woman who washed it, like most of the external agents
 it is the cause of a great variety of diseases, but more
 generally it produces low or Typhus fevers and some weak
 forming dysentery, there is another circumstance in which
Idea miasmata differs from vegetable exhalations, they
 never impregnate the volume of atmosphere and hence
 the sphere of their action is limited not extending fur-
 -ther than a few feet, by Haggarth it is stated that
 at the distance of 8 feet they have no effect, during
 my residence at Edenburg some experiments of Dr. Greg-
 -ory went to Establish the same point - a fleet arrived in
 the harbour from on board of which many sailors were
 carried to the Hospital sick with the Typhus fever
 Some medical students who felt themselves interested in
 the question slept at ten feet from the patients with-
 -out experiencing any unpleasant consequences. But these
 Exhalations tho' confined to a small extent are very

tenacious. They remain for many months attached to clothes, especially cotton and wool and even adhere to bricks & stone wall I knew a fever to occur in a Hospital 3 years ago after the former one had disappeared. Walls therefore after exposure to infections of this kind should always receive a coat of white washing which is the best corrective of *Ideo miasmata* these never attach themselves to ground floors hence in barn floors of earth should be preferred. The celebrated Son introduced this empt. which has been since very generally acted on in the armies of Europe during the revolutionary war those troops were always most healthy who were lodged on ground floors in dismissing this subject I will further observe that *Ideo miasmata* are more active and wider in their influence in cold than in warm weather. The Typhus fever of Camps - Ships - Gails &c Generally if not always occur in the winter season. This was experienced both in the revolution and late war and also in other countries many of the W^{est} Indies writers inform us that this disease rarely occurs in their climate the reason is plain and what must occur to every one. In hot weather there is a free and open ventilation of the rooms of the sick - but when it is cold the doors

windows, and other apertures are tightly closed and a
 concatenation of the effluvia is a necessary consequence
 hence they act with increased force and must accord-
 ingly spread the disease more extensively I shall now
 make some remarks on poisons as a cause of disease
 These have been distributed under the 4 heads of Animal
 Vegetable mineral and actual, The first has been divided
 into Morbid and natural, The morbid poisons are such
 as proceed from a diseased secretory action in a living
 body: the virus of Small Pox - Cow Pox - lues Venerea &c
 are examples the nature of poisons are also results of glan-
 dular action: but they are healthy and sometimes are
 essential to the well being of the animal in which
 they are found such are the secretions of the rattlesnake
 viper - scorpion - spider wasp and hornet, of the morbid
 poisons one of the most active is the Variolous which
 is the cause of an exceedingly formidable disease which
 has been known to Europe for centuries it is supposed to
 have been introduced from the countries of the East by
 those bold and chivalric adventures who composed the
 armies of the holy war - nearly allied to the preceding
 tho. much milder in its operation is the Cow Pox many
 persons believe that they are the same disease differently

modified- be this as it may- the two complaints are so different in their aspect- that they have a claim to be considered- in a treatise on the subject as essentially distinct. as to the origin of the Vaccine virus there is not a perfect unanimity of Opinion It is I believe the prevailing opinion that this virus is the variolous, somewhat changed in its aspect and rendered milder in its effects but such an Hypothesis is invalidated by the fact of the utter impossibility of imparting the disease by inoculation to any one of the brute creation The Venereal Virus is also very active, It is the cause of a disease most loathsome and abominable which previous to the use of Mercury, was more formidable to Christendom than the wide wading pestilence itself. It is divided into two kinds one of which produces Chancres, and the other Gonorrhoea this point has however been a little controverted- but nothing is clearer to me than that there is a specific difference between them. Experiments to which I was a witness incontestably prove that this is the case On the origin of Syphilis I cannot now say to expatiate when the proper occasion offers. I shall show that the new World deserves not to be stigmatised as its

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birth place and by documents which cannot be doubted
I will make it appear that its existence in Europe was
anterior to the discovery of America, In England it
was known before Columbus spread his canvas to
the wind not the least amongst the causes of disease is the
virus of rabid animals of its precise origin we know little
the accounts were silent on the subject and hence we may infer
that it did not exist among them it was first observed in
the 4th or 5th century, tho the manner in which it was
occurred is not stated. all that we know with regard to it
is canine and feline class of animals, alone is its generation
possible, the human body however severably it may suffer from
the disease cannot produce the virus. To the poisons already
mentioned various others might be added of a character
however too insignificant to demand any particular attention
on the present occasion such as *Pora Frambrosia* or *yaws*
Chicken Pox, *Plica*, *Pelonica*, *Leprosy*-*tenia*, *Capitis* and all
the varieties of *Herpes*, next we are to speak of the natural
animal poisons. these are active and numerous, but time
will not permit us to enter minutely into their considera-
-tion, I shall therefore mention those only which have the
stronger claims to our attention of these the virus of *Rattle*-
-snake and *Viper* are two of the most venomous, Each

is so violent in its Operation that in some instances it occasions instant death, or if the animal survives causes protracted suffering of an excruciating nature which ultimately has a fatal termination the disease thus occasioned resembles the worst form of Malignant fever. In every country and particularly our own there are a great many insects provided with a poisonous weapon for their defence - This is called a sting and derives its properties from a secreted fluid which envelopes it, when inserted into the flesh it causes local inflammation swellings, pain, often fever and in some instances, tho rarely Gangrene mortification and death, The bee, wasp, Hornet, and many of the spiders are possessed of such a weapon, much was said by the ancients of the qualities of the asp which as you all know was used as the agent of self destruction by Cleopatra the lovely queen of Egypt. The poison of this animal is said to bring on gradually and to cause a state of the body not to be distinguished from a sweet and tranquil sleep Tho in the history of the asp there is some admixture of fable, yet of its existence and poisonous properties there is sufficient reason to be satisfied. We have now come to vegetable poisons, these also are secretions -

resulting from an action somewhat similar to that of
 Glands of their purpose in the economy of the plants
 we have no exact knowledge taking into view the
 peculiar fitness of every production of nature, we
 cannot doubt, but that these also have some useful end
 to fill. It is not the least probable supposition, that
 they are designed to defend the plant from devouring
 insects or to secure as food for the numerous parasite which
 depend on the plant for sustenance. It is however more
 probable that they were made to afford remedies
 for the mitigations and relief of the sufferings to
 which the human species is liable, of the Vegetable
 poisons the class is much larger than that of the animal
 but a very few individuals excepted. I am under the ne-
 cessity of dismissing the whole with some general obser-
 vations, many of them are to be found even in our own
 Country, tho they exist more plentifully and with more
 deadly properties in the warmer climates especially within
 the Torrid Zone. To develop the most deadly degree of
 Vegetable poison the highest temperature seems to be
 necessary. There is a plant growing the juice of which
 is used by the natives to poison their arrows, if the
 smallest particle of this be injected into the body it is

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said to produce instant death. The blood refuses to coagulate and the muscles to contract and as always happens under such circumstances putrefaction very soon commences. The Matarilla is a well known tree of the West Indies even the dew which falls from its leaves is said to produce Vesication and persons perish who have remained under its apparently inviting shade the Upas of Java every one heard the wonderful accounts of its deleterious effects are exaggerated or fabulous, To a native of the U. S. is due the credit of having cleared away the false impressions on this subject, it appears from his account that there really does grow in Java a tree denominated Borsion Upus from which copious milky fluid may be obtained, this introduced into an animal occasions speedy death, the tree has no effect in its natural condition and the tastes of its destroying animals and vegetables for a distance around are entirely erroneous, on being cut however as is sometimes in the clearing of the soil an exhalation from the milky sap fills the atmosphere around and causes vesications of a malignant character, in those who are so imprudent as to come within the Sphere of its action, not dissimilar to the preceding Cashewut of the W. Indies in this production

we have afforded to us a striking example of the different properties possessed by different parts of the same substance. The kernel of the nut is a wholesome and pleasant esculent while the shell acts as a violent poison. By a vapour arising from it - there is in some poisons a kind of Erysipelatous inflammation is excited which extends over the whole body, many people are unable to walk in our Woods and swamps without being poisoned, by the Exhalations from some vegetable that grows in such situations. The *Rhus Radicus* & *Rhus Berminx* are very apt to produce these effects, To the above list might be added an immense variety of other articles as Opium Hemlock, *Stramonium* &c. but we have not time to enter further into their consideration - The mineral poisons come next in order. This constitute an extensive class - Arsenic, Prep. of Copper mercury, Antimony, &c. and the mineral acids in a high state of concentration are principle articles each of them in very small quantities if not fatal are at least productive of morbid effects. But the disease from lead, tho less alarming is the most interesting, because it is the most common, *Colica Pictonum* is a very painful affection and often terminates in Palsy of the lower extremities, or in death. Before

Dismissing the subject it will be proper for me to say a few words relative to the actual poisons, these might be made to include all foreign substances of a hurtfull nature which enters into the atmosphere, but the terms generally confined to what are called inseparable gases, there was once a warm Debate relative to the manner in which these percaps were destructive of life Godwin maintained that they acted by precluding oxygen from the lungs but this notion is erroneous, nothing is more clear than that Carbonic acid is destructive of life. 1st It is shewn by experiment, that an animal dies sooner in fixed air than in vacuo 2nd a frog may be retained under water without injury for upwards of an hour, but if it be placed in C. acid gas, it dies directly 3rd when C. acid is combined with water, it destroys the vitality of the first that may be placed in it — — — —

Epidemics

Desolated as our Country has been and yet may be by this form of disease surely no investigation can be more interesting and important. By Epidemics we mean diseases of general and prevailing influence extending over wide districts at the same time and observing a great

Similarity in these attacks on individuals, In every
 age much attention has been paid to these causes
 by ancients they were referred to the Vengeance of their
 peculiar dietes and sacrifices were made to appease their
 wrath or propitiate their favours, but a sounder Physi-
 ology and more accurate observation has since shewn us
 that Epidemics are owing to a single or combinations of
 Physical causes among these the condition of the atmosphere
 is not the least efficient, most cases can be traced to the
 causes assigned but there are others of occasional occurrences
 which sweep in rapid succession over the face of the globe
 not depending on local and obvious causes and therefore
 still enveloped in mystery, they have generally the vaguely
 been imputed to an inflammatory or other morbid condi-
 tion of the atmosphere and recently Mr. Webster by his histo-
 rical induction has endeavoured to shew that their appear-
 ance is associated with the eruption of Volcanoes, the occur-
 rence of Earthquakes, the coming of Comets, violent tem-
 pests and other phenomena equally grand and imposing
 Whether this is well founded, I cannot positively pronounce -
 The facts which he adduces in support of his opinion are
 numerous and some of them satisfactory, But at any rate
 whatever be the influence of these commotions of nature

they are only the first link in the great chain of causation
 and can afford us no solution of the difficulty. I will now
 make some observations relative to the laws of Epidemics,
 these are now here found embodied and can only be collected
 by diligent search from the works of those who have paid
 attention to this class of diseases the writers on the subject
 who are the most worthy of being consulted are Hippocrates
 Sydenham - Moreton - Fluxam and Rush - The first law is
 that no two diseases of equal force can exist at the same time
 there may be some exceptions to this rule but they are rare
 and probably occur only when both diseases are feeble in
 their action, It was long ago remarked that Epidemics
 are a species of monarch exacting homage from all infe-
 rior diseases and imposing their own livery upon them -
 Thus when they are not sufficiently powerful to subdue
 they at least impart to all others in a greater or less
 degree their own peculiar character - This is not a new
 remark it was made by Sydenham of the malignant
 fevers which have prevailed in this City afford ample
 evidence of its accuracy, During the prevalence of the
 Yellow Fever all other diseases assumed more or less of
 the inflammatory type, and were attended with gastric
 distress, but when the Typhus appeared they were changed

in the character adopting a more feeble shape and exacting an entirely new mode of treatment, so complete indeed was the revolution, that a considerable time elapsed after the disappearance of the epidemic before the views which it created were dissipated and practitioners reverted back to their former opinions and modes of management of diseases it is not unworthy of remark that by continuance all epidemics are gradually lessened in force and in time are overcome by subordinate complaints as is commonly said of March, they enter like a lion and go out like a Lamb or as the same Idea has been more elegantly expressed, they invade with the violence of a hoard of Savages producing indiscriminate destruction and retire with all the mildness of a humane civilized and polished people. 2nd The second law is that they are influenced by the qualities of the atmosphere and by an infinite variety of causes on this account, the history of the same disease varies accordingly. In no two years did the yellow fever assume the same guise or demand exactly the same treatment, This is also true as regards our winter epidemics even during the same seasons there is often no little fluctuation in the character of this class of diseases, They differ in the commence-

ment progress, and final termination. Epidemics are also varied in the different sections of the same country and hence those intemperate discussions which have so often disgraced the annals of history medicine. The typhus as it occurred in the Middle and in the Southern states differed materially in its nature and 3rd. Tho Epidemics are usually in the same season characterised by uniformity of Symptoms yet they are not always thus distinguished, attacking the different parts of the body the assume the form of almost all other diseases when their form is directed to the blood vessels they produce fevers, of every grade, when it is directed to the alimentary canal they give rise to all intestinal affections, and when it is directed to the Brain and nerves apoplexy, Delirium tumors &c are the consequences, Tho they are different in appearances yet the physician should always bear in mind that these Complaints usurp the form of the reigning epidemic & are probably mere variations of the same disease according to the Circumstances under which they attack was made, It is important to keep this truth in view as it leads to the most correct practice the preceding are the most important laws which direct the operation of Epidemics, There are others of less consequence for a knowledge of which I refer you

to those authors already mentioned other causes have great influence over health the 1st is difference of situation — not a little has been said of the comparative salubrity of a city and a country residence. Few questions are more important than this but time will not allow me to enter fully into it all that we can do is to enumerate the causes which influence health are either situations. It is a point sufficiently well ascertained that a country is healthy in proportion to the degree of improvement, entirely drained and cultivated it cannot fail to be so but a partial removal of the covering which nature has given to the land exposes it to the action of the sun and pestilencious exhalations are the necessary consequences, The opposite condition, either where the country is wholly uncultivated or in the highest state of agricultural improvement are most conducive to health, but there are peculiarities of situation which have great influence thus a dry sandy soil is in general very healthy, tho. in consequence of the reflection of heat and light it is apt to give rise to some diseases particularly to inflammation of the eyes, a clayey soil is always unhealthy not only from its moisture, but also from the decomposition of the atmosphere, mountainous regions as a general rule are con-

Conducive to health, but there are numerous exceptions
 In the neighborhood of Marshes - hills are most commonly
 liable to disease owing to the interruption of miasmata and
 there being precipitated on the exposed declivity. Thus no
 part of Philadelphia is so sickly as the hills towards the
 north of the City, which receives all the noxious exhalations
 from the marshes in the vicinity. It is very generally known
 that proximity to the sea shore is unfriendly to health
 especially where there is any tendency to pulmonary consump-
 tion, what is the cause has not been accurately ascertained
 by some it has been attributed to the moisture from the sea
 by others to an impregnation of the air with satten particles
 where this is the case Consumption should be aggravated
 by a Sea voyage. while the contrary is known to be true -
 It probably arises from a mixture of Sea and Land air
 It is stated by Mariners that as soon as they come
 sounding however healthy they may have previously
 been they are often seized with a cough, so common
 is the circumstance that it is considered as one of the
 indications of approaching sounding. Dr. Rush knew
 an old sea Captain who was always affected with
 sneezing when he came in sight of land, by accurate
 estimate it would appear that the Cities of Europe

are most of them more sickly, than the villages or the country but such is not the case in our country, The cities in Europe are the hot beds for every vice and immorality & disease — In some of the largest it is computed that $\frac{1}{2}$ the children under their 3rd year while in the country the same proportion live to the 40 year, One 19th of the whole population of London die annually while only a 15th are carried off in the same space of time in the country, This is an immense difference but as I before remarked it does not hold good with regard to the cities of the U.S. Especially, Philad^a naturally healthy it is protected by a police from the sources of disease and the abundance of medical institutions for the gratuitous relief of the Sick has very much abridged the extent of Mortality among us, In consequence of these circumstances the inhabitants of Philadelphia enjoy as great an exemption from disease as an equal extent of population in any other situation, whether this remark will apply to all our cities I am not prepared to determine, But from the superior comforts they are more healthy than the Europeans we are not however in possession of sufficient information to institute an exact comparison between our own cities and those of the old world, Change in situation is another cause affecting health: nothing is more

common than for Strangers arriving in the U.S. to be attack-
 -ed with some one of the diseases belonging to our climate
 this is the case in all countries. During my residence in
 Edenburg, I observed that the American students and those
 of other parts of the world who came to attend the
 Lectures were very apt to be taken sick soon after their
 arrival - has been remarked that persons removing from
 a sickly country to a healthy city are liable to be
 attacked by fever. This is owing to the predisposition
 occasioned by miasmata and other causes being excited
 into action by the moral and stimulant impressions
 which a city affords. I have before told you that old
 persons removed from a Miasmata to a healthy country
 is soon seized with debility - languish and die - The
 cause has already been explained. Dwelling houses are
 among the causes of injury to health, by being construct-
 ed of green materials, or inhabited before they have
 become thoroughly dry. they sometimes give rise to dis-
 -eases of a serious nature. not a few instances of Pul-
 -monary affections and of Rheumatism may be traced to
 this source. Trees planted round the houses are unwholesome
 by interrupting a free ventilation and by occasioning a
 too great quantity of Moisture - Damp cellars where

Various substances. Vegetable and animal are often left to putrefy are also productive of disease many other circumstances of a Dwelling house may have the same effect, so much so is this the case. that practitioners when they find any family liable to disease without any obvious cause should search for some source about the house from which it might have arisen. Surking causes may thus be discovered and the health of the family be restored and preserved by their removal. It is related in one of the foreign universities all the students to the amount of several 100, were taken ill while the neighbourhood around were in perfect health upon enquiry it was found that large quantities of potatoes were putrefying in the cellar. These were taken away and the disease departed with them. Dress is another cause of disease and may prove so either by its quantity - quality - or fashion - From its quantity it injures by being the repository of foul perspiratory matter and for other reasons - when we desire great degree of warmth we should resort to down fur wool &c Down and fur have been proved to retain heat longer than any other articles -

Wool silk or cotton should be worn next to the skin. Flannel preserves the temperature of the body when dry or wet and is useful by keeping an uniform perspiration. We are told by Count Coxe that when he visited the army in Flanders he found it wasted by frequent attacks of Typhus fever and Dysentery he changed the linen shirts of the Soldiers for others of flannel and thus preserved them from further disease. Sir J Pringle who was Surgeon General to the British forces pursued a similar plan, and with similar success. The same effect was experienced during our own revolution Linen shirts should be entirely excluded from use - they are cold apt to become wet with perspiration and suffering the body to cool rapidly are often productive of fevers. They soon become dirty breed vermin and give rise to various cutaneous affections - dress may prove injurious by its quantity not being adapted to the condition of the weather - It is mostly by its lightness that ill effects are experienced nothing is more important for invalids than a graduation of their cloathing according to the fluctuation of the weather By its fashion dress is often subversive to health this is the case with regard to both sexes, but more particularly the female. Ligatures round any part of the body are injurious. Tight collars produce apoplexy

tight night caps head ache - tight garters adematous -
 limbs - every one must have heard of the hound effects
 resulting from tightly laced waists. The corsets which
 is now substituted for the stays is known to occasion
 convulsions - syncope - and great gastric distress its
 remote (causes) consequences are cancer of the breast Dys-
 pepsia and pulmonary consumption many other evils
 arise from the extravagance and folly of dress. I shall
 only further observe that in this as in other respects
 we do not sufficiently assert our independance as
 a nation. we are too much addicted to follow
 the customs usages &c of foreigners especially of that
 people from whence we were originally descended
 we should consider that there modes of living do
 not suit the climate. It is not a little curious to
 trace the Origin of some of our fashionable in-
 dress. It is stated by authority that the introduc-
 -tion of hair powder was in consequence of the Plue
 Polonica with which some of the nobility of Poland
 were affected - It is perfectly well known, that
 the use of Boots was owing to the universal pre-
 -valance of crooked legs - in the time of Charles the
 2nd. It is equally well ascertained that large neck

Clothes were introduced by the prince of Wales and Duke
 of York who used them to conceal scars in their necks
 resulting from scrophulous sores - nor is it less certain
 that tight lacing was brot into use in England in
 consequence of a fashionable lady of the court of
 St James having become pregnant and taking this
 means of concealing her situation - It is hardly ne-
 cessary to say that diet has great influence on
 health there are several ways, in which it may pro-
 -duce unpleasant effects on the system. Many persons from
 peculiarity of constitution are injuriously affected by
 food which by the generality of mankind is salutary
 and salubrious and agreeable. Thus honey, milk,
 fish, not to mention a multitude of other articles
 excite in some persons great and if swallowed produce
 sickness vomiting &c other disagreeable symptoms -
 But diet where the individual is characterised by
 no ideas or inconvary may be hurtful either by its excess
 or deficiency. Debauch in eating or drinking may
 be ranked amongst the most hurtful cause of disease
 most all cases of phtethora may be traced to habits of in-
 -temperance or Voluptuousness but this is not the
 only disorder deducible from the same source -

Complaints of the stomach - dysentery - diarrhoea and certain cutaneous affections are the frequent consequences of excessive indulgence of the appetite. The same cause produces preternatural drowsiness, dullness of the intellectual faculties Palsy - apoplexy - &c. Disease on the other hand may arise from the consumption of too little food. Emaciation complaints of the alimentary canal, slow fever and a prostrated condition of the System result from this cause - What quantity of food should be taken in daily cannot be accurately determined much depends on the nature of the article and the exigencies of particular persons. - It has been loosely estimated at 6. or 8. Pounds, solid and liquids together - but much less than half this quantity will be sufficient to sustain a man in the vigor and plenitude of health - During the continuance of some diseases - especially fevers - the amount of nourishment is sometimes inconceivably small. here however the patient is preserved by the combined stimulants of disease. The medicine and the drinks which are administered - Cases are recorded where life has been protracted for months - tho. no disease existed and scarcely any solid food was consumed - several instances of this kind may be found in Hallers great work on Physiology but in all of them, water was drank to allay

Thirst and religious fever and enthusiasm proved of great assistance in preserving life. It is not the quantity of aliment only that is injurious to health - Its quality has the same effect this is particularly observable in armies and in the garrisons of invested cities - when the besieged are often reduced to live on the most offensive articles. The consequence are Dysentery - Diarrhoea - malignant fever and the worst forms of cutaneous affections - But the effects are not always confined to military life - in many instances the crops of grain - fruit - and vegetable - become damaged by the weather and rendered unfit for use - By feeding on these articles diseases of an inevitable character are produced and ravage whole districts. This was the case during our late war on the lines and in the upper parts of New York. The soldiers by eating the damaged grain and by drinking the whiskey manufactured from it were sieged with Dysentery - Diarrhoea which carried off great numbers - In some parts on Continent of Europe pestilential disorders have occurred from the use of flour which was contaminated by the Secale cornutum or ergot Every one knows how an effect which is properly ascribed to

their miserable and scanty subsistence nor is it
 left true that many of our summer and autumnal
 complaints are owing to the profuse and indiscrimi-
 nate use of the ripe fruits which are produced
 in such abundance in every section of the country.
 These if not the immediate cause certainly assist
 very much towards the general prevalence of cholera
 and other complaints with which our cities are
 afflicted in the summer and autumnal month —
 But food is injurious not from its quantity and
 quality alone but also from it being taken at
 improper and unreasonable times. It is well
 known that all kinds of aliment are not equally
 proper for the same person at every period of life.
 Thus nothing is more absurd or more hurtful
 than to load the stomach of a child with
 food which is suitable only for an adult, nor
 are persons advanced in years to be allowed
 exactly the same diet, as is proper for those who
 are in the meridian of their days. Common sense
 teaches us that the kind of aliment should be adapted
 to the condition and strength of the digestive organs
 which neither in infancy nor in old age are so powerful as in

the prime of life it is equally important that in climates subject to the vicissitudes of the season the diet should be changed accordingly in Winter animal food and strong drinks may be used with safety but in Spring & Summer they would often occasion inflammatory diseases and should in a great measure give way to vegetable food and less stimulating beverages nor is this all the kind of aliment should be different at different times of the day nothing is more subversive of health than hot meat suppers, Dr. Rush used to observe that he had hardly ever been called to a patient in the night who was not in the habit of eating before he went to bed. Colic Gout, Palsy, apoplexy and troublesome obesity are some of the results of this course of life. There are indeed many people to whom it is necessary for the preservation of their health to distinguish between the kinds of food at Breakfast and Dinner many cannot breakfast on animal food, but much in this respect depends on habit so great is the force of this principle that it compels not a few when they have deviated from nature to continue in their accustomed practice it would appear from what has been said relative to the diurnal revolution of our various functions, that the morning is the time

when the most hearty and substantial meal should be made - for the digestive power as all others is greater than during any other part of the day. Food is more precious from the mode of preparing. Too little or too much cooked or too highly seasoned with condiments. It deprives the power of digestion occasions attacks of Cholera and a long train of gastric diseases. In the last century a great change was effected in the diet of civilized nations by the introduction of Tea and Coffee, that these delicious beverages when strong are productive of precious consequence is too well proved by the general prevalence of Hysteria and nervous affections headache &c. Among those who are most in the habit of using them, they are insidious in their attack and are undermining the constitution when the person himself little suspects it such are my impressions relative to the injury which those articles produce on the constitution tho I believe a large majority of the nervous affections in women are to be ascribed to this source, as least I never cured a case of Dyspepsia when the use of tea and Coffee was persisted in. I have remarked that they were very slow in their operation many of you have heard the anecdote of the late Anthony Benezet of

this City who in the latter part of his life was so nervous
 as to be unable to sleep. Dr. Rush & Kuhn were consul-
 ted on the subject and directed that he should discontinue
 the use of tea, to which he was much addicted. He
 remonstrated against this proposition. They urged their
 point and mentioned that it was a poison slow in its
 operation. Yes, he answered very slow for I have been
 using it 90 years and have experienced no ill effects
 as a cause of disease closely allied to the proceeding I
 will now speak of the drinks. These in civilized
 life are extremely diversified but that which is
 most salutary is the one afforded so bountifully
 by the hand of nature. But water itself may
 prove the cause of disease when taken very cold
 in hot weather it produces violent cramps of the
 stomach and sometimes instant death. It does in-
 jury if swallowed in too large quantities or at any
 improper time. Some persons are in the habit of rising
 early in the morning during meals and going to bed.
 If taken largely under such circumstances its uniform
 effect is to debilitate the tone of the stomach disturb
 the appetite impair the powers of digestion and pro-
 duces Dyspepsia with all its distressing consequences.

It is also injurious by admixture with various extraneous substances: by which its purity is vitiated. it is every where more or less liable to such impregnation but particularly in large cities in consequence of the privies & Sewers with which they abound how much health is affected by this cause may be judged from the comparative salubrity of Philadelphia since the introduction of the Schuylkill water that the health of the city is increased is universally admitted, nor is it yet clearly ascertained that many diseases that were imputed to pump water have been diminished and will perhaps sometimes be dissipated, but the mischief is slight compared with that which results from some of the liquors prepared by art, it is almost incredible how great has been this rage among all nations from the remotest period for the preparation of Stimulant drinks which might be more calculated than water to strengthen the body, exhilarate the Spirits and clear the mind every nation of antiquity had some favorite liquor of this kind and among the moderns the numbers have suffered no diminution Even the Turks who by Religious prejudices and still more perhaps by the penalties of laws are restrained

from such an indulgence is accustomed to solace his ease and
 invigorate his fortitude by a resort to Opium and Tobacco
 as the devotion to these beverages is so generally prevalent
 it would seem to be united with an inherent principle
 of human nature and hence it is idle to hope that ulti-
 mately their employment will be abandoned. nor am I
 entirely clear that it would be right to suppress their
 use were it even in our power. Wine at least is exceedingly
 important in the treatment of disease and there are some
 complaints in which it could not be dispensed with, taken
 moderately in a state of health it quickens our sense of
 enjoyment drowns our sorrows brightens our intellects and
 gives scope to the sallies of our imagination. The cares of
 business are forgotten and the anxieties which so often flit
 across the mind are muffled in the hallow'd scenes of
 Fancy. The diffident are stimulated to converse, the re-
 served unlock their hidden treasures the whispers of malig-
 nity are hushed into silence the desponding tone for-
 sakes his solitude and forgets for a moment the premises
 of his imperious mistress— Even the Hypochondriac sinks for a
 time morners and disease— The Soldier is rendered
 careless of fatigue the coward becomes courageous and
 the manner fear no longer the terrors of the Storm

Do not suppose that I hold the language of a voluptuary, or that I am a votary at the Shrine of Pleasure. What I have said is little more than the language of one of our soberest men of our profession who by a peculiar happy expression has called wine Pegasus of Poetry and asserts that the liberal arts nowhere flourishes so well as where wine is copiously used - But I enjoin on you to remember that I approve only of its use in a moderate degree - learned to except it deserves the censure of the Physician and moralist - thus used it produces Gout visceral obstructions, Dropsy and almost always - causes a haggard countenance a trembling hand a faltering tongue - a tottering gait - and a mind shattered and enervated - As relates to the effects of malt liquors in producing diseases there is not a little diversity of opinion of sentiments they are not different from wine and spiritous liquors They should however be refrained from where there is any tendency to Obesity or Complaints of the Chest Ever since the time of Galen they have been supposed favourable to the generation of Gouts and Calculous affections, this however is denied by many by the celebrated lithotomist has recorded that of 1400 patients on whom

he operated for the stone not one was in the habit of using
 malt liquors. It is also stated by Haller that of 100 patients
 whom he had attended for Gravel few if any were accustomed
 to Drink beer. By Sydenham who was himself a victim
 of the Stone the same evidence afforded nevertheless it is the
 private Opinion among the Physicians that these liquors are
 prejudicial in the manner I have mentioned, what shall
 we say of the effects of ardent spirits in the production
 of disease, these are so far analagous to wine that it is
 unnecessary to enter minutely into their consideration—
 They differ by being more active and more liable to be
 abused Mankind seems chained to them as tightly as
 Prometheus to a rock: by accustomed to drink ardent spirits
 the advice of the wise and the suggestions of his own mind
 are equally unheard for a more particular investigation of
 the subject I would advise you to consult the writings
 of Dr. Rush. I shall only add that such is the
 extent of mischief in every point of view that the
 emptying of Pandæus' box was not more destructive
 than the diffusion of Rum Brandy Gin and Whiskey
 among the human species. I now pass from diet & drinks
 considered the causes of disease to sleep and watching.
 Every one is aware of the importance of rest to the preservation

of health, Deprived of Sleep, nature's sweet restorer the system becomes exhausted and a train of diseases of a very serious nature are produced nervous affections are the most common and when highly aggravated eventuate in melancholy or furious insanity, different persons are differently effected by the loss of Sleep, and to children it is more mischievous than to persons advanced in life - It is no less true that a great indulgence in sleep will produce similar effects it causes Relaxation of the body torpidity and dulness of the senses and a predisposition to Obesity and fullness Another circumstance has great influence on the state of the system, I mean a proper regulation of motion and rest - when the former is excessive it debilitates the body and lays it open to the inroads of disease After great fatigue the Winter season Rheumatism, Peripneumony &c are apt to occur in low unhealthy situations it exposes the frame to the action of miasmata &c &c among the most common causes of disease may be marked retention of Secretions and excretions, By retention is meant a diminution or total suppression of any natural evacuation of the body, Checked perspiration alone causes more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the febrile affections

and often produces Catarrh and many complaints of the bowels - Nor has retention of faeces less injurious it gives rise to head-ache - nausea - Chronic inflammation of the liver fevers - nervous tumors and a lingering train of destroying affections: The whole of Neurosis have been referred by Dr Hamilton to this source no Single is more hurtful to the body than habitual Costiveness. Haller considered it so important that life in his opinion could not continue as a general rule when the habit had been confirmed. Even to such an extent did he go in his speculation on this subject as to conjecture that longevity of birds was in a great measure owing to their faculty of evacuation. Obstructions of the bile acts as the cause of disease. So many other effects resulting from it we may add. the state of the bowels just described Jaundice and more remotely Hepatitis Dropsy &c of the suppression none is more painful than that of Urine, it produces inflammation of the kidneys lays the foundation of gravel and Stone and when complete if not relieved occasions Death Retention of Semen is not without pernicious consequences. In some cases it causes perpetual perapisms inordinate and lascivious diseases and even Epilepsy

Melancholia and madness a little has been said of Amenorrhoea or suppression of the menses as the cause of disease. As I shall hereafter have a better occasion for discoursing on this subject when I come to treat of them particularly I shall not at present anticipate my future observation. It is sufficient to mention that the uterus exercises a very extensive dominion over the animal economy, any derangement in its functions is attended with corresponding morbid effects in the system, there is not one complaint of females which is not produced or associated with suppression of menses - among its consequences are Pulmonary Consumption, Dropsy and the nervous Complaints and insanity in its most violent forms, exactly as the suppressions of the natural evacuations: so their undue increase may act as the cause of morbid derangement of the bodily functions. The evacuations thus most apt to be increased are the perspiratory, alvine-bilious, Urinary- seminal and sometimes even the Salivary - these carried to excess waste the vigour (of excess) of the System and predispose either to acute attacks of disease or to Chronic affections of the System in either case they become morbid and

and form a proper subject for the attention of Pathology. Certain professions or employments are sometimes the causes of disease. It is generally admitted that those are most healthy which require exercise in the open air, thus the farmer and carpenter are less liable to sickness than any other class. The employment most detrimental to health is that of the manufacturer. The unhealthiness of this is owing as much to the position of the body as to the want of exercise not less than our employments do our amusements contribute to the injury of health their ill effects are experienced more particularly by women more submissive to fashion than men they suffer exceedingly well from the nature of the dress and from the crowded apartments they frequent. Catarrh Rheum Pleurisy & Consumption are common effects of a devotion of public or private amusements. I shall next make a few remarks on the inherent causes of disease these are divided into Corporal and mental. I will first speak of the different temperaments. They have been thought to arise from the different fluids of the body as the Sanguine by the blood. the Sanguineous is discernable by a clear florid complexion red hair soft skin blue eyes temper ardent activity of the blood =

Keepels and lively cheerful disposition and persons of this
 temperament are predisposed to arterial hemorrhagy,
 and inflammatory diseases - The Bilious by black
 curly hair brown complexion a temper obstinate and
 Unrelenting prominent and cutaneous veins, well marked
 Muscles. Countenance animated but bold and daring
 rather than cheerful and dark eyes, This temperament
 is predisposed to bilious and intermittent fever, bilious
 Dysentery & Colic &c The Phlegmatic by smooth pale
 skin, soft flaccid hair round and plump figure inclined
 to corpulency but not very large - small pulse mind timid
 and irresolute little expression either of countenance or figure
 This temperament is predisposed to glandular diseases, dropsy &
 cutaneous affections and all the diseases which originate
 from a want of energy on the vital functions, The
 Melancolic small and feeble circulation, complexion sal-
 low eyes hallowed countenance gloomy and cheerless &c -
 This temperament predisposes to mental diseases and ob-
 structions of the viscera, there are a great many tem-
 peraments of less consequences as Cephalic. Pectoral -
 nervous - cutaneous, glandular, Hemorrhagy, Intestinal
 Rheumatic Pulmonary &c these predispose to the several
 diseases which are situated in the different parts of the

body which this name imports - Next I shall proceed to the consideration of the Passions as a cause of disease. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that this is a subject of great importance. Little experience of their effects will persuade us that they exercise a great influence over the System - They are divided into two classes viz. those which are detrimental and those which are Salutary - The first Comprehends Jealousy, Anger, Grief, Envy, despair and the second Hope, Love, Joy, ambition &c. These classes are attended by certain Signs which cannot be mistaken these that are detrimental are attended by pale countenances &c and those which are Salutary are attended by a rosy complexion &c It is very difficult to discriminate between anger and joy - although they are very dissimilar in themselves and in the causes which excite them the effects which they produce are similar - they increase the pulse swell the muscles impart vigor to the eye and give animation to the countenance, nevertheless there are a very material difference in the operation - I shall first mention the effects of Fear fear when it exists to any extent produces mischievous effects, The

Symptoms are a wildness of the eyes, paleness and distention of the countenance, throbbing of heart increase of respiration, trembling and agitation of the whole system - increase of respiration - weak pulse this is sometimes carried to a greater extent it then effects the system more severely often produced acute diseases when it amounts to terror fatal consequences often ensue or the body is struck with a disease called Cataplexy. These are the vehement effects of fear, but it often exercises a more partial but still more hurtful influence on the system. This has often been observed during the prevalence of Epidemics. during the ravages of the Epidemic the violent effects of fear were frequently observed - the sight of a hearse - the muffled sound of the Bell, or the bills of increasing mortality have caused an attack of disease and which very frequent end in death - It has also been the cause of Diabetes - Dysentery - Diarrhoea a copious discharge of Urine Urine hemorrhages and abortion and even insanity has been traced to a powerful Shock produced upon the system by the sight of a terrific object. Grief makes a great impression

on the body when long continued it is the cause of many disagreeable affections it corrodes the mind impairs the faculties and wears all the body besides attacking the stomach and causing many diseases connected with that organ it lays hold of the mind causes it to be affected with derangement or sink into a miserable despondency—Jealousy is rarely a simple passion of the mind it is a compound of hatred and suspicion—revenge & despair it attacks the soul and plays upon it with great force and steadiness Love is the principle cause of this passion although self tormenting to a great degree it is not usually a source of much disease—but some cases are on record of its having produced the most serious consequences—The poets of old tell us, that its effects are produced upon the liver, The writings of Horace are full of these allusions and in the ancient story of the Centaur feeding upon the liver of Prometheus probably had reference to the same subject as has already been said—Anger The mind under the influence of anger in an excessive degree cannot fail to produce violent impressions on the system a paroxysm disturbs its tranquility usurps the throne of

Reason and is prone to every species of rashness and
 indiscretion. a paroxysm of anger determines a great
 flow of blood to the Brain causes redness of the
 eyes loss of speech convulsions hysterics apoplexy
 and death - the celebrated J. Hunter died in a
 paroxysm of Anger. one of his pupil neglected to
 dress a wound - the Dr. fell into a violent rage
 and dropped down dead in a fit of apoplexy -
 it produces several subordinate effects intemperance
 and debauch it predisposes to numerous diseases and
 it has been remarked that a paroxysm of anger
 during an Epidemic has been immediately followed
 by an attack of the disease in females it causes
 various nervous affections and miscarriages. In fact
 such is the violence of the passion, that let me intreat
 you in the language of the inspired writer never to
 let the sun go down upon your anger - I shall
 now treat of those passions that are conducive
 to health and only productive of disease when
 uncontrouled - Of Love when properly regulated
 and regulated creates feelings the most natural and
 delightfull and is a stimulus to many laudable
 actions, Every one who has felt its exhilarating effects

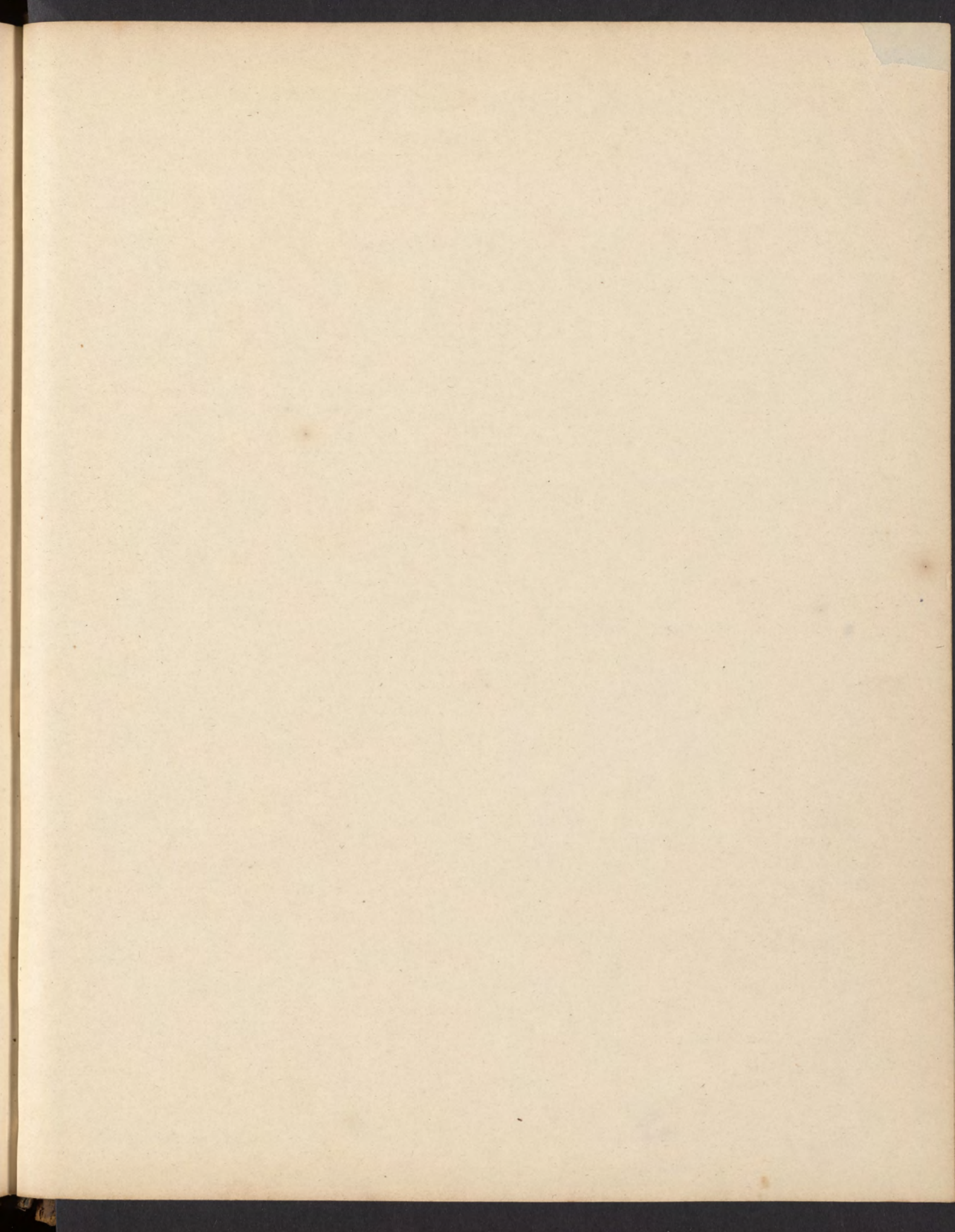
are aware that it produces healthy actions in the System
It is only when it is excessive or unrequited that it is the
cause of disease then the mind as well as the body partakes
of its injurious effects the mind when under the influence
of love is conflicting between hope and fear the former brings
it up and when every gleam vanishes it frequently sinks
into insanity the other effects of unsuccessful love are
Dyspepsia Hysteria Hypochondriasis and fever. Joy every
one who has felt joy knows that like anger it excites
the System and increases the Circulation an excess of it
has sometimes caused mania and we have many instances
on record of its having produced apoplexy and death
A Roman mother on beholding her son she thought dead
was so much overpowered with joy that she sunk
under it. The Senator of Congress fell down dead
from excessive joy upon receiving intelligence of
Cornwallis's surrender it has also produced Syncope
palpitation &c. Ambition has been properly called the
infirmity of great and noble minds it seeks what it is
not able to obtain and pursues what it cannot grasp
it elevates the spirits and stimulates the mind when
it is legitimate and properly directed it is not injurious
to health but otherwise the mind becomes addicted

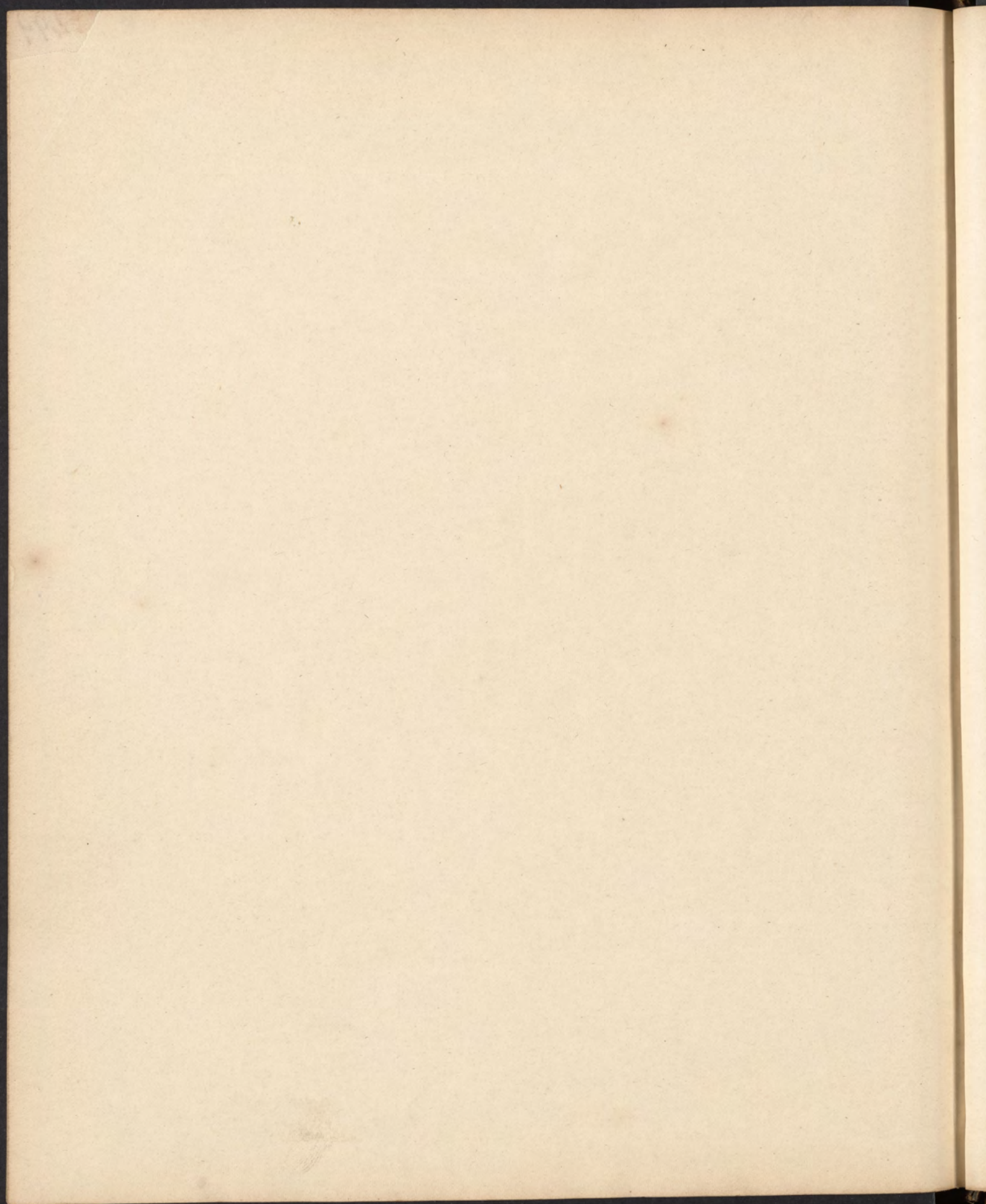
to ease and solitude. It is gloomy and depressed, it renders the body susceptible to disease and finally becomes deranged and infructuated every hospital affords examples of insanity from the excessive indulgence in their lofty passions. I once knew a person under the greatest elevation of feeling from the hope of One day leading his Country's arms to victory and another who was very much depressed from disappointment ambition who had expected by his talents his energy and his courage to have managed the destinies of Europe. I will notice one other circumstance which is connected with the mind. The Venereal appetite this being not hurtful when indulged in moderation on the contrary it is highly Salutary, but it becomes a serious cause of disease when carried to excess especially in very old and very young people the former are sometimes very loose and indelicate in their conversation and excite their desires by absence and disgusting points. this I am happy to say is not very common in this Country but the vice of onanism exists to a considerable degree and it produces the worst effects both to the mind and body it impairs the vigour of the one and places the other in a truly wretched condition.

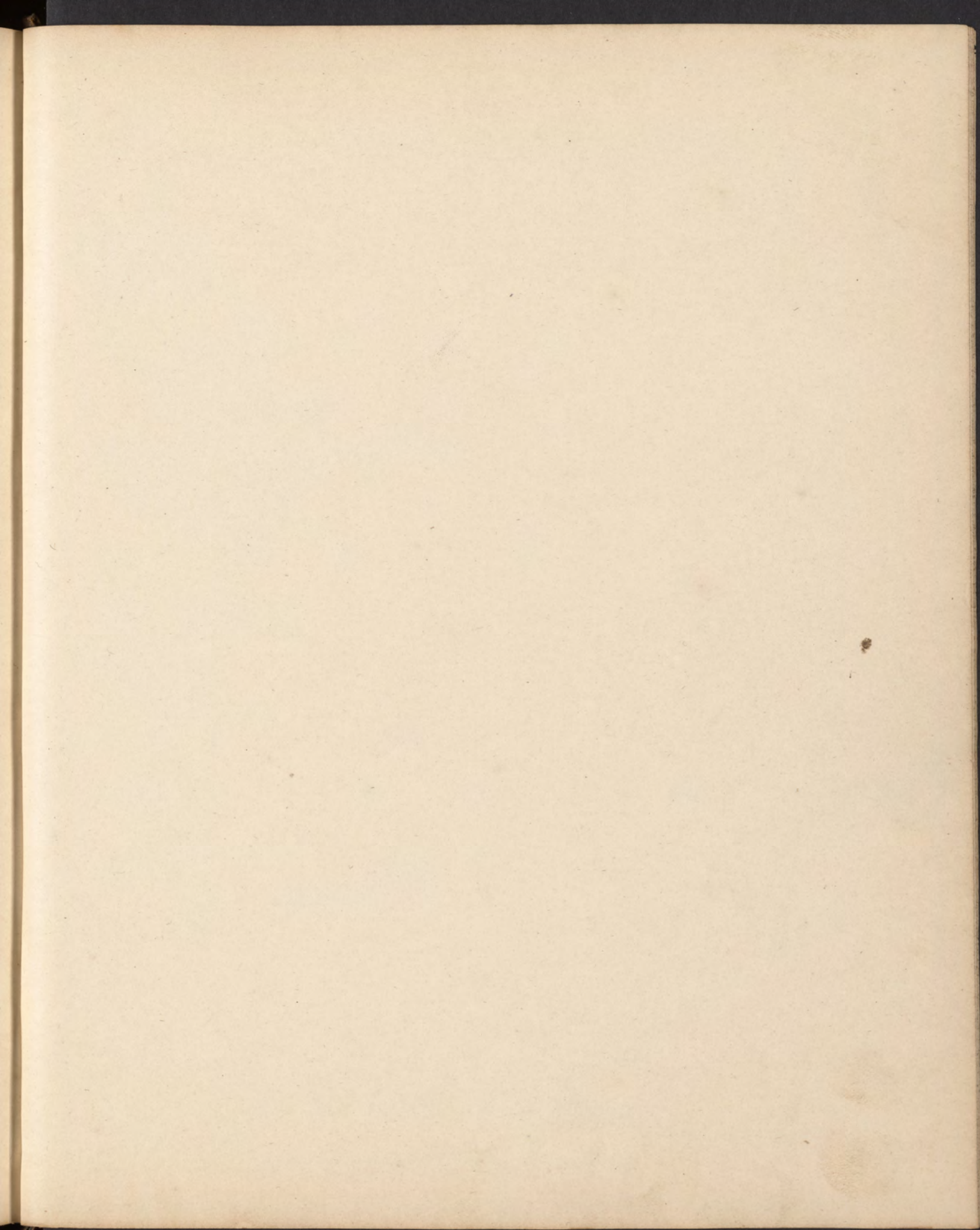
destroying its faculties rendering it gloomy and miserable
 and sometimes insane it is sometimes the cause of
 impotency, dysury, Dyspepsia, Phthisis Pulmonalis
 dimness of sight - Epilepsy Vertigo loss of memory
 futurity and even death are the consequences of too
 great indulgence in the sexual appetite or to Onanism
 thus I have concluded a history of the causes of
 disease a review of what has been said will be suf-
 ficient to shew by how frail a tenure man enjoys
 his present existence Life is only sustained as if it
 were by a victory over the elements around him
 Earth - air - Water - Aliments - our drinks - our amusements
 Our employments and passions conspire for our destruction
 We have frequently heard the moralist and divines express
 their surprise that considering the complicated and
 delicate structure of man his health should be so
 seldom injured and his life protracted for so
 long a period but how much more astonished
 would they be were they acquainted with the
 the numerous and powerful causes of disease -
 which beset us on every side. That man hardly less
 perishable than the flower of the spring should
 thus endure amidst the conflicts of surrounding elements

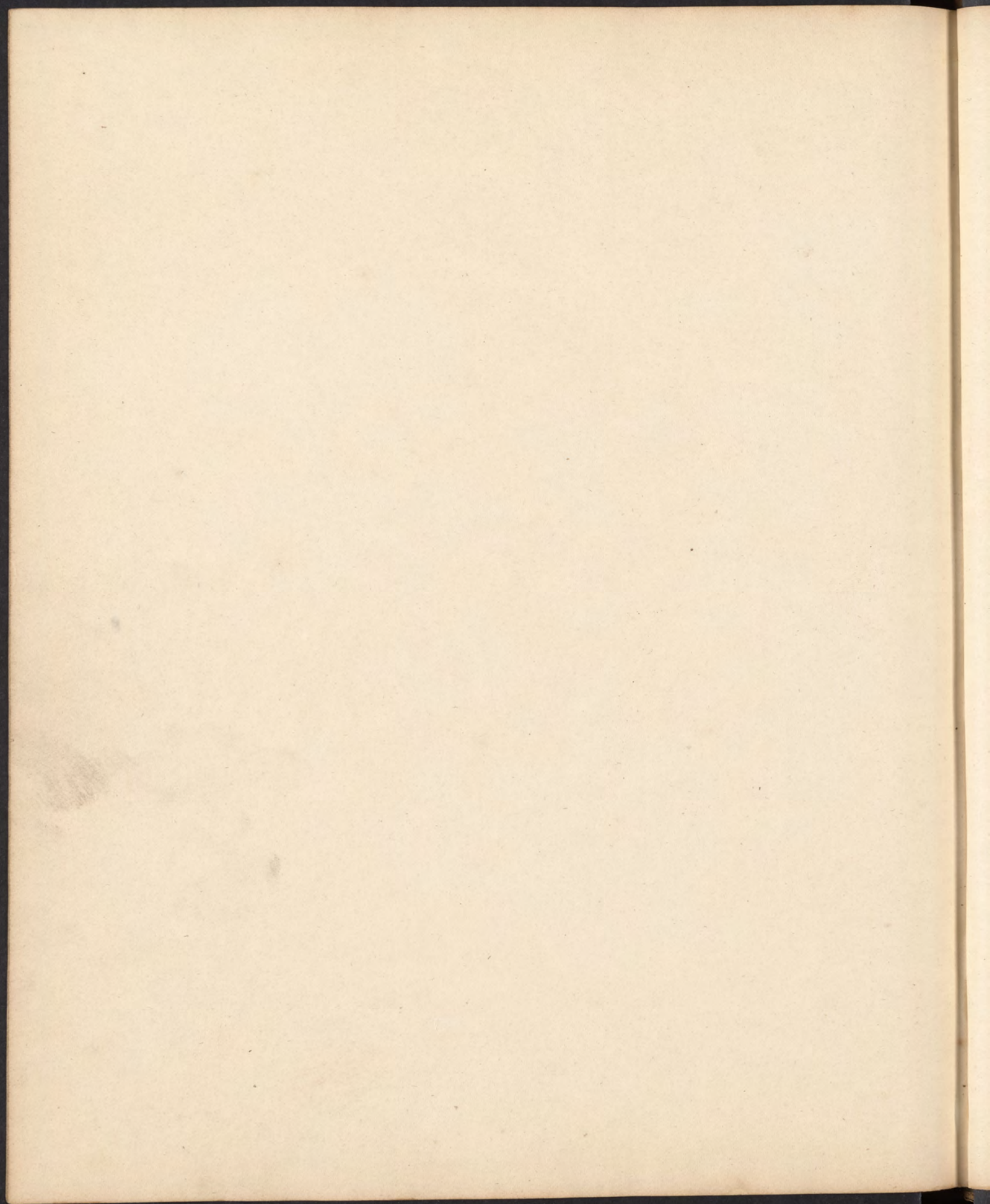
is the highest complement which could be paid to the power and resources of our profession and should encourage us to proceed with its cultivation and improvement so as to render it more glorious to ourselves, usher in a more extended circle of utility and benefit to mankind

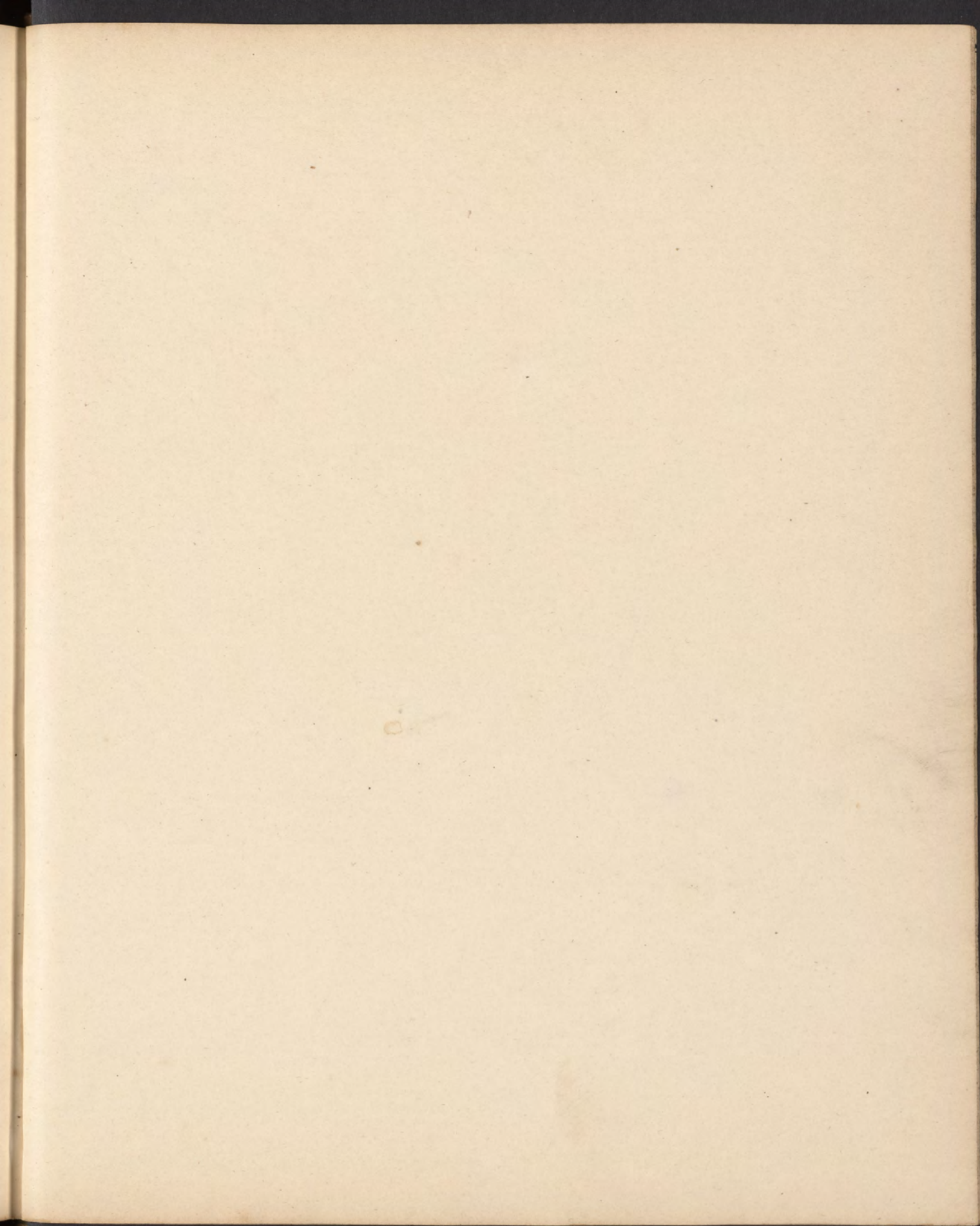
the highest compliment which could be paid to the
power and richness of our paper and should encourage
us to proceed with its cultivation and improvement as
we to render it more pleasing to ourselves. There is a more
extended scale of utility and benefit to mankind.

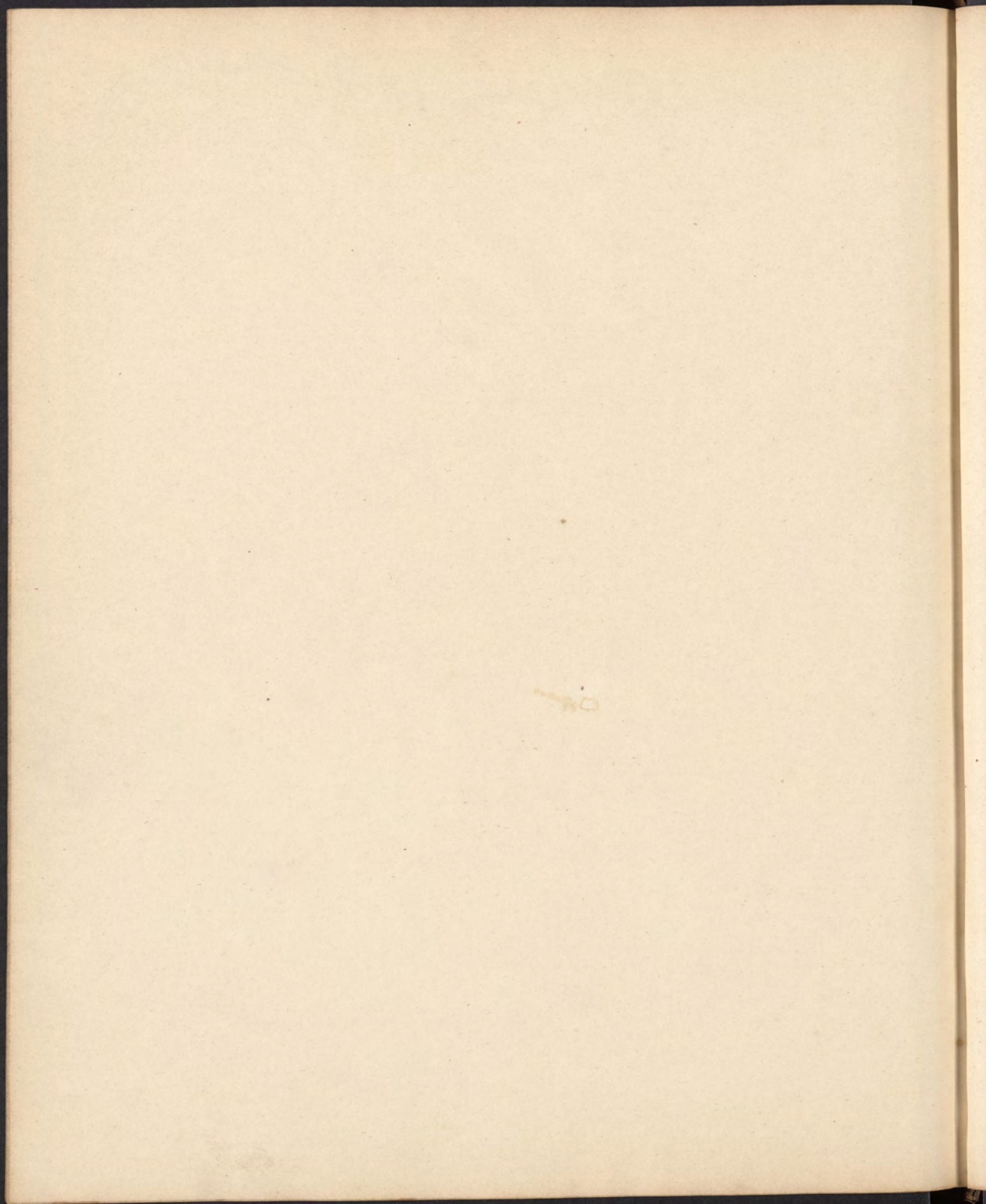


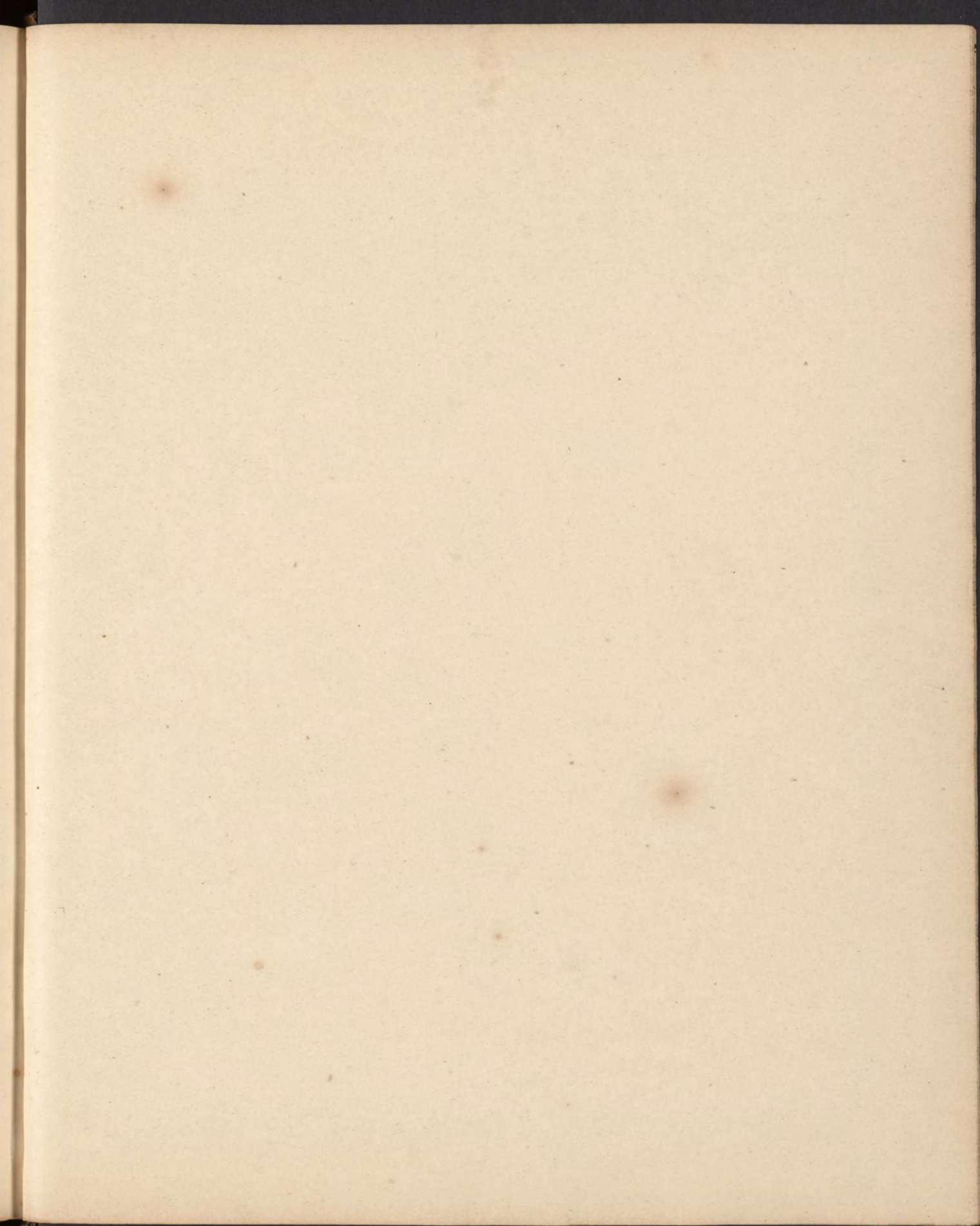


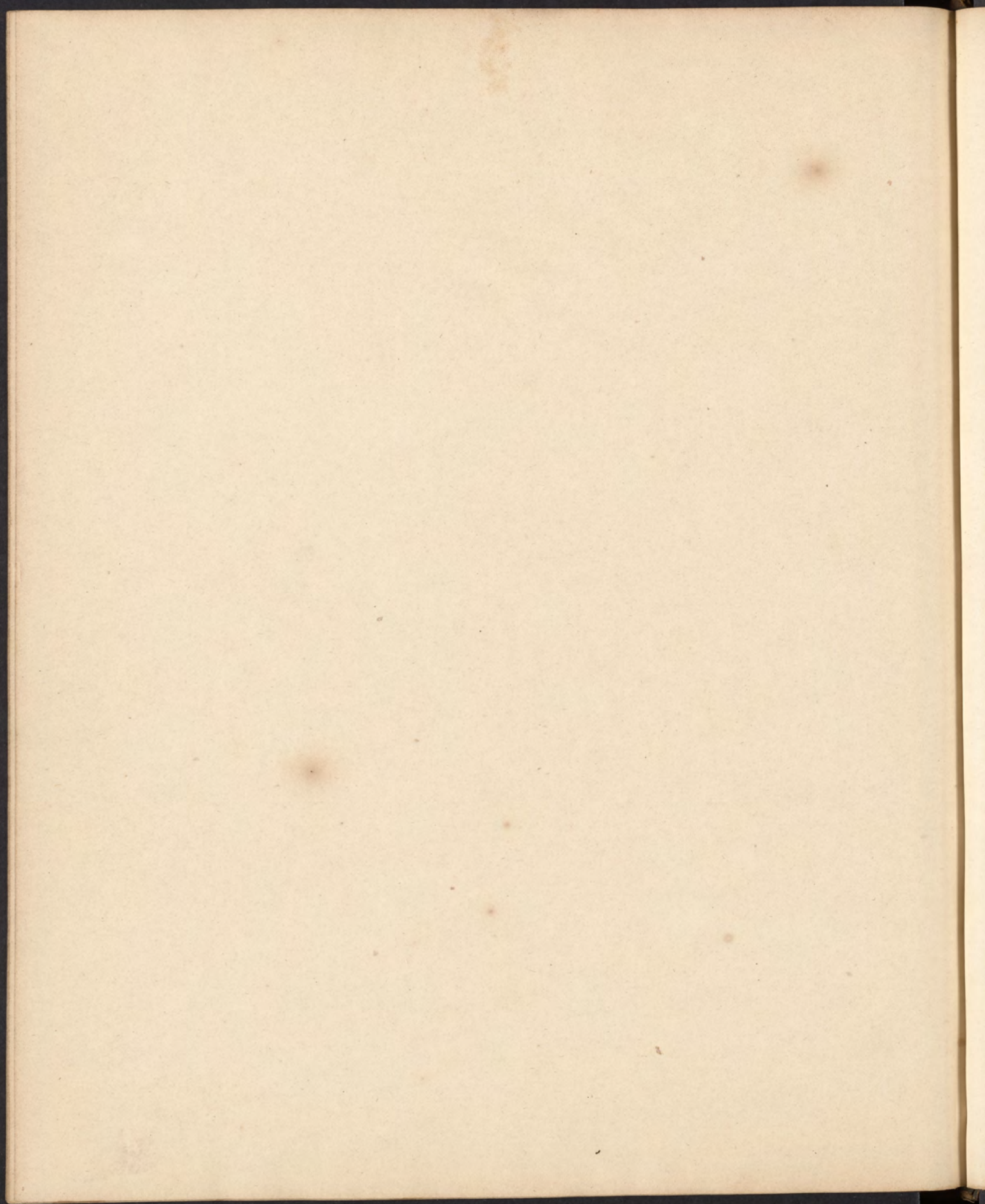


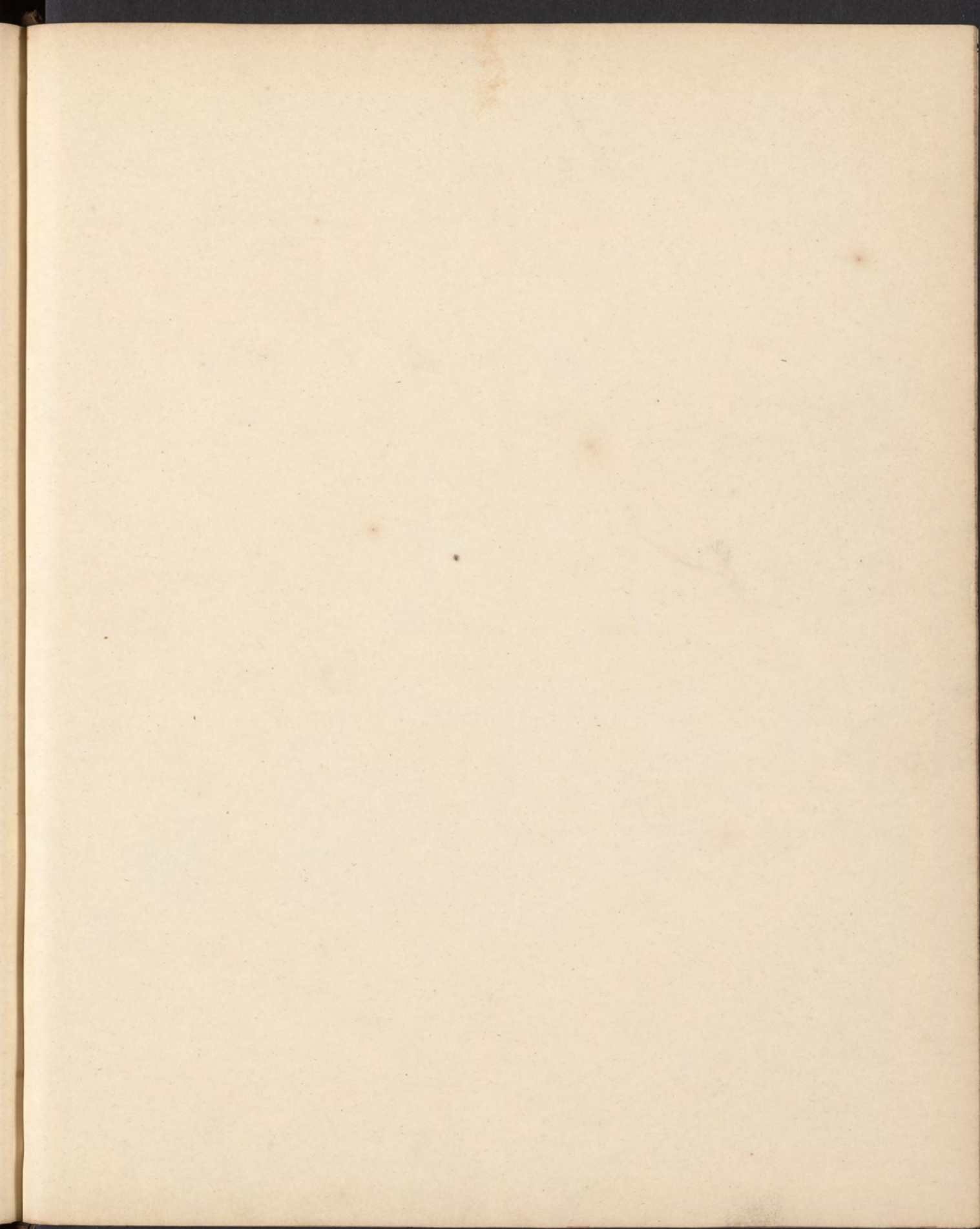


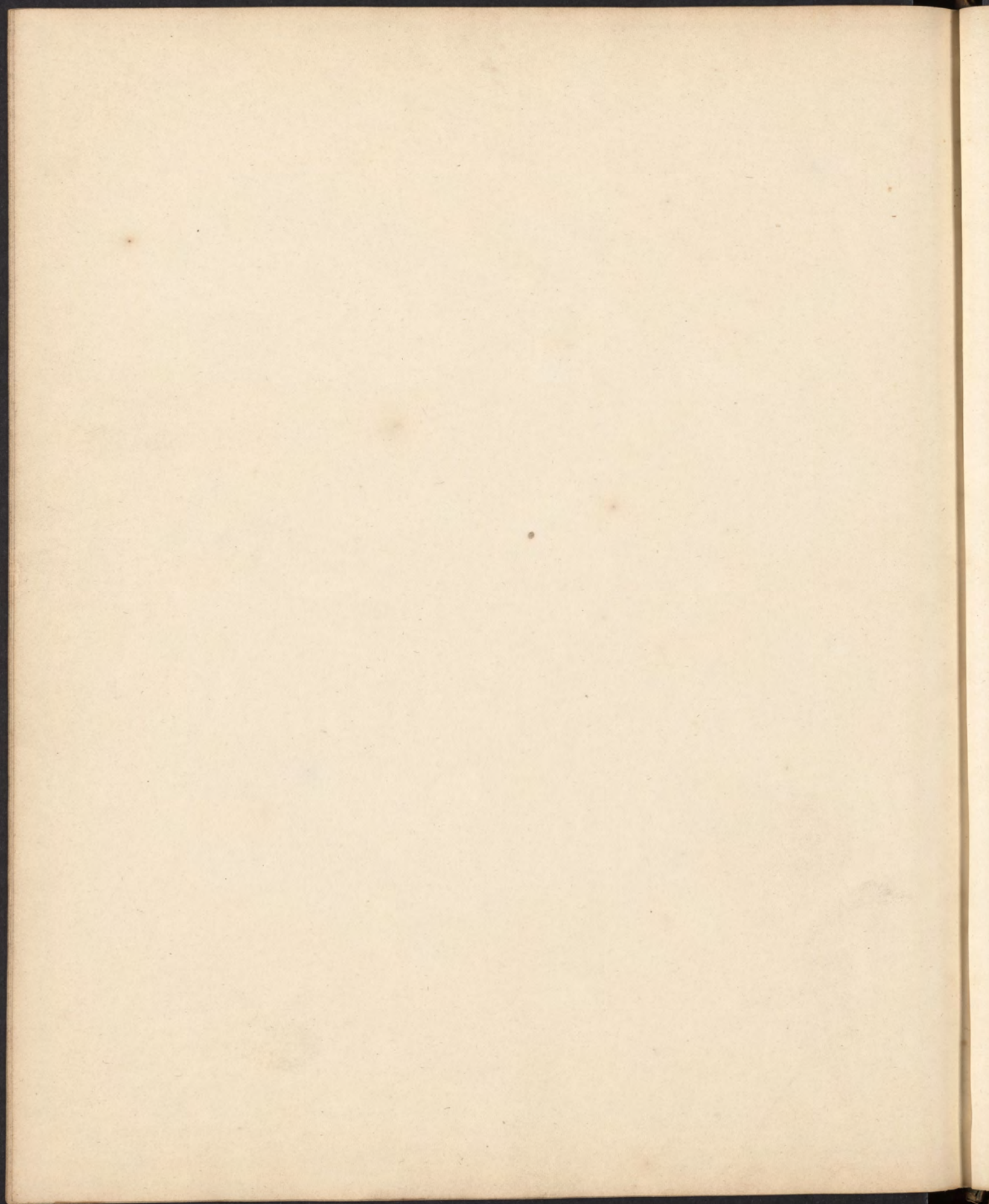


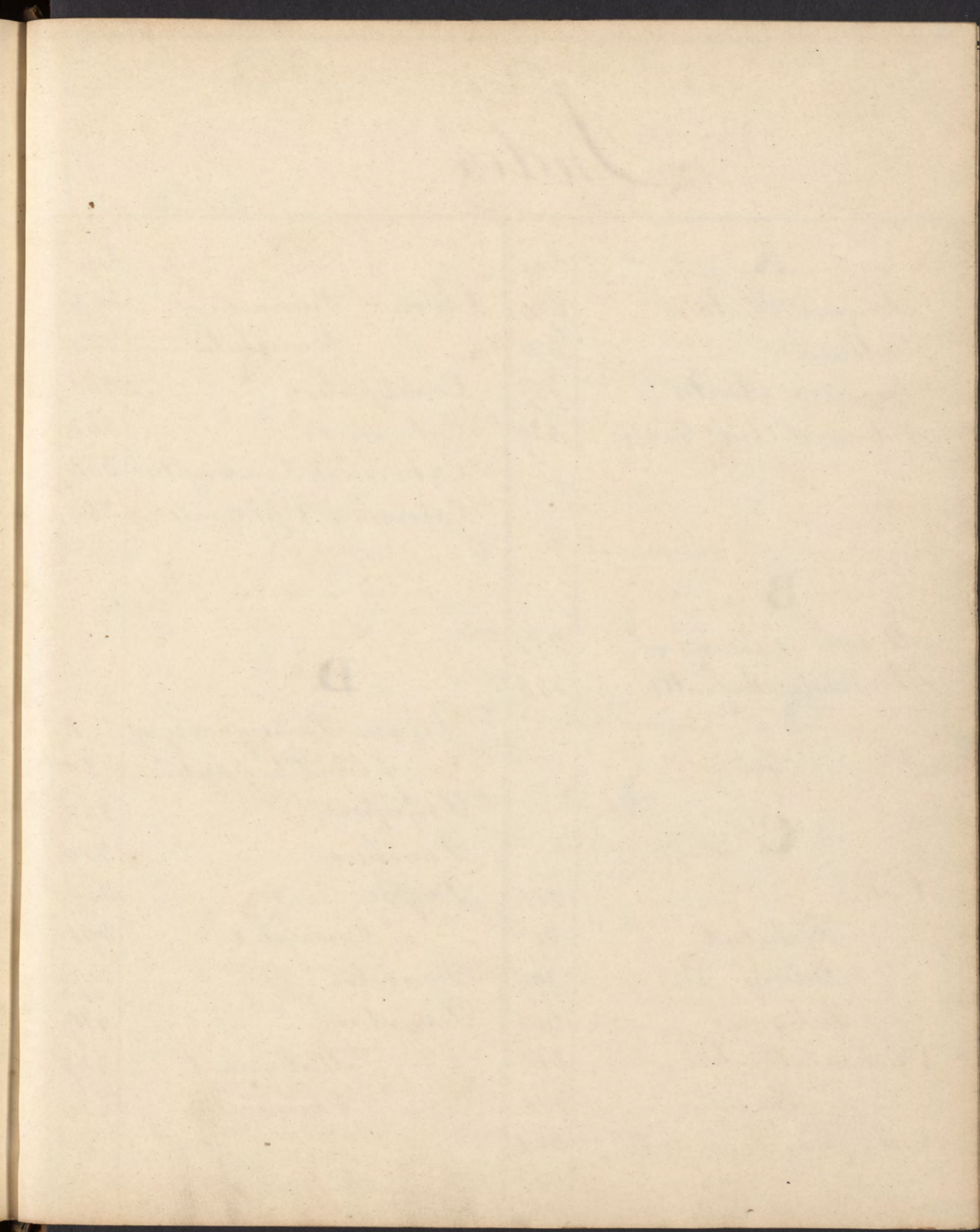


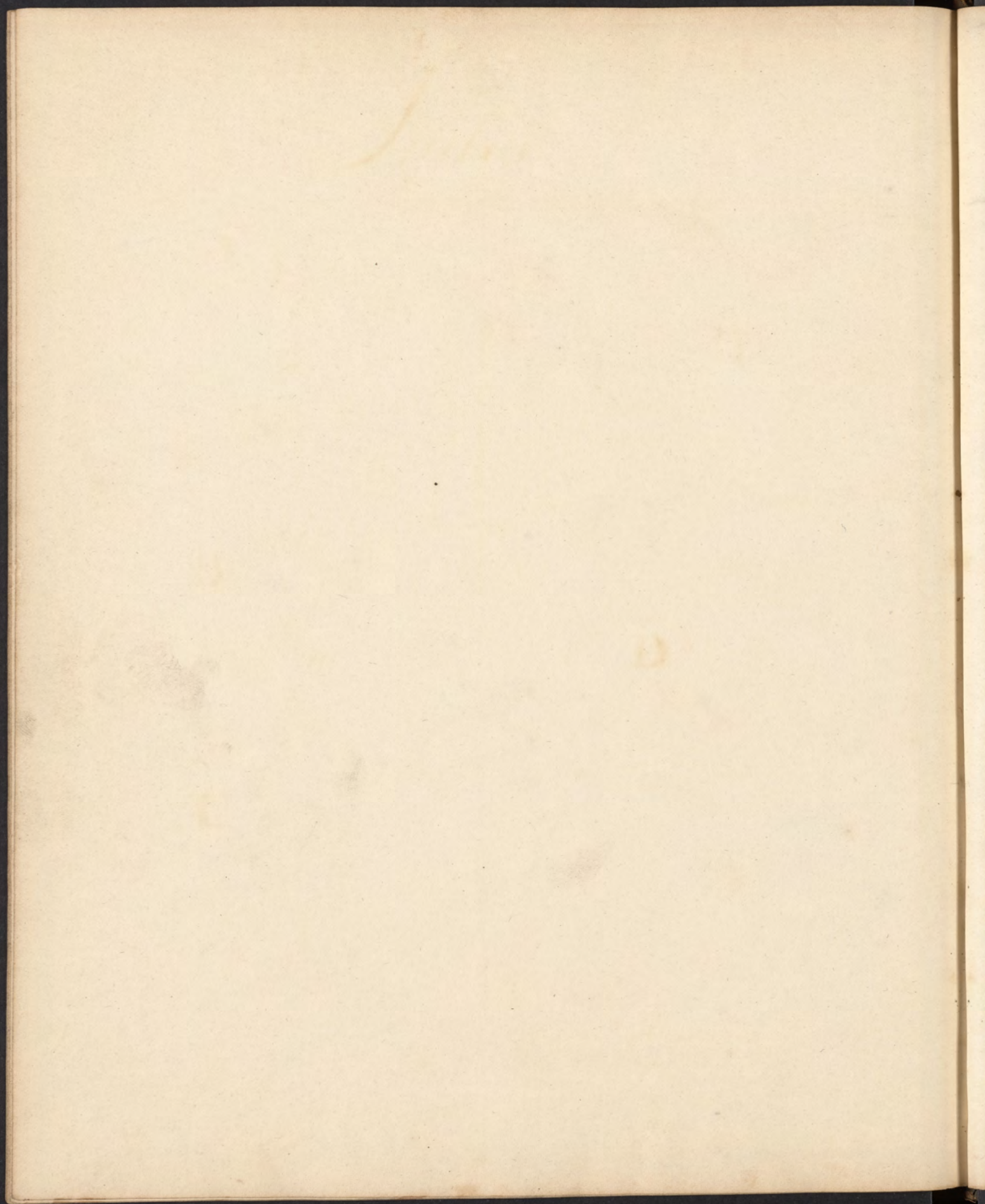












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